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CENSUS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

VOLUME III

CENSUS

OF THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Taken Under the Direction of the
Philippine Commission in
the Year 1903

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOLUME III

MORTALITY, DEFECTIVE CLASSES, EDUCATION, FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS

Director
GEN. J. P. SANGER, U. S. A.

Assistant Directors
HENRY GANNETT VICTOR H. OLMSTED

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MORTALITY.

Form of Schedule—Summary of Statistics—Discussion of Earlier Records—Deaths in 1902—Deaths in 1903—Classification of Deaths—General Tables.

Since the pacification of the Philippine Islands and the institution of civil government, a registration of deaths has been maintained by the municipal governments. This registration appears to be quite complete, except in a few sparsely settled regions. Copies of these registration returns for 1902 and 1903 were obtained by the census, upon schedules of which the following is a copy:

Census of the Philippine Islands taken under the direction of the Commission of the United States in the Philippines: 1903.

District of Inspection No.....} SCHEDULE No. 4—DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS: 1902. {Province.....} Sheet
Municipal District.....} {Judicial District.....} No...

Enumerated by me....., 1903. Enumerator. PAGE A

	Name of each person of this enumeration district who died during the year ending December 31, 1902.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.			Disease or cause of death.	Month in which death occurred.	Married, single, or widowed.	Profession, occupation, or trade.	Place of birth.	
		Age.	Sex.	White, Indian, yellow, black, or Mestizo.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1										1
2										2
3										3
4										4

The principal and far more exhaustive tabulation was made from the schedules of 1902, and from these tabulations Tables 1 to 14, inclusive, have been prepared. A more restricted compilation was made of the schedules of 1903, and the results are presented as Tables 15 to 19, inclusive.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The following table summarizes the most important mortality statistics for 1902:

	Number of deaths.		Number of deaths.
Total deaths	442,058	Principal causes of death—Continued.	
Sex:		Diarrheal diseases	29,931
Males	233,414	Bubonic plague	66
Females	208,644	Leprosy	200
Nativity:		Beri-beri	5,666
Native born	440,813	Dengue	305
Foreign born	1,245	Tuberculosis	29,543
Color:		Principal occupations:	
Brown	440,043	Farmers and farm laborers	90,291
White	450	Day laborers	2,140
Yellow	1,288	Launderers	2,424
Black	107	Merchants	5,845
Mixed	170	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen	683
Conjugal condition:		Bamboo and palm workers	1,606
Single	271,729	Carpenters	1,436
Married	111,694	Fishermen	4,697
Widowed	47,583	Spinners and weavers	38,517
Age:		Months:	
Less than 1	54,045	January	23,906
Less than 5	148,469	February	23,742
5 to 14	73,512	March	25,663
15 to 24	41,203	April	28,279
25 to 34	49,350	May	31,713
35 to 44	37,592	June	39,549
45 to 64	58,639	July	54,974
65 and over	33,293	August	54,171
Principal causes of death:		September	54,442
Malarial fever	118,476	October	44,725
Smallpox	14,860	November	31,022
Asiatic cholera	137,505	December	29,631

The following table summarizes the mortality statistics for 1903:

	Number of deaths.		Number of deaths.
Total deaths	329,671	Principal causes of death:	
Sex:		Malarial fever	93,517
Males	174,928	Smallpox	20,359
Females	154,743	Asiatic cholera	62,843
Birthplace:		Diarrheal diseases	23,845
Philippine Islands	328,720	Bubonic plague	271
China	702	Leprosy	149
United States	89	Beri-beri	4,766
Spain	13	Dengue	86
Conjugal condition:		Tuberculosis	25,550
Single	203,268	Months:	
Married	82,912	January	28,186
Widowed	37,803	February	22,963
Age:		March	21,837
Less than 1	51,540	April	20,679
Less than 5	125,783	May	23,542
5 to 14	43,421	June	27,624
15 to 24	27,400	July	42,438
25 to 34	34,770	August	43,757
35 to 44	27,927	September	32,516
45 to 64	45,117	October	27,123
65 and over	24,872	November	20,337
		December	18,514

The total number of deaths reported in the Philippine Islands in the year 1902 was 442,058. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 63.3 per thousand. The magnitude of this rate immediately sug-

gests the questions whether it is a normal rate, and if greater than normal, to what extent it has been swollen by the cholera which prevailed throughout the archipelago, and by other causes.

To answer the first of these questions it is necessary to go back as far as possible and examine the mortuary history of the islands. Together with the past records of deaths will be examined, also, the records of births, on account of the close relation between them.

DISCUSSION OF EARLIER RECORDS.

The Filipinos were brought within the pale of the Catholic Church, and thus under civilizing influences through the agency of its religious orders, and mainly through those known as Augustinian, Franciscan, Dominican, and Recoleto. These orders kept very close watch upon their charges, and maintained full records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths. Unfortunately the early records of this character have disappeared, and only those for the year 1876 and from 1885 to 1898, inclusive, have been obtained. Excepting for the years 1876 and 1885, these are but partial records relating to only a fraction of the people, but the fraction is so large and so generally distributed over the islands that it is believed that the birth and death rates derived therefrom are reliable. The following are the proportions of the population reported upon in the different years, from which the degree of reliability of the results may be judged:

YEAR.	Per cent of total population.	YEAR.	Per cent of total population.
1876	100	1892	82
1885	100	1893	64
1886	52	1894	83
1887	62	1895	86
1888	69	1896	82
1889	81	1897	67
1890	45	1898	20
1891	54		

The following table shows, by provinces and comandancias, the number of births and deaths, and the population contributing to them, as obtained from the records of the church orders, for the year 1876, and from 1885 to 1898, inclusive. It is seen that in some years certain entire provinces were omitted, and in many cases only a part of the population of a province was given. In all such cases the number of births and deaths given correspond with the statements of population. In such cases these provinces were divided among two or more church orders, and the statements presented are those obtained from the order or orders.

1876.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Abra	28,192	1,157	516	Islas Batanes	8,250	274	195
Albay	259,025	10,742	5,987	La Laguna	141,145	6,033	5,287
Antique	108,241	4,828	2,110	La Unión	100,772	4,966	1,779
Bataán	50,979	2,660	1,646	Leyte	239,123	10,437	4,553
Batangas	331,874	15,346	11,965	Manila	236,992	11,372	10,554
Benguet	1,200	9	6	Masbate	15,942	836	211
Bohol	253,790	10,578	3,956	Mindanao	16,279	837	838
Bulacán	247,277	11,546	8,116	Mindoro	57,950	2,734	1,404
Burias	1,151	32	15	Misamis	81,004	3,756	1,803
Cagayán	82,024	3,730	2,337	Mórong	48,462	2,701	1,986
Calamianes	16,403	534	221	Negros	201,047	11,152	5,507
Camarines Norte	32,026	1,269	642	Nueva Écija	117,208	5,298	3,809
Camarines Sur	154,170	6,267	3,941	Nueva Vizcaya	27,208	559	1,069
Cápiz	213,159	11,056	4,528	Pampanga	207,916	16,639	8,739
Cavite	131,658	6,534	5,500	Pangasinán	269,232	13,346	8,021
Cebú	417,543	18,557	6,720	Príncipe	3,997	112	45
Concepción	15,886	1,176	418	Romblón	31,024	1,399	696
Ilocos Norte	170,039	7,066	3,622	Sámar	180,190	7,810	3,384
Ilocos Sur	200,788	9,597	4,712	Surigao	58,995	2,483	1,349
Iloílo	420,010	20,400	9,214	Tárlac	72,194	3,711	2,673
Infanta	9,234	493	206	Tayabas	108,100	4,267	3,129
Isabela	35,365	1,384	950	Zambales	90,691	4,139	2,123

1885.

Abra	25,544	1,150	600	Islas Batanes	9,402	214	226
Albay	282,557	12,567	6,514	La Laguna	163,682	8,017	4,656
Antique	109,004	5,795	3,777	La Unión	100,246	4,710	2,450
Bataán	48,728	2,541	1,308	Leyte	278,556	14,722	7,746
Batangas	317,448	16,182	11,015	Manila	243,886	12,052	7,624
Benguet	1,003	29	18	Masbate	20,440	1,173	420
Bohol	263,848	12,154	5,185	Mindanao	21,834	1,485	533
Bulacán	229,122	11,639	6,036	Mindoro	64,804	2,901	1,399
Burias	1,246	62	19	Misamis	105,951	5,301	2,945
Cagayán	85,599	4,049	5,199	Mórong	43,247	2,190	1,142
Calamianes	21,573	919	412	Negros	265,443	15,076	9,250
Camarines Norte	31,054	1,196	952	Nueva Écija	139,196	7,069	3,347
Camarines Sur	153,600	7,667	3,891	Nueva Vizcaya	16,827	684	611
Cápiz	232,467	11,211	7,810	Pampanga	221,049	11,520	8,809
Cavite	131,913	7,205	3,588	Pangasinán	303,990	15,357	7,788
Cebú	516,432	26,427	11,329	Príncipe	4,041	155	88
Concepción	30,669	2,229	1,206	Romblón	34,843	1,622	688
Ilocos Norte	162,526	6,563	4,064	Sámar	196,086	9,539	6,059
Ilocos Sur	158,217	7,677	3,441	Surigao	85,794	5,819	1,466
Iloílo	361,399	20,365	11,563	Tárlac	92,476	5,790	3,757
Infanta	10,073	379	383	Tayabas	111,293	4,754	3,658
Isabela	46,885	2,205	2,171	Zambales	85,747	4,213	2,220

1886.

Abra	9,966	415	251	Iloílo	316,522	19,706	10,821
Antique	115,165	5,899	3,302	La Laguna	2,960	110	125
Bataán	6,329	298	202	La Unión	97,745	4,817	1,821
Batangas	285,752	13,293	7,877	Manila	155,289	7,403	4,469
Benguet	1,045	23	14	Mindoro	42,576	1,671	1,029
Bohol and Siquijor	263,096	11,977	5,148	Misamis	78,669	4,002	1,544
Bulacán	180,774	8,628	4,020	Mórong	10,687	532	326
Calamianes	17,594	706	326	Negros	262,066	16,934	8,806
Cápiz	91,903	5,057	3,720	Nueva Écija	111,601	6,232	2,358
Cavite	73,916	3,858	2,228	Pampanga	216,458	11,971	5,559
Cebú	292,200	13,111	6,599	Romblón	35,147	1,707	708
Concepción	29,417	2,454	1,858	Tárlac	8,196	442	202
Ilocos Norte	152,965	6,464	3,701	Zambales	84,691	4,405	1,772
Ilocos Sur	120,661	5,702	2,342				

1887.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Abra	10,812	503	391	Isabela	49,061	2,341	1,299
Antique	112,234	5,933	2,469	Islas Batanes	9,682	343	230
Bataán	47,430	2,341	1,490	La Laguna	20,905	1,292	640
Batangas	291,140	13,518	6,593	La Unión	105,413	4,872	1,598
Benguet	1,227	25	15	Manila	193,078	9,889	7,185
Bohol and Siquijor	270,146	12,457	4,219	Mindoro	41,809	1,711	966
Bulacán	188,797	9,713	4,867	Misamis	73,528	3,487	2,394
Cagayán	87,443	4,896	2,740	Mórong	11,053	659	369
Calamianes	16,016	638	231	Negros	247,360	15,927	7,788
Cápiz	92,111	5,120	3,092	Nueva Ecija	109,756	7,682	2,725
Cavite	119,270	6,657	4,271	Nueva Vizcaya	16,910	838	581
Cebú	219,709	10,226	4,429	Pampanga	214,531	12,780	6,384
Concepción	28,479	2,836	1,588	Pangasinán	303,069	15,743	8,132
Ilocos Norte	154,445	7,464	3,523	Romblón	35,874	1,585	624
Ilocos Sur	120,414	7,096	2,673	Tárlac	96,142	6,372	2,873
Iloílo	331,137	19,755	9,105	Zambales	87,541	4,493	1,781

1888.

Abra	10,035	511	555	Infanta	8,859	424	286
Albay	101,967	5,035	1,930	Isabela	1,137	50	20
Antique	114,782	5,665	2,926	Islas Batanes	6,541	290	269
Bataán	6,541	290	269	La Laguna	118,516	5,563	5,147
Batangas	300,127	14,940	10,585	La Unión	105,125	4,902	2,679
Benguet	1,197	34	16	Leyte	169,588	8,050	4,820
Bohol and Siquijor	270,046	11,788	4,599	Manila	182,469	9,061	9,599
Bulacán	237,191	11,790	10,482	Mindoro	42,939	2,115	1,005
Burias	1,249	68	31	Misamis	75,571	3,958	1,790
Calamianes	14,739	636	220	Mórong	38,091	1,927	2,087
Camarines Norte	32,749	1,530	764	Negros	252,163	16,079	10,260
Camarines Sur	128,603	5,934	2,966	Nueva Ecija	135,031	8,395	7,562
Cápiz	92,107	4,155	2,936	Pampanga	225,841	12,456	9,444
Cavite	78,932	3,633	3,408	Príncipe	3,785	146	202
Cebú	300,606	13,017	7,460	Romblón	36,572	1,876	697
Concepción	31,256	2,624	1,560	Sámar	227,053	11,276	4,238
Ilocos Norte	156,176	6,806	4,376	Tárlac	47,009	2,781	2,071
Ilocos Sur	119,275	6,084	5,510	Tayabas	100,828	4,315	2,504
Iloílo	326,612	17,581	14,165	Zambales	89,359	4,443	3,113

1889.

Abra	10,185	388	387	Isabela	54,231	2,271	1,323
Albay	102,116	5,123	2,597	Islas Batanes	9,665	339	275
Antique	117,465	5,411	5,833	La Laguna	130,038	4,642	11,646
Bataán	47,216	2,468	2,606	La Unión	103,368	4,451	7,712
Batangas	291,610	11,890	23,366	Leyte	171,032	8,456	6,335
Benguet	894	16	22	Manila	232,637	10,383	14,666
Bohol and Siquijor	264,355	11,421	8,424	Mindoro	42,591	1,750	1,791
Bulacán	236,616	10,238	16,136	Misamis	77,241	4,112	2,336
Burias	1,249	68	31	Mórong	37,232	1,588	3,388
Cagayán	90,196	5,112	3,162	Negros	261,474	15,414	21,112
Calamianes	16,876	665	223	Nueva Ecija	140,280	5,782	13,992
Camarines Norte	31,586	1,398	902	Nueva Vizcaya	53,011	2,213	1,294
Camarines Sur	130,184	6,164	3,344	Pampanga	221,356	10,307	14,751
Cápiz	85,046	4,467	6,220	Pangasinán	395,103	15,936	13,563
Cavite	119,211	5,306	6,378	Príncipe	3,741	81	180
Cebú	298,245	9,125	8,406	Romblón	36,928	1,722	1,143
Concepción	31,298	2,487	4,177	Sámar	222,703	11,073	7,823
Ilocos Norte	149,252	5,372	10,566	Tárlac	94,503	4,937	6,871
Ilocos Sur	115,991	4,191	11,764	Tayabas	98,750	3,867	4,186
Iloílo	317,842	19,179	31,158	Zambales	87,641	3,661	6,982
Infanta	9,077	412	200				

1890.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Abra	10,501	442	375	Ilocos Sur	111,543	3,276	6,558
Antique	119,108	5,501	2,606	Iloilo	308,301	17,370	9,943
Bataán	41,310	1,813	2,693	Isabela	52,737	2,407	2,396
Batangas	218,726	8,558	10,893	Islas Batanes	9,631	298	344
Benguet	868	10	30	La Laguna	19,093	644	1,261
Bulacán	179,666	7,510	8,721	La Unión	103,419	3,795	3,976
Cagayán	89,790	5,286	4,348	Manila	226,769	6,817	6,743
Cápiz	90,242	4,794	2,398	Nueva Ecija	106,668	5,098	4,716
Cavite	41,023	1,811	3,235	Nueva Vizcaya	36,075	665	905
Cebú	231,425	10,770	3,148	Pampanga	218,437	10,030	9,783
Concepción	29,264	2,559	1,309	Pangasinán	278,901	10,958	31,578
Ilocos Norte	149,200	4,585	6,810	Tárlac	81,144	3,900	7,786

1891.

Abra	25,108	1,284	851	Iloílo	310,303	17,068	14,347
Antique	118,445	5,323	5,464	Joló	1,234	3	37
Bataán	6,500	271	253	La Laguna	3,018	110	174
Batangas	290,154	11,931	11,017	La Unión	104,053	4,441	3,585
Benguet	849	14	30	Manila	166,789	6,871	8,814
Bohol and Siquijor	266,338	10,918	4,162	Mindoro	42,259	1,865	2,072
Bulacán	186,784	9,239	7,613	Misamis	124,045	6,004	2,708
Calamianes	18,391	638	159	Mórong	10,134	458	705
Cápiz	96,691	4,777	3,449	Negros	269,248	15,444	9,859
Cavite	76,586	3,070	3,966	Nueva Ecija	106,063	5,554	4,815
Cebú	311,388	15,233	4,522	Pampanga	235,615	11,217	10,452
Concepción	35,719	2,477	3,449	Romblón	37,787	1,870	1,024
Cottabato	29,703	944	576	Surigao	66,939	3,055	1,138
Dapitan	11,563	530	259	Tárlac	50,836	2,397	3,399
Dávao	35,451	1,620	785	Zambales	88,122	3,117	3,923
Ilocos Norte	145,642	5,787	5,407	Zamboanga	19,006	827	308
Ilocos Sur	97,715	3,567	4,720				

1892.

Abra	26,833	1,363	879	Islas Batanes	9,083	406	484
Albay	107,034	5,206	2,725	Joló	1,910	40	32
Antique	119,322	6,032	4,293	La Laguna	162,078	6,342	6,335
Bataán	48,348	2,396	1,996	La Unión	108,055	4,889	2,556
Batangas	290,137	12,179	9,967	Leyte	189,125	9,122	5,829
Bohol	234,792	11,084	4,050	Manila	283,222	10,939	11,893
Bulacán	247,011	10,714	9,307	Mindoro	41,910	1,894	1,628
Cagayán	111,889	5,700	1,452	Misamis	133,077	6,843	3,091
Calamianes	18,053	624	242	Mórong	37,414	1,468	1,495
Camarines Norte	33,223	1,476	1,166	Negros	350,459	19,390	14,214
Camarines Sur	133,077	5,965	3,614	Nueva Ecija	142,674	7,113	7,442
Cápiz	97,170	4,897	4,318	Nueva Vizcaya	22,878	827	780
Cavite	93,245	3,681	4,062	Pampanga	235,580	11,127	10,887
Cebú	280,170	14,838	5,692	Pangasinán	235,000	12,017	16,674
Concepción	43,272	2,558	2,658	Príncipe	3,597	170	76
Cottabato	29,740	1,430	1,161	Romblón	38,630	1,727	1,448
Dapitan	12,575	592	240	Sámar	232,403	12,022	7,244
Dávao	13,785	687	334	Surigao	68,640	3,319	1,137
Ilocos Norte	144,879	6,460	4,789	Tárlac	89,011	4,623	5,964
Ilocos Sur	96,271	4,335	3,461	Tayabas	98,284	4,240	4,426
Iloílo	317,178	19,299	12,005	Zambales	85,840	3,854	4,126
Infanta	9,507	509	291	Zamboanga	19,809	819	460
Isabela	51,701	2,370	1,919				

1893.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Abra	27,494	1,436	711	Islas Batanes	9,115	313	284
Antique	123,800	5,604	3,100	Joló	1,629	47	60
Bataán	48,208	2,091	2,370	La Laguna	3,985	120	152
Batangas	288,734	11,881	5,248	La Unión	97,924	5,387	2,639
Benguet	892	35	14	Manila	254,419	8,812	8,167
Bohol	240,995	10,432	5,278	Mindoro	43,538	1,678	1,317
Bulacán	190,103	8,723	6,305	Misamis	136,679	7,122	3,157
Cagayán	99,035	5,639	4,803	Mórong	10,137	455	542
Calamianes	19,292	784	297	Negros	359,255	20,150	11,413
Cápiz	95,819	5,359	2,525	Nueva Ecija	105,598	6,007	4,159
Cavite	94,561	4,123	3,580	Nueva Vizcaya	22,342	786	885
Cebú	313,655	15,349	8,675	Pampanga	240,059	10,797	8,406
Concepción	45,364	2,687	1,531	Pangasinán	248,199	11,841	13,152
Cottabato	32,654	1,303	589	Romblón	39,954	1,841	944
Dapitan	14,652	914	384	Surigao	70,744	3,831	1,543
Dávao	14,817	445	431	Tárlac	90,453	4,913	4,340
Ilocos Norte	139,335	6,866	5,443	Zambales	87,087	4,079	3,151
Ilocos Sur	97,811	4,895	2,717	Zamboanga	20,449	894	363
Iloílo	339,042	16,988	17,120				

1894.

Abra	30,683	1,562	813	Isabela	54,120	2,518	2,312
Albay	108,060	5,146	3,015	Islas Batanes	9,166	379	307
Antique	124,370	5,746	4,246	Joló	1,541	30	45
Bataán	49,533	2,336	1,922	La Laguna	114,893	4,945	4,763
Batangas	286,267	13,676	9,861	La Unión	112,463	5,569	2,958
Benguet	3,273	17	19	Leyte	188,254	9,042	4,204
Bohol	243,651	10,502	4,454	Manila	290,978	10,721	13,261
Bulacán	245,711	11,718	10,348	Mindoro	53,001	1,773	1,201
Cagayán	100,802	6,250	4,513	Misamis	145,923	6,373	3,504
Calamianes	18,540	708	293	Mórong	37,278	1,604	1,473
Camarines Norte	34,009	1,429	1,192	Negros	365,635	19,073	11,150
Camarines Sur	138,018	5,956	3,653	Nueva Ecija	150,636	9,150	6,874
Cápiz	99,890	5,008	3,169	Nueva Vizcaya	22,615	777	811
Cavite	93,353	4,337	2,911	Pampanga	240,824	14,913	10,629
Cebú	315,848	14,700	9,335	Pangasinán	250,303	14,310	11,325
Concepción	43,227	2,512	1,664	Príncipe	3,596	172	77
Cottabato	29,031	1,148	863	Romblón	40,565	1,987	1,048
Dapitan	16,099	607	369	Sámar	238,860	11,636	6,713
Dávao	15,777	532	413	Surigao	73,410	3,041	1,746
Ilocos Norte	144,519	7,079	4,673	Tárlac	103,722	5,834	4,372
Ilocos Sur	103,966	4,776	2,750	Tayabas	99,019	4,318	4,018
Iloílo	342,706	18,204	13,616	Zambales	88,736	4,288	2,810
Infanta	19,493	489	220	Zamboanga	20,386	917	363

1895.

Abra	47,117	1,547	735	Islas Batanes	8,895	272	206
Albay	109,417	4,965	3,252	Joló	1,574	30	43
Antique	119,356	6,132	3,146	La Laguna	171,243	7,219	6,277
Bataán	50,725	2,545	2,696	La Unión	116,659	5,801	3,111
Batangas	285,176	13,722	9,844	Leyte	191,955	8,727	4,314
Benguet	2,348	19	16	Manila	295,200	11,306	12,100
Bohol	245,662	10,483	5,525	Mindoro	51,967	1,950	1,282
Bulacán	244,307	12,393	8,098	Misamis	151,696	6,770	4,013
Cagayán	103,664	5,797	4,382	Mórong	40,319	1,769	1,642
Calamianes	16,186	607	439	Negros	369,283	18,711	13,276
Camarines Norte	34,165	1,524	1,270	Nueva Ecija	155,139	8,789	7,118
Camarines Sur	134,989	5,899	3,629	Nueva Vizcaya	22,458	932	1,142
Cápiz	103,766	5,472	3,301	Pampanga	243,246	11,611	8,742
Cavite	91,614	4,475	4,313	Pangasinán	275,961	15,994	11,837
Cebú	328,313	11,205	7,194	Príncipe	3,708	184	78
Concepción	39,513	2,884	1,562	Romblón	40,591	1,970	1,198
Cottabato	29,318	1,538	793	Sámar	236,328	11,360	15,295
Dapitan	49,246	2,229	1,493	Siquijor	40,593	1,723	596
Dávao	17,260	617	374	Surigao	68,852	3,289	3,656
Ilocos Norte	150,472	7,487	3,977	Tárlac	108,294	6,316	4,600
Ilocos Sur	111,488	4,945	3,854	Tayabas	108,751	4,428	4,493
Iloílo	347,861	18,841	11,381	Zambales	88,435	4,656	2,653
Infanta	10,503	539	365	Zamboanga	21,327	941	536
Isabela	52,738	2,622	2,107				

1896.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Abra	43,389	1,569	1,176	Islas Batanes	8,838	276	240
Albay	111,354	5,000	3,783	Joló	1,600	29	90
Antique	118,844	5,492	3,277	La Laguna	169,015	7,572	6,331
Bataán	52,170	2,701	1,404	La Unión	118,314	6,220	3,273
Batangas	277,283	13,481	8,632	Leyte	192,416	9,095	3,740
Benguet	4,484	32	17	Manila	275,109	11,570	9,272
Bohol	249,099	9,606	6,726	Mindoro	45,476	2,294	1,341
Bulacán	244,314	13,362	7,755	Misamis	152,829	6,860	5,967
Cagayán	103,721	6,262	5,794	Mórong	39,467	1,800	1,300
Calamianes	15,620	632	307	Negros	374,550	19,685	13,421
Camarines Norte	35,125	1,511	1,222	Nueva Écija	162,054	9,254	7,228
Camarines Sur	135,094	5,866	3,927	Nueva Vizcaya	31,786	919	843
Cápiz	103,369	4,867	4,547	Pampanga	249,629	13,937	7,488
Cebú	334,288	13,423	6,508	Pangasinán	291,597	16,156	11,692
Concepción	42,947	2,670	2,481	Príncipe	3,551	182	100
Cottabato	31,420	1,382	625	Romblón	40,604	1,900	1,088
Dapitan	16,879	666	276	Sámar	244,781	12,125	4,944
Dávao	24,952	913	408	Siquijor	41,519	1,533	1,146
Ilocos Norte	150,426	7,648	5,359	Surigao	69,905	3,432	1,749
Ilocos Sur	111,329	4,930	3,956	Tárlac	54,720	3,162	2,073
Iloílo	349,307	18,261	14,713	Tayabas	102,345	4,831	3,150
Infanta	10,805	554	198	Zambales	90,949	4,864	2,432
Isabela	53,990	2,788	2,673	Zamboanga	20,709	945	1,153

1897.

Abra	45,060	1,494	790	Islas Batanes	8,278	300	256
Antique	119,677	5,865	3,515	La Laguna	47,959	2,459	1,528
Bataán	53,188	2,592	1,542	La Unión	124,590	5,880	2,080
Batangas	284,885	13,342	9,238	Manila	276,192	8,381	8,582
Bohol	249,994	9,847	4,784	Mindoro	35,589	1,871	1,177
Bulacán	186,057	9,082	9,013	Misamis	142,870	6,360	4,674
Cagayán	106,942	6,770	5,469	Mórong	10,056	577	501
Calamianes	15,661	565	289	Negros	363,255	19,045	15,022
Cápiz	106,953	5,562	2,865	Nueva Écija	107,585	6,355	4,428
Cavite	92,354	5,056	3,389	Nueva Vizcaya	35,875	953	727
Cebú	337,878	13,915	7,044	Pampanga	252,951	12,768	7,720
Concepción	45,058	2,920	1,359	Pangasinán	293,111	18,926	12,399
Cottabato	30,917	1,230	724	Romblón	40,551	1,998	1,080
Dapitan	14,926	652	471	Siquijor	41,600	1,495	573
Dávao	32,469	798	578	Surigao	47,256	1,989	934
Ilocos Norte	148,088	8,085	3,658	Tárlac	111,799	7,589	4,869
Ilocos Sur	113,196	5,758	2,400	Zambales	93,082	5,005	3,714
Iloílo	351,614	18,135	10,346	Zamboanga	21,551	1,042	501
Isabela	56,248	3,054	3,147				

1898.

Bataán	3,528	173	124	Misamis	109,796	5,355	2,468
Batangas	75,028	3,560	2,330	Mórong	10,156	614	577
Bohol	256,699	10,598	3,104	Negros	371,595	19,728	15,427
Calamianes	14,283	518	406	Pampanga	9,705	605	322
Cavite	64,448	3,361	4,462	Romblón	41,605	2,095	733
Cebú	78,182	3,081	1,642	Siquijor	42,740	1,768	571
La Laguna	3,193	125	134	Tárlac	10,937	590	328
Manila	55,415	2,003	1,945	Zambales	97,494	5,202	3,375
Mindoro	46,246	2,091	1,376				

The following table presents the birth and death rates derived from the above data, with the excesses of births over deaths, or the reverse:

YEAR.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Excess of birth rate over death rate.	Excess of death rate over birth rate.
1876	46.2	26.7	19.5	
1879[1]	43.4	106.3		62.9
1885	50.5	28.9	21.6	
1886	51.5	26.5	25.0	
1887	53.7	26.2	27.5	
1888	50.2	34.0	16.2	
1889	45.3	58.2		12.9
1890	43.2	48.1		4.9
1891	46.1	36.7	9.4	
1892	48.1	36.7	11.4	
1893	47.8	33.4	14.4	
1894	48.5	33.9	14.6	
1895	47.5	34.7	12.8	
1896	48.6	32.5	16.1	
1897	49.0	31.8	17.2	
1898	47.6	30.5	17.1	

[1] These birth and death rates for 1879 have been found, but without the details of population, births, and deaths.

The average birth rate derived from the above is 47.9 per thousand per year. Between 1885 and 1888 it exceeded 50, but it fell when the death rate was large in 1889 and 1890, and never recovered its former magnitude. The average death rate was 39.7, but omitting the years 1879, 1889, and 1890, when the islands suffered from epidemics of cholera, and the death rate was abnormally large, the death rate was but 31.7, which may be regarded as the normal rate. This normal rate is 82 per cent greater than that of the United States—17.4 per thousand—and is greater than that of any European country whose death rate is known, exceeding even that of Hungary. It is, however, exceeded by most of the provinces of British India and by Singapore. The birth rate also is greater than that of any of these countries, being more than double that of Ireland and France, as is shown in the following table of birth and death rates in the United States and European and Asiatic countries:

Birth and death rates of various countries.

COUNTRY.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Excess of birth rate over death rate.	Excess of death rate over birth rate.
United States	35.1	17.4	17.7	
England and Wales	30.1	18.4	11.7	
Scotland	30.7	18.8	11.9	
Ireland	23.0	18.1	4.9	
Denmark	30.3	17.7	12.6	
Norway	30.4	16.5	13.9	
Sweden	27.2	16.4	10.8	
Austria	37.2	27.1	10.1	
Hungary	40.5	30.3	10.2	
Germany	36.2	22.5	13.7	
Netherlands	32.7	18.6	14.1	
Belgium	28.9	19.2	9.7	
France	22.2	21.6	0.6	
Italy	35.5	24.6	10.9	
Switzerland	27.7	19.0	8.7	
Ceylon	34.3	27.6	6.7	
India:				
Bengal	41.0	34.0	7.0	
Agra and Oudh	44.0	32.0	12.0	
Punjab	45.0	34.0	11.0	
Central Provinces	40.0	42.0		2.0
Lower Burma	38.0	27.0	11.0	
Assam	35.0	31.0	4.0	
Madras	32.0	22.0	10.0	
Bombay	32.0	53.0		21.0
Berar	41.0	61.0		20.0
Coorg	26.0	32.0		6.0
Singapore	25.0	40.0		15.0
Japan	30.7	20.6	10.1	

The average excess of births over deaths in the Philippine Islands was 8.8 per thousand, but excluding the cholera years (1879, 1889, and 1890), when the death rate exceeded the birth rate, it was 17 per thousand per year. This is higher than that of any country given above, except the United States, which slightly exceeds it. It is many times that of France and Ireland and double that of Switzerland. Yet with this great excess of births over deaths, the population has not increased rapidly. It has taken nearly sixty years to double in number, and is now only four times as great as at the beginning of the century, while in that time the population of the United States has multiplied fifteen times. The cause for this is the epidemics, such as cholera, plague, and smallpox, especially the first, which periodically sweep over the islands and in a single year wipe out the gains of the preceding two or three years. So the population has grown by a series of regular and rather rapid accretions, succeeded by sudden and great losses. Thus the cholera epidemic of 1879 must have destroyed 400,000 lives, equivalent, approximately, to the normal increase in three years. The cholera epidemic of 1889 and 1890 was not so severe, its victims numbering in the two years about 260,000, while that of the year 1902 must have destroyed over 200,000 people.

Of the birth rate in 1902 we have little information. Since the pacification of the islands under American rule the municipalities have been expected to keep a record of births as well as of deaths, and many have done so, but out of the 40 civil provinces the Census Bureau has obtained returns from only 9, representing a total of less than one-fourth of the people. These are as follows with the population, the number of births, and the birth rate:

PROVINCE.	Population.	Number of births.	Birth rate.
Total	1,453,920	54,234	37.3
Abra	37,848	1,061	25.4
Batangas	258,802	10,673	41.2
Ilocos Norte	176,717	8,635	48.8
Ilocos Sur	171,619	8,011	46.6
Cápiz	224,581	6,670	29.7
Nueva Ecija	132,271	5,270	39.9
Negros Occidental	309,959	7,852	25.3
Paragua (incomplete)	22,000	790	36.0
Sorsogón	120,123	5,272	44.0

If these returns represent the archipelago correctly, they indicate a most astonishing and perplexing reduction in birth rate in certain provinces. Thus while Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, and Sorsogón maintain their normal birth rate, other provinces run far below it. The lowest birth rate found in Abra in earlier years is 32.8, while this record credits the province with only 25.4; similarly in Cápiz, where the lowest record found is 45, while in 1902 it was but 29.7. But the most startling case is that of Negros Occidental. The lowest record for the island of Negros is 51, and the average of fourteen years of record is 57, while here it is given as 25.3. There is no reason in the recent history of the islands for a great reduction in the birth rate of these provinces, while the two Iloco provinces and Sorsogón held their own, and the conclusion seems inevitable that the record is grossly incomplete in the provinces of Negros Occidental, Cápiz, and Abra, and probably to a less degree in other provinces.

From the above tables showing the number of births and deaths, by provinces, for the years 1885 to 1898, the following table has been constructed, showing in each province the average birth and death rates, for the above term of years, with the excess of the former over the latter.

PROVINCE.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Excess of birth rate over death rate.	PROVINCE.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Excess of birth rate over death rate.
Albay	47	27	20	La Unión	47	28	19
Antique	48	30	18	Leyte	48	26	22
Bataán	51	40	11	Manila	41	40	1
Batangas	45	36	9	Mindoro	44	30	14
Bohol	43	20	23	Misamis	50	26	24
Bulacán	47	39	8	Mórong	49	47	2
Cagayán	60	42	18	Negros	57	39	18
Camarines Norte	43	30	13	Nueva Écija	54	44	10
Camarines Sur	45	26	19	Pampanga	52	39	13
Cápiz	52	36	16	Pangasinán	55	48	7
Cavite	48	47	1	Romblón	48	25	23
Cebú	60	29	31	Sámar	49	31	18
Ilocos Norte	44	33	11	Surigao	49	24	25
Ilocos Sur	45	37	8	Tárlac	56	48	8
Iloílo	55	41	14	Tayabas	44	34	10
Isabela	47	38	9	Zambales	48	36	12
La Laguna	42	44	[1]2				

[1] Excess of death rates over birth rates.

The birth rate ranges from 60 per thousand in Cagayán and Cebú down to 41 in Manila, while the average of all the above provinces is 49 births per thousand per year. The death rate ranges from 48 per thousand in Pangasinán and Tárlac down to 20 in Bohol, while the average in all the provinces is 35.

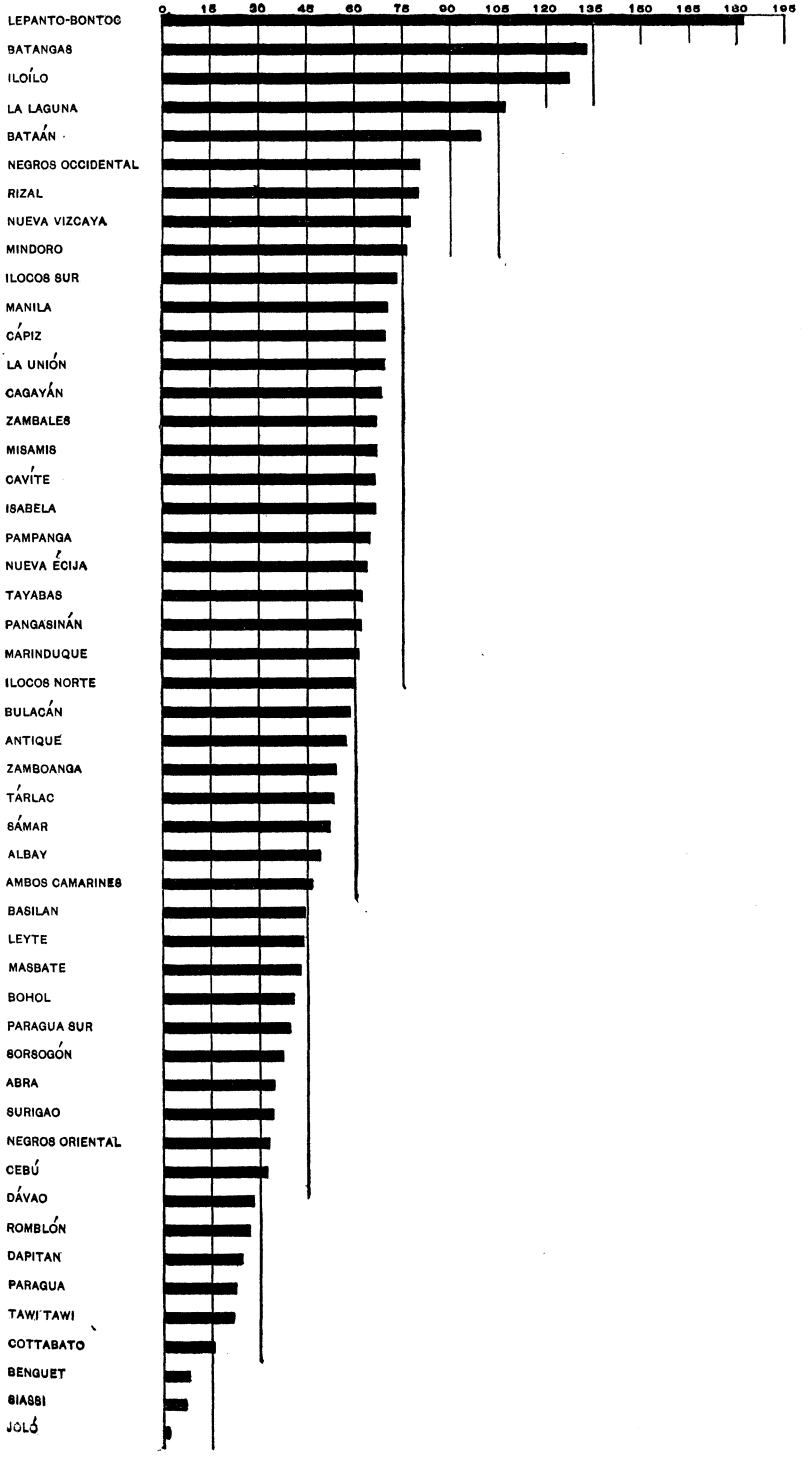
There is a greater range in the different provinces in death rates than in birth rates. This is to be expected, since the cholera epidemic of 1889–90 did not affect these provinces with equal severity. Some were hard hit, while others suffered but little.

The excess of births over deaths per thousand had a very wide range, from 31 in Cebú to minus 2 in La Laguna; that is, in La Laguna the deaths were 2 per thousand in excess of the births.

An examination of this column in connection with the map of the islands shows that the provinces about Manila, including Manila itself, with Mórong, Cavite, and La Laguna, had a very small excess. The provinces in the great valley of Luzón, between Manila bay and Lingayén gulf, show an excess ranging from 7 to 13 per thousand. This excess increases northward along the coast and in the valley of the Cagayán river. It is large in southeastern Luzón, ranging from 10 to 20 per thousand. In the Visayan Islands it is everywhere very high, ranging from 14 in Iloílo to 31 in Cebú. It is also very high in the two provinces of northern Mindanao.

Comparing these figures with the rates of increase of population between 1887 and 1903, there is shown a general correspondence; the rates of increase are small in central Luzón, higher in southeastern Luzón, and highest of all in the Visayan Islands as a whole.

DEATH RATE: 1902.



DEATHS IN 1902.

Returning to the statistics of the census, it is seen that the death rate for the year 1902, 63.3 per thousand, was just about double the normal. As will be shown hereafter, this excess was in large part due to the prevalence of cholera. Other things, such as the loss of crops through locusts, the loss of carabao, and the after effects of the insurrection, by which the constitutions of those affected by it were undermined, through hardship, exposure, and want of food, probably contributed.

The following table shows the death rate in 1902, by provinces and comandancias:

Deaths and death rate in 1902, by provinces and comandancias.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Number of deaths.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Number of deaths.	Death rate.
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	182.0	Antique	7,411	56.5
Batangas	34,257	132.9	Zamboanga	1,103	53.3
Iloílo	51,153	126.6	Tárlac	7,088	53.1
La Laguna	15,918	107.1	Sámar	13,614	51.3
Bataán	4,479	99.2	Albay	11,564	48.3
Negros Occidental	24,461	80.6	Ambos Camarines	10,872	46.6
Rizal	11,883	80.0	Basilan	59	44.3
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	76.6	Leyte	17,016	43.8
Mindoro	2,466	76.3	Masbate	1,881	43.1
Ilocos Sur	12,694	73.0	Bohol	10,851	40.3
Manila city	15,223	69.2	Paragua Sur	53	39.0
Cápiz	15,564	69.1	Sorsogón	4,380	36.4
La Unión	8,821	69.0	Abra	1,296	34.3
Cagayán	9,783	68.5	Surigao	3,304	33.3
Zambales	6,772	66.8	Negros Oriental	5,972	32.3
Misamis	9,038	66.7	Cebú	20,920	32.0
Cavite	8,983	66.6	Dávao	557	27.5
Isabela	4,584	66.6	Romblón	1,422	26.9
Pampanga	14,383	64.6	Dapitan	397	23.1
Nueva Ecija	8,487	63.8	Paragua	611	22.2
Tayabas	9,418	62.7	Tawi Tawi	2	21.5
Pangasinán	24,701	62.6	Cottabato	35	15.1
Marinduque	3,222	62.4	Benguet	7	7.6
Ilocos Norte	10,657	60.3	Siassi	2	6.7
Bulacán	13,015	58.3	Joló	2	1.6

The high death rate in Lepanto-Bontoc is due to the fact that deaths of wild Igorots were in some cases recorded, and thus the total number of deaths does not properly compare with the Christian population.

The above table shows that the death rate ranged among the different civil provinces from 22 per thousand in Paragua up to 126.6 in Iloílo, and to 132.9 in Batangas. Of the 50 provinces and comandancias, 9 only—among them Dapitan, Dávao, Paragua, and Romblón—had death rates below the normal (32 per thousand); 21 had death rates ranging between the normal and the death rate for 1902 (63 per thousand); 17 had death rates ranging between the mean of 1902 for the archipelago and 125 per thousand; while 2—Iloílo and Batangas—had death rates exceeding 125 per thousand. The absurdly small death rates of Tawi Tawi, Cottabato, Benguet, Siassi, and Joló are

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DEATH RATE IN 1902



explained by the small civilized population, which numbers only a few hundreds.

Table 1, on page 79, gives the death rates by municipalities. Grouping them as the preceding provinces are grouped, it appears that 22.9 per cent of all the municipalities had death rates below the normal; 39.9 per cent, or nearly two-fifths, had death rates ranging between 32 and 63 per thousand, or between the normal rate and the average rate for 1902; 31.2 per cent had death rates ranging between the average of the archipelago and 125 per thousand; while no less than 6 per cent of all the municipalities had death rates exceeding 125 per thousand.

Going a little further in this classification, it appears that no fewer than 129 municipalities had death rates exceeding 100 per thousand; that is, in more than one-eighth of the municipalities the people were decimated. In the province of Batangas all the municipalities excepting three had death rates exceeding 100 per thousand.

In the following 11 municipalities the death rate exceeded 200 per thousand; that is, more than one-fifth, and in several cases more than one-fourth of the people died during the year.

MUNICIPALITY.	Province.	Death rate per thousand.
Calatagán	Batangas	277
San Juan de Bocboc	Batangas	276
Taysán	Batangas	237
Alimodián	Iloílo	247
Córdoba	Iloílo	236
Guimbal	Iloílo	207
Igbarás	Iloílo	281
León	Iloílo	227
San Miguel	Iloílo	268
Naujáu	Mindoro	226
Aritao	Nueva Vizcaya	214

Classifying the population and deaths in two groups, namely, those of the municipalities which border upon the coast and those which are in the interior, it is found that the general death rate on the coast was 57 per thousand and the general death rate in the interior was 76 per thousand. These figures seem to indicate a decidedly greater healthfulness in the coast conditions than in the interior.

In previous pages the fact has been dwelt upon that the mortality in the Philippine Islands in the year 1902 was excessive in amount, owing to the prevalence of epidemics and the exhaustion due to the insurrection.

DEATHS IN 1903.

In order to obtain statistics of mortality under more normal conditions, copies of the mortality records of the year 1903 were secured. From them Tables 15 to 19, inclusive, have been compiled.

The records as received were not entirely complete, although sufficiently near completion for discussion and acceptance of the results. No returns were received from the military districts of Basilan, Cottabato, Dapitan, Dávao, Joló, Siassi, and Tawi Tawi. These, however, as far as their civilized population is concerned, are of little importance. In the province of Surigao returns are wanting for 7 municipalities, and in a number of municipalities in various provinces returns were received for only a part of the year. Altogether it is estimated that perhaps 2,000 deaths have thus been omitted, while the total reported was 329,671, the omissions forming perhaps about six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The figures given in the tables referring to the provinces of Benguet and Lepanto-Bontoc, are of little value, as many of the deaths of wild people were there recorded.

The total number of deaths in 1903 was 329,671, showing a death rate of 47.2 per thousand. This death rate is much less than in the preceding year, but is still far above the normal death rate of the archipelago, which, as shown earlier in this discussion, is about 32 per thousand. As will be seen further on, this excess of the death rate is due in large part to cholera, which still prevailed in 1903 in many parts of the archipelago—indeed, in some provinces, was epidemic during the year. To a less extent also smallpox, which was more severe than in the preceding year, contributed to swell the number of deaths.

The following table shows the death rate in 1903 by provinces. It will be seen that in no province does the rate approach the magnitude of that of 1902 in certain provinces—as Batangas and Iloílo—the highest being in Antique, where it is less than 100, while many of them approach closely the normal death rate. Indeed, 7 had a death rate less than the normal, and of the other provinces no fewer than 28 had a death rate less than the average of the archipelago in 1902, and in only 5 was it exceeded.

Death rates in 1903, by provinces.

PROVINCE.	Death rate.	PROVINCE.	Death rate.
Antique	96.4	Nueva Vizcaya	41.2
Ambos Camarines	81.1	La Laguna	41.1
Paragua Sur	64.8	Tárlac	40.7
Pangasinán	64.2	Bulacán	40.2
Albay	63.7	Leyte	39.6
Iloilo	63.3	Bohol	39.5
Masbate	58.4	Sámar	39.5
Bataán	58.2	Batangas	39.1
Marinduque	55.9	Pampanga	38.9
Surigao	55.2	Cebú	38.8
Negros Occidental	54.3	Zambales	37.2
Sorsogón	53.9	Tayabas	37.0
Misamis	52.7	Ilocos Norte	33.8
Rizal	50.3	Mindoro	31.7
Cagayán	49.9	La Unión	31.6
Romblón	49.2	Isabela	31.1
Cavite	46.9	Ilocos Sur	24.4
Cápiz	45.7	Paragua	20.8
Manila city	44.7	Abra	19.2
Negros Oriental	43.2	Zamboanga	11.6
Nueva Ecija	42.4		

It is significant that the average death rate of those provinces, in which there was in 1903 no cholera or only a few sporadic cases (excepting from consideration Benguet and Lepanto-Bontoc, for reasons above given), is shown to be 31.8 per thousand, agreeing substantially with the result derived from earlier records of deaths, as set forth in the first part of this discussion.

Of the municipalities which reported in 1903, no less than 30 per cent had death rates less than the normal rate, while 51 per cent, or more than half, had death rates between the normal rate and the average rate of 1902. Seventeen per cent only had rates between the average of 1902 and 125 per thousand, and only 2 per cent exceeded the latter rate. There were but 18 municipalities which lost 1 in 10 of their inhabitants and but 1 municipality which lost 1 in 5. These figures are in strong contrast to those set forth above regarding the mortality of the previous year.

SEX.

Out of the total number, 442,058, of deaths which were reported in the islands in 1902, 233,414 were males, showing a death rate of males of 66.7 per thousand, and 208,644 were females, showing a death rate of females of 59.8 per thousand. Out of every hundred deaths in the archipelago 52.8 were among males and 47.2 among females. The deaths in 1903 were distributed by sex in the proportions of 53 per cent of males and 47 per cent of females, the death rates of the two sexes being, for males 50 per thousand, and for females 44.3 per thousand. Corresponding proportions in the United States in 1900 were, males, 53.1 per cent; females, 46.9 per cent. In the registration area of the United States the death rates were, males, 19 per thou-

sand; females, 16.6 per thousand. Thus, as regards sex, the proportions in the archipelago corresponded closely to those in the United States.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by sex in the different provinces and comandancias in 1902:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY SEX (PER CENT).		PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY SEX (PER CENT).	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Cápiz	48.4	51.6	Zambales	53.0	47.0
Antique	50.0	50.0	Nueva Ecija	53.2	46.8
Ilocos Norte	50.4	49.6	La Unión	53.2	46.8
Marinduque	50.6	49.4	Sorsogón	53.2	46.8
Paragua	50.7	49.3	Pangasinán	53.6	46.4
Iloílo	51.2	48.8	Tayabas	53.6	46.4
Abra	51.5	48.5	Surigao	53.7	46.3
Cavite	51.6	48.4	Cagayán	53.9	46.1
Negros Oriental	51.6	48.4	Cottabato	54.3	45.7
La Laguna	51.6	48.4	Misamis	54.3	45.7
Pampanga	51.8	48.2	Zamboanga	54.5	45.5
Bulacán	51.9	48.1	Isabela	54.6	45.4
Nueva Vizcaya	52.0	48.0	Romblón	54.7	45.3
Bataán	52.2	47.8	Sámar	54.8	45.2
Bohol	52.2	47.8	Negros Occidental	55.3	44.7
Rizal	52.4	47.6	Masbate	55.4	44.6
Basilan	52.5	47.5	Leyte	56.0	44.0
Batangas	52.5	47.5	Paragua Sur	56.6	43.4
Mindoro	52.6	47.4	Manila city	56.9	43.1
Lepanto-Bontoc	52.6	47.4	Dávao	59.2	40.8
Ambos Camarines	52.7	47.3	Dapitan	61.0	39.0
Albay	52.7	47.3	Benguet	71.4	28.6
Cebú	52.8	47.2	Tawi Tawi	100.0	
Ilocos Sur	52.9	47.1	Siassi	100.0	
Tárlac	53.0	47.0	Joló	100.0	

COLOR.

Classified by color, the deaths in the Philippines in 1902 consisted almost entirely of brown people. These numbered 440,043, or 99.6 per cent of all deaths. So nearly homogeneous as to color are the deaths, as well as the population of the archipelago, that it seems unnecessary in discussing the mortality statistics to distinguish between the total population and the brown people, for what is true of one is necessarily true of the other.

The total number of deaths, of color other than brown, was 2,015. Of these 450 were white. The number of deaths of whites was so small that discussion of them is of little value, and deductions made from them may easily be incorrect and misleading; still certain facts will be pointed out. The death rate of whites was 32 per thousand. This, though only one-half of the death rate of the brown people, must still be regarded as large, inasmuch as the white people in the islands are almost entirely adults in the prime of life; that is, in the class which commonly has the minimum death rate. In the United States the death rate of this class is very much less than the above figure, and while probably the death rate of the whites under Philippine

conditions is greater than in their native country, it can scarcely be increased to this extent, especially since the sick are usually removed to the States or to Japan, if possible.

Classifying the deaths of whites by sex, we find that 361, or 80.2 per cent were males, and 89, or 19.8 per cent, were females. These proportions are identical with those subsisting between the sexes of this color in the population.

Deaths among the yellow people—the Chinese and the Japanese—numbered 1,287, of which 1,078, or 83.9 per cent, were males, and 210, or 16.1 per cent, were females. These figures are subject to the same qualifications as those concerning the whites, but in less degree, for their number is greater.

The total death rate of the yellow people was 30 per thousand, as indicated by the above figures, which are probably not far from correct.

There were 107 deaths reported among negroes. Presumably these negroes were in part American negroes from the Volunteer Army, and in part Christianized Negritos.

There were 170 deaths, equally divided between the sexes, reported for mestizos. The number probably should have been much larger.

NATIVITY.

The total number of deaths in 1902 among the native born in the Philippines was 440,813, showing a death rate of 63.6 per thousand. Among the foreign born the deaths numbered 1,245, and the death rate was 22.2 per thousand.

The death rate among the natives of the Philippine Islands in 1903 was 47.4 per thousand. Like the death rate of the total population, this is much less than in 1902. The death rate in the same year among the Chinese in the Philippines was 17.1 and among the natives of the United States 11 per thousand. Among the last two classes the rates were necessarily small, owing to the fact that these elements of the population consist almost entirely of adults.

TRIBE.

The mortality schedules do not give the tribe of the decedents, but it is possible to obtain roughly the death rates of the several tribes by grouping the provinces which distinctively belong to them. Doing this, it appears that in 1902 the death rate was greatest among the Tagálogs, where it was 82, and least among the Bícols, where it was 45. The death rates in each of these civilized tribes thus roughly computed were as follows:

Tagálog	82	Pampangan	65
Cagayán	68	Pangasinán	63
Zambalan	67	Visayan	58
Ilocano	65	Bícol	45

This table has little meaning, since the magnitude of the death rate depended largely on the spread of cholera. A similar table for 1903 shows quite different results, as follows:

Pangasinán	64	Cagayán	43
Bícol	51	Pampangan	39
Visayan	49	Zambalan	37
Tagálog	43	Ilocano	30

AGE.

Less than 1 year of age.—In 1902 the total number of deaths of children under 1 year of age was 54,045, showing a death rate of 322 per thousand. This is nearly double the death rate of this class in the registration area of the United States, which was 165. It is considerably less than the corresponding death rate among the negroes of this country, which was 384.

Of the deaths of children under 1 year of age, 29,685 were males and 24,360 were females. The death rate of males was 348 per thousand, nearly double that of the registration area of the United States (184), and considerably less than that of male negroes (419). The death rate of females was only 293 per thousand, being much less than that of males, as is commonly the case with children of this age. It was a little more than double that of the registration area of the United States (145), and much less than that of the female negroes of the United States (350).

The following table shows the death rate in 1902, by provinces and comandancias, of children less than 1 year of age. It must be borne in mind in this, as in all other tables expressing rates, that the rate is the proportion between the number of deaths during the calendar year 1902 and the number living on March 2, 1903, expressed as the number of the former to a thousand of the latter; thus the first rate given in the table, that of Manila, shows that there were 1,515 deaths among children under 1 year of age during the calendar year 1902 to a thousand living on March 2, 1903, of that age. Similar figures for La Laguna were 600, for Sorsogón, 595, etc.

Death rates under 1 year: 1902.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Manila city	1,515	Misamis	285
La Laguna	600	Zambales	269
Sorsogón	595	Negros Occidental	253
Rizal	587	Cápiz	246
Marinduque	572	Leyte	240
Tayabas	523	Pangasinán	224
Benguet	500	Romblón	198
Iloílo	497	Ilocos Norte	197
Albay	494	Ilocos Sur	192
Batangas	469	Masbate	185
Paragua Sur	435	Cebú	178
Bataán	385	La Unión	177
Cavite	383	Negros Oriental	170
Mindoro	380	Surigao	166
Cagayán	380	Antique	145
Nueva Ecija	378	Sámar	142
Lepanto-Bontoc	368	Abra	141
Pampanga	362	Bohol	132
Nueva Vizcaya	336	Cottabato	111
Isabela	333	Zamboanga	109
Ambos Camarines	326	Dapitan	103
Tárlac	321	Dávao	95
Bulacán	321	Paragua	53
Basilan	294		

The death rate of this class in Manila was enormous, probably the largest on record. In this city about three-fifths of all children under 1 year of age died during the year. Besides this there were 6 provinces which had a death rate for this class of 500 or more, all of which, with the exception of Sorsogón, are Tagálog provinces. With the single exception of Bulacán, all the Tagálog provinces had a death rate among this class greater than the average in the archipelago, while on the other hand most of the Visayan provinces and all the Ilocano provinces had a death rate lower than that of the archipelago.

Less than 5 years of age.—The number of deaths among children under 5 years of age was 148,469—80,255 being males and 68,214 females. The death rate of the total number under 5 years of age was 141 per thousand, which contrasts very strongly with that of the same class in the registration area of the United States, 52 per thousand, and even exceeds the death rate among negroes in the United States, 121 per thousand.

The death rate among males was 151 per thousand, not much less than three times that of the same class in the registration area of the United States, 57 per thousand, and exceeds that of the negroes, 131 per thousand. The death rate of the females was 131 per thousand, which again contrasts strongly with the corresponding rate in the registration area in the United States, 48 per thousand, and is larger than that of the negroes, 112 per thousand.

The following table shows the death rate among children under 5 years of age, and necessarily includes the class last spoken of; that is, those under 1 year of age:

Death rates under 5 years of age: 1902.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Manila city	398	Cápiz	124
Batangas	362	Misamis	123
La Laguna	269	Pangasinán	121
Lepanto-Bontoc	222	Basilan	120
Bataán	216	Paragua Sur	120
Iloílo	216	Ambos Camarines	118
Rizal	215	Sorsogón	113
Cagayán	207	Antique	105
Nueva Vizcaya	200	Leyte	98
Cavite	193	Sámar	96
Isabela	190	Dávao	91
Mindoro	171	Zamboanga	76
Pampanga	167	Bohol	67
Albay	163	Cebú	67
Tayabas	158	Masbate	63
Marinduque	156	Abra	61
Ilocos Sur	153	Romblón	61
Nueva Ecija	152	Negros Oriental	59
Zambales	150	Dapitan	58
Negros Occidental	149	Surigao	58
Bulacán	145	Benguet	41
Ilocos Norte	142	Cottabato	34
Tárlac	133	Paragua	29
La Unión	127		

Of all the civil divisions in the archipelago, Manila had the highest death rate for this class of children. All the Tagálog provinces had a high rate, while most of the Visayan provinces had a low rate. This is probably due, not to more healthful conditions, but to the fact that the cholera did not during the year spread completely over the Visayas.

All ages.—The death rate of children under 10 years of age shows further reduction, being 99 per thousand. Here, as before, the death rate of males was considerably in excess of that of females. At the age from 10 to 20 the death rate of the total population reached a minimum, the death rate of males being still in excess of that of females. From that age it increased gradually to the most advanced ages, the death rate of males being in every case equal to or in excess of that of females. These facts are set forth in the following table:

Death rate by age groups and sex: 1902.

AGE GROUP.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	322	348	293
Under 5 years	141	151	131
Under 10 years	99	105	92
10 to 20 years	30	31	29
20 to 30 years	38	39	38
30 to 40 years	45	45	45
40 to 50 years	55	59	51
50 to 60 years	67	73	61
60 to 70 years	99	104	94
70 to 80 years	140	150	130
80 years and over	218	221	214

The death rates are analyzed by color and those of the brown people by sex in the following table:

AGE GROUP.	BROWN.			Yellow.	White.
	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Under 1 year	321	348	293		448
Under 5 years	141	151	131	356	138
5 to 14 years	43	45	41	87	22
15 to 24 years	33	33	33	18	20
25 to 34 years	42	42	42	22	21
35 to 44 years	49	50	48	29	27
45 to 64 years	70	75	65	52	47
65 years and over	146	150	142	212	391

Using different age groups from those employed in the former table, it is seen that among the brown people the death rate among the males was at each age either equal to or greater than that of females. Among the yellow people and among the whites the death rate for young people and for people of advanced age was greater than among brown people, while for the middle ages it was much less. This was more especially true of the whites, where the death rate at all ages was less than among the brown, excepting children under 1 and adults above 65 years. The magnitude of the death rate under 1 year was in great part due to the fact that most of those children were in Manila, where the death rate of young children of all classes was extraordinarily great, as has already been shown. It should be added that the figures both of population and of deaths among white and yellow children were very small, and that the results were consequently unreliable.

Below, for comparison, are brought together the death rates of whites in the Philippines and in the registration area of the United States, by age. As is seen, the death rate at each age was several times as great in the Philippines as in the United States.

Comparative death rates of whites in the Philippine Islands and in the registration area of the United States.

AGE GROUP.	Philippine Islands.	United States.
Under 1 year	448	165
Under 5 years	138	52
5 to 14 years	22	4
15 to 24 years	20	6
25 to 34 years	21	9
35 to 44 years	27	12
45 to 64 years	47	22
65 years and over	391	87

The following table gives the proportional number of deaths, at different ages, of the brown, yellow, and white peoples:

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT.		
	Brown.	Yellow.	White.
Under 1 year	12.3	2.6	8.7
Under 5 years	33.7	4.8	13.1
5 to 14 years	16.7	4.0	3.6
15 to 24 years	9.3	9.3	11.1
25 to 34 years	11.1	29.7	30.4
35 to 44 years	8.5	26.5	16.9
45 to 64 years	13.2	21.8	14.9
65 years and over	7.5	3.9	10.0

The decided differences between the brown people on the one hand and the white and yellow peoples on the other are in close correspondence with the composition of the respective elements of the population.

Deaths by age and sex in the United States and the Philippine Islands.—The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups and sex in the Philippine Islands and, for comparison, in the registration area of the United States expressed in percentages of the total number of deaths.

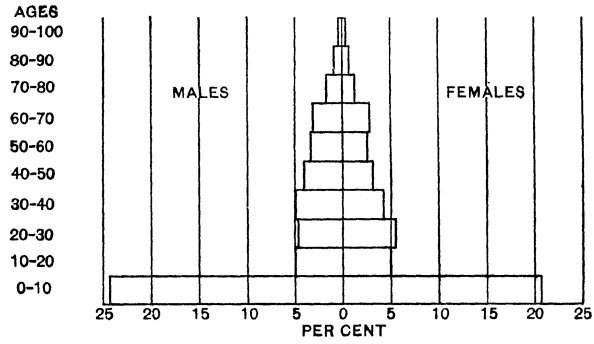
Distribution of all deaths, by age groups and sex, for the Philippine Islands and the registration area of the United States expressed in percentages of the total number of deaths.

AGE GROUP.	TOTAL.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Philippine Islands.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	United States.
Under 1 year	12.2	20.0	12.7	21.1	11.7	18.8
Under 5 years	33.6	30.1	34.4	30.9	32.7	29.1
5 to 9 years	11.5	2.9	11.8	2.8	11.2	3.1
10 to 14 years	5.1	1.7	5.2	1.6	5.0	1.8
15 to 19 years	4.8	2.6	4.3	2.4	5.3	2.8
20 to 24 years	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	5.3	4.4
25 to 29 years	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.6	6.5	4.8
30 to 34 years	5.3	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.6	4.4
35 to 39 years	4.2	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.5
40 to 44 years	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.0
45 to 49 years	3.1	4.3	3.3	4.6	2.8	3.9
50 to 54 years	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.6	4.2
55 to 59 years	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.9	2.2	4.6
60 to 64 years	4.1	5.1	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.2
65 to 69 years	1.9	5.4	2.0	5.3	1.9	5.6
70 to 74 years	2.1	5.4	2.1	5.2	2.1	5.6
75 to 79 years	0.8	4.7	0.8	4.4	0.8	5.0
80 years and over	2.7	6.0	2.5	5.1	2.9	7.0

In the Philippines 12.2 per cent of all deaths occurred under 1 year of age. In the registration area of the United States the corresponding proportion was 20 per cent, a much larger proportion. This appears to suggest either a deficiency in the Philippine records in the registration of deaths of this age or an actual deficiency of children of that age.

The proportion of deaths of children under 5 years of age to all deaths in the Philippines was 33.6 per cent, or a trifle over one-third of all deaths. The corresponding proportion for the registration area of the United States was 30.1 per cent, the proportion in the Philippine Islands being the larger. It is evident that whatever the cause for the deficiency of children under 1 year of age it has been more than made up in the other four years of this group.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, BY AGE AND SEX: 1902.



The proportion between 5 and 9 years of age in the Philippine Islands was nearly four times as great as in the United States, and in the next age period, 10 to 14 years, was three times as great. As maturity is approached the proportions became more nearly equal, while at ages above 40 the proportion in the United States exceeded that in the Philippine Islands.

In the Philippines the proportions of males and females under 1 year of age were respectively 12.7 and 11.7 per cent, showing about the same relations with corresponding United States figures as in the case with the total number for that age. The proportion of children under 5 years of age also showed a slight excess in favor of males and a similar relation with United States figures. Following the males downward there is seen to be in the case of the totals a large excess over the United States figures for two or three age periods, then equality with them, and finally, in old age, a deficiency.

This comparison by age between the United States and the Philippine mortality figures develops the fact that the Filipinos are not by any means as long lived a people as those of the United States. Dividing the total deaths for the two countries into those below and above 50 years of age, the following results appear: Of Filipino deaths 82.3 per cent occurred under the age of 50 and only 17.7 per cent above that age, while of American deaths 64 per cent occurred below that age and 36 per cent above.

Average age.—The average age at death of the Filipino was only 23.2 years. The average age in the registration area of the United States was 35.2 years. The average duration of life, therefore, of the Filipino is only about two-thirds of that of the American. This is in great part accounted for by the much higher rate of infantile mortality in the Philippines.

Considering the average age at death by sex, it appears that the males on the average die at 23.1 years and the females at 23.4 years, the women being only slightly longer lived than the men. The same relation is true in the United States, where males, on an average, die at 34.5 years and females at 36 years.

The average age at death in Manila was only 20.8 years, much less than that of the archipelago as a whole. While the city contained a large adult foreign element whose average age was high, the enormous infantile death rate in that city was evidently sufficient to lower greatly the average age at death.

The following table shows for the figures of 1903 the proportion of the total deaths in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	15.6	25 to 34 years	10.5
Under 5 years	38.1	35 to 44 years	8.5
5 to 14 years	13.2	45 to 64 years	13.7
15 to 24 years	8.3	65 years and over	7.5

The above table, when compared with the corresponding table for 1902, page 32, shows larger proportions of young children in 1903 than in 1902, while between the ages of 5 and 34 the proportion is greater in 1902. Above the age of 35 the proportions do not differ materially from one another.

The following table shows the death rates in 1903 at various ages:

AGE GROUP.	Death rate.	AGE GROUP.	Death rate.
Under 1 year	307	25 to 34 years	30
Under 5 years	119	35 to 44 years	37
5 to 14 years	25	45 to 64 years	54
15 to 24 years	22	65 years and over	110

Contrasting this with the table on page 31, which closely corresponds with it, although it classifies deaths by color in 1902, it is seen that in all ages the death rate was considerably less in 1903 than in 1902, as was to have been expected. The difference, however, was less in the case of children under 1 year of age than at all other ages.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Considering mortality in 1902 in relation to conjugal condition, it appears that among the single the number of deaths was 271,729, and the death rate was 69 per thousand. This rate was much larger than for the population as a whole, which was to be expected, since this class comprises all the children. The number of deaths among the married was 111,694, and the death rate of this class was 43.8 per thousand, the death rate being comparatively small, since this class is generally composed of persons in the prime of life. The deaths among the widowed numbered 47,583, a death rate of 95.2 per thousand. The deaths were distributed among the people of these three classes in the following proportions: The single comprised 61.5 per cent of all deaths; the married, 25.3 per cent; the widowed, 10.8 per cent; the remainder being unknown. In the registration area of the United States in 1900 the corresponding proportions were: Single, 49.4 per cent; married, 32.2 per cent; widowed, 16.1 per cent. The registration area of the United States is largely composed of the northeastern states, where the proportion of children is small and that of the foreign born large, both of which facts tend to diminish the proportion of the single and increase that of the married and widowed.

In 1903 the proportion of deaths by conjugal condition was as follows: The single constituted 64.6 per cent of all deaths; the married, 25.1; and the widowed, 11.5 per cent. The death rates among these three classes were: Single, 48.7 per thousand; married, 35.8; and widowed, 75.6.

The above proportions agree fairly well with those of the preceding year, while the death rates are of course in each case considerably less.

The following tables show for the single, married, and widowed the death rate in 1902 in each province, arranged in each table in the order of magnitude of the death rate:

Death rate in 1902 for the single.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Batangas	153	Misamis	62
Lepanto-Bontoc	126	Tárlac	62
Iloilo	120	Zamboanga	58
La Laguna	115	Albay	54
Bataán	100	Antique	51
Nueva Vizcaya	92	Sámar	49
Cagayán	91	Ambos Camarines	48
Rizal	88	Leyte	46
Isabela	84	Sorsogón	41
Ilocos Sur	81	Basilan	40
Negros Occidental	79	Bohol	38
Mindoro	78	Masbate	37
Manila city	77	Tawi Tawi	35
Cavite	76	Paragua Sur	33
La Unión	75	Surigao	32
Zambales	75	Cebú	32
Pampanga	73	Abra	31
Pangasinán	70	Dávao	30
Ilocos Norte	68	Negros Oriental	29
Nueva Ecija	67	Romblón	26
Tayabas	66	Dapitan	25
Cápiz	63	Paragua	15
Bulacán	62	Cottabato	13
Marinduque	62	Benguet	10

Death rate in 1902 for the married.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Lepanto-Bontoc	231	Nueva Écija	44
Iloílo	115	Zamboanga	42
Bataán	91	Bohol	42
La Laguna	83	Ilocos Norte	41
Batangas	83	Pangasinán	41
Misamis	68	Isabela	40
Negros Occidental	64	Manila city	38
Rizal	59	Paragua Sur	38
Mindoro	57	Ambos Camarines	37
Basilan	55	Cagayán	35
La Unión	55	Tárlac	34
Ilocos Sur	54	Leyte	33
Cápiz	54	Surigao	31
Antique	53	Paragua	30
Nueva Vizcaya	53	Negros Oriental	29
Sámar	51	Abra	29
Marinduque	48	Cebú	26
Masbate	47	Albay	26
Zambales	47	Sorsogón	24
Tayabas	45	Romblón	23
Pampanga	45	Dávao	21
Cavite	45	Cottabato	20
Bulacán	44	Dapitan	15

Death rate in 1902 for the widowed.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Lepanto-Bontoc	583	La Unión	81
Iloílo	180	Ambos Camarines	80
Siassi	167	Abra	79
La Laguna	145	Bulacán	79
Mindoro	139	Isabela	79
Batangas	138	Tárlac	77
Marinduque	134	Albay	75
Bataán	126	Cagayán	74
Antique	116	Sámar	72
Tayabas	111	Sorsogón	71
Paragua Sur	105	Surigao	71
Masbate	103	Dapitan	61
Negros Occidental	102	Bohol	60
Nueva Vizcaya	102	Leyte	58
Cápiz	102	Romblón	58
Ilocos Sur	100	Paragua	56
Misamis	99	Cebú	56
Rizal	95	Zamboanga	54
Zambales	94	Negros Oriental	52
Cavite	93	Manila city	51
Nueva Écija	92	Basilan	44
Pangasinán	90	Dávao	36
Ilocos Norte	89	Cottabato	30
Pampanga	87	Benguet	21

OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of deaths among people engaged in gainful occupations was 160,007, the proportion to all deaths being 36.2 per cent. A similar proportion among the population was 43.5 per cent, the excess of the latter over the former being, of course, due to the exclusion from the former of all young children with their high death rate. Comparing the number of deaths among wage-earners to the total number of wage-earners, the death rate of wage-earners is found to be 52.7 per thousand, the total death rate among the population at large being 63.3 per thousand.

SEASON OF THE YEAR.

The following table shows the distribution of all deaths in 1902, arranged by months and by seasons, with the percentages which occurred in each:

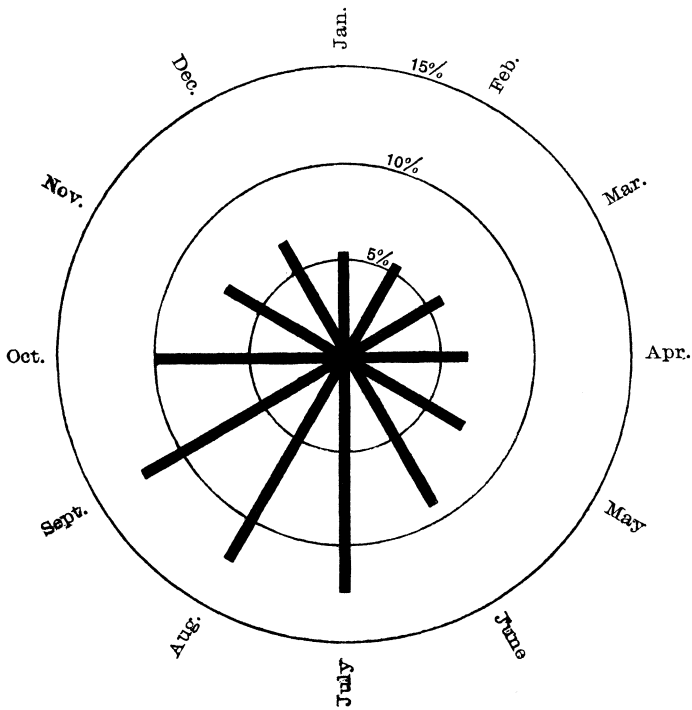
COOL SEASON.			WARM SEASON.			WET SEASON.		
Month.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Month.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Month.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.
Total.....	108,301	24.5	Total.....	125,204	28.4	Total.....	208,312	47.1
November	31,022	7.0	March	25,663	5.8	July.....	54,974	12.4
December.....	29,631	6.7	April.....	28,279	6.4	August.....	54,171	12.3
January.....	23,906	5.4	May.....	31,713	7.2	September	54,442	12.3
February	23,742	5.4	June	39,549	9.0	October.....	44,725	10.1

Unknown, 241.

In this year of 1902 the smallest number of deaths occurring in any month was in February, and from that time the number increased

ALL DISEASES.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



rapidly up to September, from which time it diminished to the end of the year. Dividing the year into three parts as above, it appears

that the smallest proportion of deaths occurred in the cool season, namely, 24.5 per cent. In the warm season there occurred 28.4 per cent, and in the wet season not less than 47.1 per cent.

This distribution of the deaths through the months of the year has, however, little significance because of the introduction and spread of cholera, which was responsible for a large proportion of the deaths, and in the early part of the year cholera was absent. It may be that by deducting the deaths from cholera from the total the distribution of the remaining deaths through the year will show significant features. This has been done in the following table. It must be understood, however, that in making this deduction of the deaths from cholera it is to a certain extent overdoing the matter, because if cholera had not prevailed, many of its victims would doubtless have died from other diseases.

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	29.8	Total	34.3	Total	35.9
November	7.0	March	8.4	July	10.5
December	7.2	April	8.6	August	9.9
January	7.8	May	8.5	September	8.1
February	7.8	June	8.8	October	7.4

Subject to the above qualification it appears from this table that 29.8 per cent of these deaths occurred in the cool season, that 34.3 per cent occurred in the warm season, and that 35.9 per cent occurred in the wet season. The wet season was but little less healthful than the warm season, and the proportion of deaths in these two seasons was not very much greater than in the cool season.

The following table shows the proportion of the deaths in 1903 which occurred in each month:

MONTH.	Per cent of total deaths.	MONTH.	Per cent of total deaths.
Total	100.0	June	8.4
		July	12.9
January	8.5	August	13.3
February	7.0	September	9.9
March	6.6	October	8.2
April	6.3	November	6.2
May	7.1	December	5.6

The following table shows the proportion of deaths in 1903 which occurred in the following seasons:

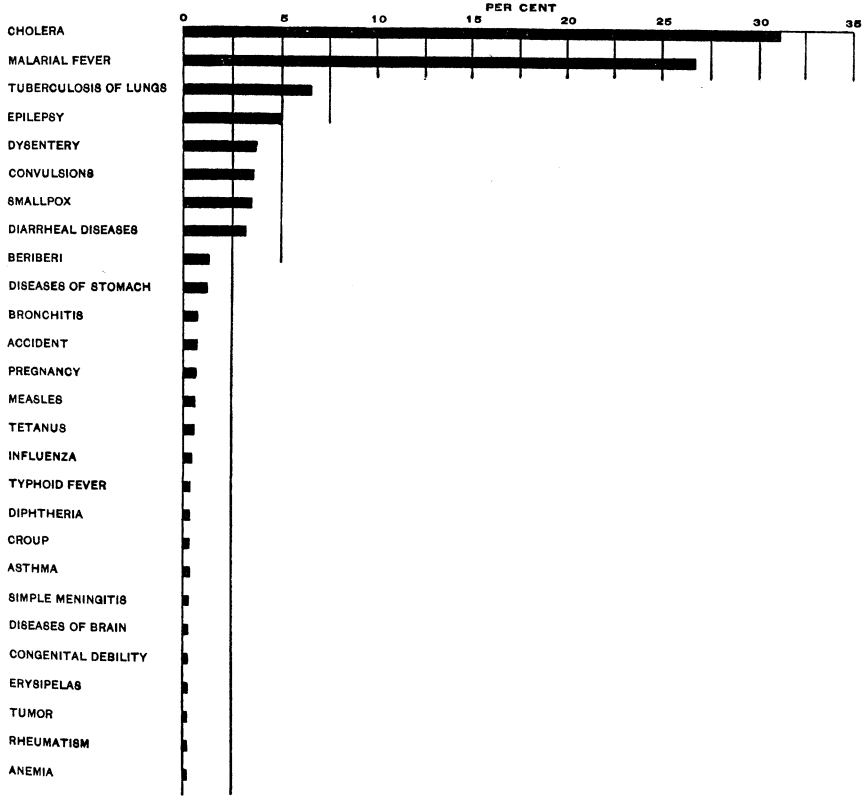
SEASON.	Per cent.
Cool season	27.3
Warm season	28.4
Wet season	44.3

In this year, as in 1902, the wet season was the most unhealthy one. There was in this year little difference between the cool and the warm season.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of all the deaths that occurred in the Philippine Islands in the year 1902, 311 out of every thousand, or nearly one-third, were caused by Asiatic cholera. The large death rate from this source may be regarded

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS, BY CERTAIN CAUSES: 1902.



as extraordinary. It was not so, however, with the fatality from malarial fevers, which are always prevalent in the islands, and probably little more so during this year than in preceding years. The deaths from this cause constituted 26.8 per cent of all the deaths, or somewhat

more than one-fourth. These two causes, cholera and malarial fevers, caused nearly three-fifths of all deaths. Dysentery and diarrhea together caused 69 out of each thousand deaths, and was third in rank of fatality. The fourth disease in fatality was tuberculosis, whose victims numbered 66 out of every thousand, and the victims of smallpox, which raged in many parts of the islands during the year, were nearly as numerous, numbering 34 out of each thousand. The victims of beri-beri, a disease which is peculiar to the brown and yellow peoples, due probably to insufficient nutrition, numbered 13 out of every thousand, and diseases of the stomach caused 12 deaths per thousand. No other disease caused as much as 1 per cent of all the deaths. Puerperal septicemia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, croup, and meningitis each had a few victims, but in each case less than 1 per cent.

These figures are in strong contrast with those which prevail in the United States. In that country the most fatal of all diseases is commonly tuberculosis, which is usually credited with a little over one-tenth of the deaths. Next to that is pneumonia, in a nearly equal proportion. This latter is well-nigh unknown in the Philippines, its victims numbering in 1902 only 1 in a thousand of the deaths.

In the United States dysentery and diarrhea together carried off about 4.4 per cent, only two-thirds the proportion in the Philippines, which was 6.9 per cent, while heart disease, which is almost unknown in the Philippines, caused 6.7 per cent of all deaths in the United States. Typhoid fever is vastly more prevalent and deadly in the United States than in the Philippines, its victims numbering 3.4 per cent of all deaths in the United States, while in the archipelago the number was trifling. It is much the same with meningitis, which in the United States carried off 2.5 per cent. Malarial fevers, prevalent as they are in some parts of the United States, are seldom fatal there, only 1.4 per cent of all the deaths being due to this cause. Kidney diseases, old age, apoplexy, and many other diseases which claim numerous victims in the United States, were either unknown in the Philippines or claimed very few victims.

The list of causes of death in the following table accounts for 93.9 per cent of the deaths in the Philippine Islands, but for only 65.4 per cent of the deaths in the United States. The first five diseases mentioned in this table, viz, cholera, malarial fever, tuberculosis of the lungs, epilepsy, and dysentery, account for very nearly three-fourths of all deaths.

Distribution of deaths in the Philippine Islands and in the United States, by principal causes, expressed in percentages of the total number of deaths: 1902.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Philippine Islands.	United States.
Cholera	31.1	
Malarial fever	26.8	1.4
Tuberculosis of the lungs	6.6	10.7
Epilepsy	5.1	0.3
Dysentery	3.7	1.1
Convulsions	3.6	1.5
Smallpox	3.4	0.3
Diarrheal diseases	3.2	3.3
Beri-beri	1.3	
Diseases of stomach	1.2	1.3
Bronchitis	0.7	1.9
Accident	0.7	
Pregnancy	0.7	0.6
Measles	0.6	1.2
Tetanus	0.6	0.2
Influenza	0.4	1.6
Typhoid fever	0.4	3.4
Diphtheria	0.3	1.6
Croup	0.3	1.2
Asthma	0.3	0.3
Simple meningitis	0.2	1.2
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of the brain	0.2	
Congenital debility and malformations	0.2	
Erysipelas	0.2	0.3
Tumors	0.2	0.3
Rheumatism	0.2	0.5
Anemia	0.2	0.2
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.6
Whooping cough	0.1	0.9
Dengue	0.1	
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.1	
Cancer	0.1	2.8
Organic diseases of heart	0.1	6.7
Pneumonia	0.1	10.2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	0.1	3.5
Puerperal septicemia	0.1	0.3
Female diseases of genital organs	0.1	0.3
Paralysis	0.1	2.3
Diseases of pharynx	0.1	
Diseases of bones	0.1	0.1
Hemorrhage	0.1	
Senile debility	0.1	2.8
Bubonic plague	[1]	
Leprosy	[1]	
Suicide	[1]	0.5

[1] Represented.

The following table shows the proportion which deaths from certain diseases bore to all deaths in 1903:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Per cent.
Malarial fever	28.3
Cholera	19.0
Tuberculosis	7.7
Diarrheal diseases	7.1
Smallpox	6.2
Beri-beri	1.5
Bubonic plague	0.1

Comparison of the above figures with those for the year 1902 shows that the proportional number of deaths from malarial fever was slightly greater in the latter year than in the earlier; that those from cholera were very much less, being in the ratio of 19 to 31; those from tuberculosis were slightly more numerous, as were also those from diarrheal

diseases; and that the proportional number of deaths from smallpox was nearly twice as great. The salient features are the reduction of cholera and the increase in smallpox in the archipelago in 1903, as compared with 1902.

SEX AND DISEASE.

The differences between the sexes in 1902 in the relative prevalence of certain diseases are shown in the table below, giving the proportion which the deaths by each disease among each sex bore to the total deaths among that sex:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.
Cholera	31.2	31.0
Malarial fever	26.8	26.8
Tuberculosis of the lungs	6.2	7.1
Dysentery	3.8	3.6
Diarrhea	3.2	3.1
Beri-beri	1.5	1.0
Senile debility	1.3	1.7
Diseases of the stomach	1.2	1.3

Malarial fever attacked both sexes impartially. Cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea were more frequent among males than among females, and beri-beri much more so. It may be that in the case of the three diseases first mentioned, the more active and exposed lives of the males, including exposure to the sun, bad water, etc., account for these differences. The excessive proportion of beri-beri among males is due partly to its prevalence among the Chinese, nearly all of whom are males; and in part to its prevalence in Bilibid prison, whose occupants are mainly of the same sex.

There were more deaths from tuberculosis and senile debility among females than among males.

AGE AND DISEASE.

The following table shows the percentage of the total number of deaths in each age group which were caused by certain principal diseases. Thus, in the group under 1 year of age, out of every 100 deaths of that age, 23 per cent were caused by malarial fever, 2.6 per cent by cholera, etc.:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Cholera	31.1	2.6	13.7	46.3	49.9	45.2	40.5	32.0	18.1
Malarial fever	26.8	23.0	28.9	26.8	23.6	23.2	25.7	28.6	24.6
Tuberculosis of the lungs	6.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	4.8	9.1	12.0	16.6	17.6
Epilepsy	5.1	26.2	14.2	1.4					
Dysentery	3.7	1.8	4.9	4.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.4
Convulsions	3.6	21.4	10.3						
Smallpox	3.4	2.5	6.6	5.3	1.6				
Diarrheal diseases	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9
Beri-beri	1.3				2.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.5
Diseases of stomach	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.1					
Bronchitis	0.7	2.1	1.3						
Pregnancy	0.7				2.2	2.7	1.5		
Measles	0.6		1.2						
Diphtheria	0.3	1.1							
Senile debility	0.1							1.1	18.1

The first column in the above table is, it will be noted, identical, as far as it goes, with the table on page 41. The second column shows that the chief causes of death among children under 1 year of age were so-called epilepsy, malarial fever, and convulsions. Deaths from these three causes, collectively, amounted to not less than 70.6 per cent of all deaths of that age. Whether what is here returned as epilepsy is in truth that disease is very doubtful; being more probably some form of convulsions produced by diseases of the stomach or bowels. Convulsions, also, is a symptom, rather than a disease. It is to be noted that there was reported at this age very little cholera, and that the deaths from the ordinary diseases of children in the United States, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough, were either very few or entirely wanting.

For the group under 5 years of age, which, it is to be noted, includes that under 1 year, the chief disease was malarial fever, then came epilepsy, cholera, and convulsions. The remarks made above concerning epilepsy and convulsions apply here also; indeed, nearly all deaths reported as due to these causes were under 1 year of age. Dysentery and diarrhea together carried off 9.1 per cent of the children of this age group, and these, with the diseases above mentioned, accounted for more than three-fourths of all deaths. In this age group deaths from smallpox were also an important factor.

In the ages between 5 and 14, cholera claimed by far the largest proportion of victims, being 46.3 per cent of all. Malarial fever was next in importance. These two diseases accounted for nearly three-fourths of all deaths in this age group. Both diarrhea and dysentery caused a small proportion of deaths, and the same may be said of smallpox. It is further to be noted that there were practically no deaths from convulsions, and that the proportion from epilepsy was very small.

In the next age group, 15 to 24 years, which includes early manhood and womanhood, the deaths from cholera reached a maximum propor-

tion, only a trifle less than one-half of all deaths being charged to this disease. Malarial fever caused nearly one-fourth of all deaths, and the two together produced nearly three-fourths. Tuberculosis of the lungs, which in the earlier ages was proportionally of little importance, became the third cause in point of fatality, and dysentery and diarrhea diminished in relative importance, while beri-beri first made its appearance in numbers sufficient to be represented here, as did also those diseases incident to childbearing.

In the age group between 25 and 34 years the proportion of cholera, though still far the greatest, had diminished slightly, while that of malarial fever remained about the same. Tuberculosis of the lungs increased largely. These three causes were responsible for more than three-fourths of all deaths. Diarrhea and dysentery remained about the same as in the age group preceding, and beri-beri increased slightly, as did also the proportion of deaths incident to childbearing. Deaths from smallpox had become so few as to disappear from this table.

In the next age group, 35 to 44 years, the proportion of deaths from cholera had still further diminished, but that from malarial fever had increased slightly, and that from tuberculosis of the lungs also showed an increase. Diarrhea and dysentery were a trifle larger, beri-beri remained the same, and the diseases incident to childbearing diminished. The three first mentioned still accounted for more than three-fourths of all deaths.

In the age group from 45 to 64 years cholera had still further diminished, and malarial fever had increased. Tuberculosis also showed an increase. Diarrhea and dysentery together had increased slightly, while beri-beri had diminished. The diseases incident to childbearing had disappeared, indicating that the childbearing age ends within the preceding period. Deaths from senile debility first appeared in this age group.

In the last age group, 65 years and over, cholera had still further diminished and was now exceeded in number of victims by malarial fever. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered more than one-sixth of all deaths in this age group, and were nearly equal to those from cholera. Beri-beri had still further diminished. Those dying from senile debility reached in this age group a proportion equal to the victims of cholera.

In the above there has been pointed out the prevalent diseases at certain ages. Now the course taken by these diseases in running through the various ages will be discussed. Following the lines of the above table instead of the columns, it is seen that cholera, commencing with a small proportion among children under 1 year of age, reached a maximum proportion between the ages of 15 and 24, and from that time on diminished with increasing age. While malarial fever showed

numerous oscillations at different ages, it showed no marked tendency to increase or decrease. The extreme amplitude of its range was from 23 per cent up to 28.6 per cent, and in no case did it depart from the mean more than 3 per cent. Tuberculosis of the lungs had a very small proportion of victims in the earlier years, but increased steadily to old age. Diarrhea and dysentery, considered together, apparently had few victims under 1 year of age, but reached a maximum under 5 years of age, after which they diminished to a minimum in early manhood, and then increased. Stomach troubles, bronchitis, measles, diphtheria, epilepsy, and convulsions were practically confined to young children. Smallpox, with a maximum proportion of victims among children under 5 years of age, disappeared after 24 years of age. Beri-beri claimed no appreciable number of victims among children, but appeared first in the ages between 15 and 24 years, reached a maximum between 25 and 44 years, and then decreased.

AGE AT DEATH.

The following table brings together the average age at death of the victims of several of the more important diseases:

DISEASE.	Average age at death.	DISEASE.	Average age at death.
Cholera	25.1	Tuberculosis	44.6
Malarial fever	21.5	Diseases incident to pregnancy	28.9
Dysentery	18.1	Convulsions	1.7
Diarrhea	17.4	Epilepsy	1.7
Beri-beri	35.2		

In the case of the last two the diagnosis was probably faulty, and certainly so in the case of epilepsy.

COLOR AND DISEASE.

In order to show the relative susceptibility of the different races in the Philippines to the different diseases, the following table is presented, showing for each of the three most prominent races—brown, white, and yellow—and for the eight principal diseases, the proportional number of victims of each disease to the total number of deaths of the race in 1902:

DISEASE.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.
Cholera	31.1	42.9	31.4
Malarial fever	26.9	4.0	10.7
Tuberculosis of the lungs	6.6	3.3	12.5
Dysentery	3.7	6.0	4.7
Diarrhea	3.1	3.3	2.8
Senile debility	1.5	1.1	0.6
Beri-beri	1.3		8.3
Diseases of the stomach	1.2	1.6	0.9

It appears from the above table that a larger proportion of deaths among the whites was due to cholera than among the brown or the yellow people. The fact that over two-fifths of the total deaths among the white people were caused by cholera is a result of the general practice of removing patients afflicted with other diseases, notably malarial fever, diarrheal diseases, and tuberculosis, to Japan or the States, a method of treatment not practicable in cases of cholera.

Deaths from malarial fever formed a far larger proportion of the deaths among the brown people, and even among the yellow people, than among the whites. The reason for this is in part that given above, in part because of a correct diagnosis of the cause of death among the whites, and in part because of a more enlightened treatment of the disease. Dysentery caused a greater proportion of the deaths among whites than among brown and yellow peoples. Beriberi was much more common among the yellow people than among the brown, and there was but one death reported from this cause among the whites. Tuberculosis of the lungs was relatively more frequent among the yellow than the brown people, and least so among the whites. Diseases of the stomach were less common among the browns than among the whites, and fewest among the yellow people. There was little difference among the races in respect to liability to diarrhea, and not very much in senile debility, there being relatively fewer deaths from the latter disease among Chinese, due probably to the fact that the Chinese upon reaching advanced age return home.

REGION AND DISEASE.

As is shown elsewhere in treating of the principal diseases separately, the death rate of the chief diseases was in nearly every case less on the coast than in the interior. To illustrate this fact the rates in these two regions are summarized below:

DISEASE.	DEATH RATE.	
	Interior.	Coast.
Malarial fever	23.7	13.8
Cholera	21.4	18.9
Tuberculosis of the lungs	5.7	3.4
Diarrheal diseases	5.7	3.6
Smallpox	2.2	2.1
Beri-beri	0.6	0.9

In the above table the contrast between the death rate of malarial fever on the coast and in the interior is surprisingly great. The contrast is almost as great in the case of the diarrheal diseases and of

tuberculosis also, the rates in the interior area being large. These are diseases which especially depend upon environment, and particularly upon climate. The difference in the rates of cholera and smallpox in the two regions was not great, a fact to be expected, since these depend but little upon environment. Of all these diseases beri-beri is the only one which is the most prevalent on the coast, and this is probably due to the fact that the Chinese, among whom the disease is most common, are found mainly on the coast strip.

OCCUPATION AND DISEASE.

The following table shows the proportion of all deaths which were due to certain selected diseases among the wage-earners, and also among the class of farmers and farm laborers, and among spinners and weavers:

DISEASE.	Total number of wage-earners.	Farmers and farm laborers.	Spinners and weavers.
Cholera	39.1	38.4	38.7
Malarial fever	27.0	28.5	30.5
Tuberculosis of the lungs	11.1	11.0	9.8
Dysentery	2.5	2.6	2.0
Diarrhea	2.4	2.5	2.2
Beri-beri	2.3	2.0	1.5
Senile debility	1.4	1.4	1.3
Pregnancy, etc	1.2		2.6
Accident	1.0	1.2	0.4
Diseases of the stomach	0.9	0.9	0.6

In the above table the second column, farmers and farm laborers, is composed almost entirely of males, while the column spinners and weavers is composed almost entirely of females, so that not only are the two occupations compared, but to a great extent the sexes as well.

CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES.

Cholera.—The total number of deaths from cholera in 1902 was 137,505, or 31.1 per cent of all deaths. The cholera death rate was 20 per thousand. The number of male victims was 72,788, and of females 64,717, being 52.9 per cent and 47.1 per cent, respectively, of deaths from this cause. The death rates of the two sexes were: Males, 21; females, 19.

In 1903 this disease had much abated, the total number of deaths being but 62,843, or less than half the number in 1902. The rate was but 9 per thousand.

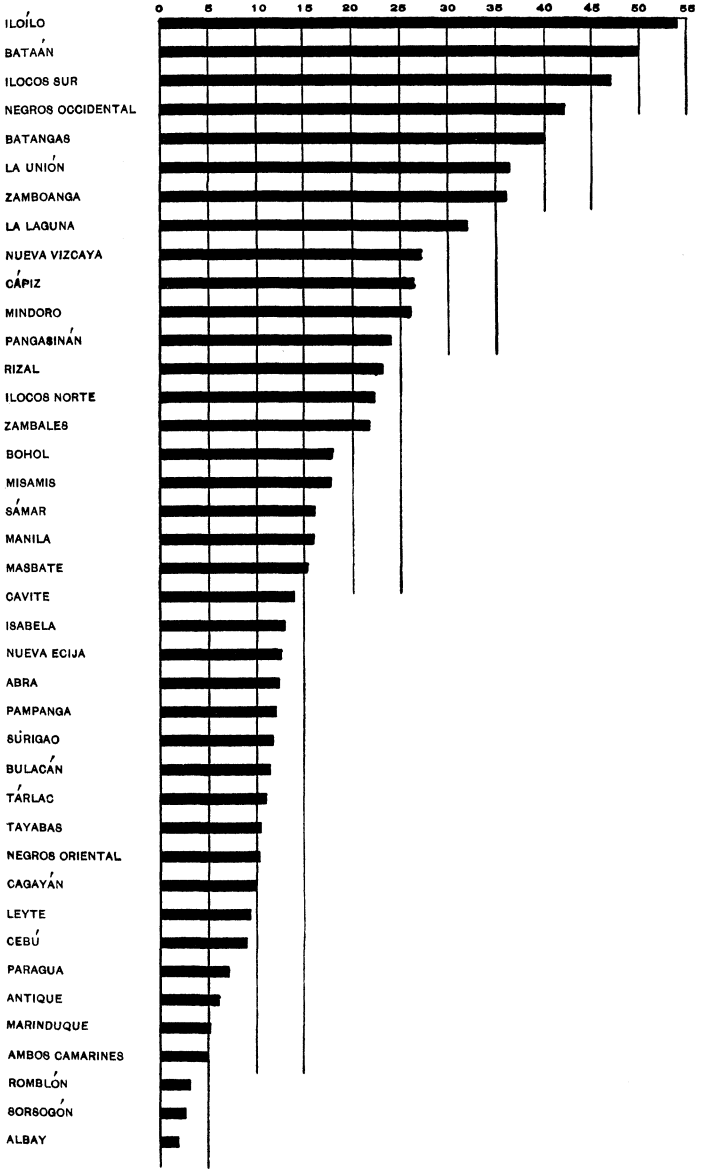
Cholera appeared in Manila in March, 1902, having been, it is said, brought from Hongkong. Previous to this, however, a few sporadic cases were reported in the mortality returns from various parts of the archipelago, as will appear upon examination of the tables of mortality

classified by months in which the deaths occurred. Whether these were in truth cases of Asiatic cholera or the result of an incorrect diagnosis is a question. However this may be, it is certain that from the time of the alleged introduction of the disease from Hongkong it spread rapidly over the archipelago. During the month of April it not only caused an appreciable death rate in Manila, but it extended to the adjacent provinces of Rizal, Bulacán, and Pampanga, across Manila bay to Bataán, and appeared in southeastern Luzón in the province of Ambos Camarines. In May it extended to the provinces of Cavite and La Laguna; in June to Batangas, Nueva Écija, Pangasinán, Tayabas, Mindoro, Sámar, and Leyte; in July it appeared in Tárlac, which by some strange accident seems to have been skipped by the pest in its progress to Pangasinán in the previous month; it also appeared in the Ilocano provinces of La Unión, Ilocos Sur, and Ilocos Norte, and in Nueva Vizcaya and Zambales, on the island of Marinduque, and in Cebú; in August it had gone inland in northern Luzón to Abra, Cagayán, and Isabela, and in the Visayas had extended to Bohol, Iloílo, and Negros Occidental; in September the provinces of Albay, Romblón, Paragua, Cápiz, and Misamis were added to its territory; in October Sorsogón, Antique, Negros Oriental, and Surigao were invaded; and in November it appeared in Masbate and Zamboanga. There were in the latter part of the year a few sporadic cases in comandancias not here enumerated, but cholera did not obtain much of a foothold in these regions until the following year.

There was great difference in different provinces in the progress of the disease. In some it spread with the utmost rapidity, mowing down its victims by the thousand in a single month, and disappearing after a sway of only two or three months. This was the case in Abra, Marinduque, Masbate, and Nueva Vizcaya. In others it pursued a more leisurely course, remaining a number of months, in some cases until beyond the close of the year.

In Manila the disease first appeared with a few scattering cases in March, but it was not until April that the death rate reached 1 per thousand for the month. The progress of the disease was slow. It was not until the rains commenced in July that a death rate of 5 per thousand per month was reached. The mortality from this disease practically ended in November. The total death rate for the year was 16 per thousand. This was by no means the largest death rate among the various civil divisions of the archipelago. Bataán, in which the disease first appeared in force in April and where it ended in the month of August, had a total death rate for the year, due to this disease, of 50 per thousand. Batangas, which suffered from this disease only during June, July, and August, had a total cholera death rate for

DEATH RATE FROM CHOLERA: 1902.



the year of 40 per thousand. Ilocos Sur, in which cholera prevailed through July, August, and September, had a death rate of 47. Iloílo, in which cholera appeared in August and ended in November, but in which nearly all its force was spent in September and October, had the largest death rate from this disease of all the provinces, namely, 54 per thousand. La Laguna showed a total death rate of 32 and La Unión of 36. Negros Occidental showed the large cholera death rate of 42. On the other hand, the provinces of southeastern Luzón were but slightly affected by this disease. Ambos Camarines had a death rate of 5 due to cholera; Albay, of 2; and Sorsogón, of 3.

The following table summarizes the total cholera death rate and the death rate for those months in which that disease prevailed in the several provinces. The cholera death rate is illustrated by the diagram on the preceding page.

Death rate from cholera: 1902.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Annual.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bataán	50	10	25	5	6	4				
Pampanga	12	3	3	1	2	1				1
Rizal	23	2	10	3	3	2	1		1	1
Manila city	16	1	2	2	5	3	1		1	
Bulacán	11	1	2	2	5	1				
Ambos Camarines	5	1	1			1	1			1
La Laguna	32		5	17	7	2	1			
Cavite	14		2	7	5					
Batangas	40			22	15	2				
Mindoro	26			7	16		2			1
Leyte	9			1	2	2	2	1	1	
Nueva Écija	12			1	5	3	1	1		
Pangasinán	24			1	15	7	1			
Sámar	16			1	2	5	3	2	1	1
Tayabas	10			1	1	1	2	4		
Ilocos Sur	47				14	29	4			
La Unión	36				12	18	5	1		
Zambales	22				8	8	2	2	1	1
Nueva Vizcaya	27				6	21				
Marinduque	5				4	1				
Cebú	9				1	3	2	1	1	1
Ilocos Norte	22				1	16	5			
Tárlac	11				1	5	4	1		
Abra	12					10	2			
Bohol	18					5	5	4	2	2
Cagayán	10					2	4	1	2	1
Isabela	13					2	4	4	1	1
Negros Occidental	42					1	23	14	3	1
Iloílo	54					1	30	22	1	
Cápiz	26						4	8	8	6
Albay	2						1			1
Misamis	18						1	7	6	4
Paragua	7						1	2	2	1
Romblón	3						1	1	1	
Negros Oriental	10							3	3	4
Surigao	12							2	7	3
Antique	6							2	2	2
Sorsogón	3							1	1	1
Zamboanga	36								4	32
Masbate	15								1	14

NOTE.—Owing to the occurrence of scattering deaths in other months the sum of the monthly death rates in the above table is not, in all cases, as great as the annual death rate.

In eight months from the time of its introduction into Manila, cholera had spread into every one of the civilized provinces and into several of the military districts. The rapidity with which it spread was

astonishing. It not only entered the provinces but spread almost entirely over them. In seven, namely, Bataán, Batangas, Bulacán, Ilocos Sur, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, and Pangasinán, it spread to every municipality; in 24 others it was in a majority of the municipalities, and in several of these provinces in nearly all of the municipalities. In each of the provinces of Cavite, Ilocos Norte, Iloílo, La Unión, and Negros Occidental there was but one municipality exempt. In each of the provinces of Abra, Rizal, and Sorsogón there were but two exempt.

Out of 953 municipalities in the provinces and districts invaded by cholera, the disease was present in 772 and absent in 181 municipalities.

The dispersion of the disease over the archipelago is suggested by the following table, which shows in each province, except Lepanto-Bontoc and Benguet, where the civilized population is so small and scattered that the figures would be meaningless, the number of municipalities in which it appeared, and those in which it was absent.

Distribution of cholera in 1902.

PROVINCE.	Municipalities in which cholera was present.	Municipalities in which cholera was absent.	PROVINCE.	Municipalities in which cholera was present.	Municipalities in which cholera was absent.
Abra	10	2	Marinduque	2	3
Albay	10	17	Masbate	6	11
Ambos Camarines	29	10	Mindoro	6	6
Antique	13	7	Misamis	20	5
Bataán	12	0	Negros Occidental	33	1
Batangas	22	0	Negros Oriental	19	5
Bohol	31	4	Nueva Écija	19	4
Bulacán	25	0	Nueva Vizcaya	6	0
Cagayán	23	7	Pampanga	23	0
Cápiz	29	5	Pangasinán	37	0
Cavite	22	1	Paragua	1	4
Cebú	49	8	Rizal	30	2
Ilocos Norte	14	1	Romblón	3	8
Ilocos Sur	24	0	Sámar	30	13
Iloílo	50	1	Sorsogón	13	2
Isabela	10	5	Surigao	15	19
La Laguna	26	4	Tárlac	12	5
La Unión	14	1	Tayabas	14	11
Leyte	45	6	Zambales	22	3
Manila city	1	0			

As soon as the existence of Asiatic cholera in Manila was confirmed the board of health adopted measures to prevent its increase and, if possible, to exterminate the disease before it could spread to neighboring provinces. These precautions were effective in reducing the violence of the attack, but not sufficiently so to prevent the general prevalence of cholera throughout the Philippines. The various provincial boards of health, realizing the danger impending, followed the example of that of Manila in order to combat the approaching disaster, and the final suppression of the epidemic was due to their energetic measures.

The instructions issued included the appointment of health officers and inspectors to secure enforcement of regulations, establishment of sanitary cordons and observation camps; rigid quarantine of infected towns, and suspension of intercourse with other parts of the province; provision for hospitals and cemeteries; inspection of vessels, cleaning of streets, houses, yards, and stables; draining of standing water; filling of swamps; destruction of refuse by fire; isolation of persons attacked; immediate burial of dead; burning of houses and contaminated articles; fumigation and administration of anticholerics to patients; distribution of medicine with instructions for its use; prohibition of use of tuba and indigestible fruits and vegetables; inspection of articles in market; removal of domestic animals from beneath houses; destruction of diseased and infirm animals; and, most important, perhaps, of all precautions, the boiling of all drinking water.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by cholera, by months:

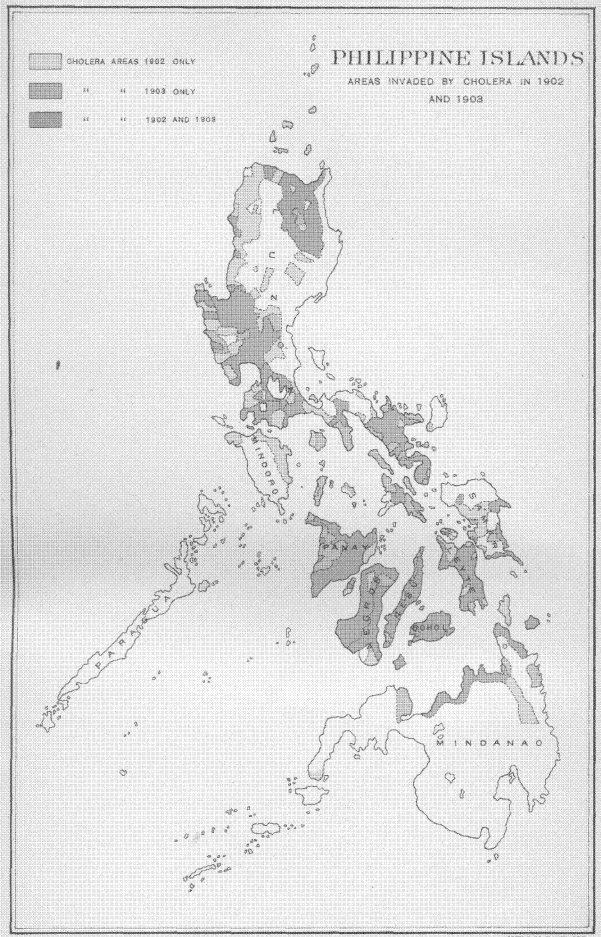
MONTH.	Number of deaths.	MONTH.	Number of deaths.
January	135	July	23,084
February	93	August	24,002
March	208	September	29,713
April	2,183	October	22,342
May	5,716	November	9,653
June	12,690	December	7,660

There is to be noted the extremely rapid increase in the deaths from this disease. Starting practically at the end of March, it reached a maximum of nearly 30,000 deaths in September, only six months after its introduction into the archipelago. Its greatest destruction was during the wet months—July, August, September, and October—and there was a rapid falling off with the advent of dry, cool weather. This was probably due to the fact that the disease had run its course, and had gathered in most of those susceptible to it, rather than to the change of weather conditions.

The following table shows the proportional mortality from cholera in each month of the year 1902:

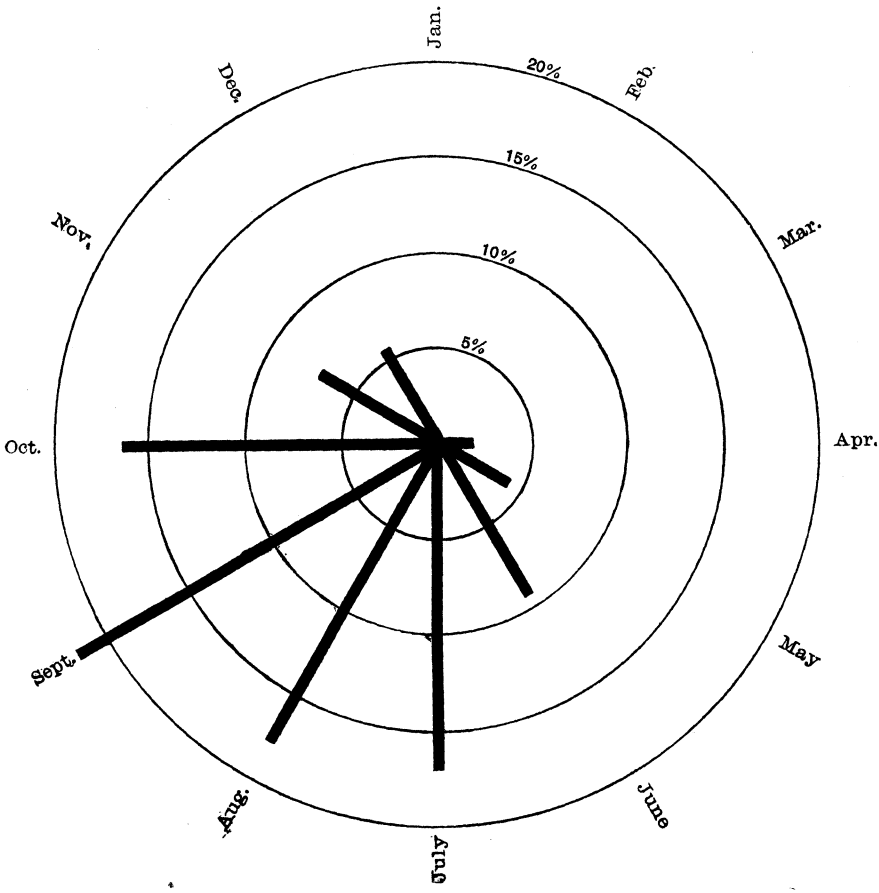
MONTH.	Per cent.	MONTH.	Per cent.
January	0.1	July	16.8
February	0.1	August	17.5
March	0.1	September	21.6
April	1.6	October	16.3
May	4.2	November	7.0
June	9.2	December	5.5

In the year 1903 cholera was reported from 35 provinces, while 8 provinces were reported as exempt, as far as the civilized population was concerned. The exempt areas were as follows: Abra, Benguet,


CHOLERA AREAS 1902 ONLY
" " 1903 ONLY
" " 1902 AND 1903
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
AREAS INVADED BY CHOLERA IN 1902 AND 1903
LUZON
MINDORO
PANAY
NEGROS
CEBU
BOHOL
PALAWAN
MINDANAO

CHOLERA.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



Ilocos Norte, Lepanto-Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, Paragua, Paragua Sur, and Zamboanga. Mindoro also was practically exempt, 2 deaths only being reported. It is known that cholera raged throughout the Moro country during that year, and it is probable that other wild peoples of the southern part of the archipelago suffered severely.

The number of municipalities in which this disease claimed one or more victims during this year was 689, a number nearly as large as in the year preceding, but the number of deaths in each municipallty was in most cases smaller.

The following table shows, by provinces, the death rates from cholera in 1903:

PROVINCE.	Death rate.	PROVINCE.	Death rate.
Masbate	26.4	Leyte	6.8
Surigao	26.4	Tárlac	6.3
Romblón	23.4	Zambales	6.3
Misamis	23.3	Sámar	5.1
Antique	22.9	Nueva Écija	4.9
Sorsogón	19.0	Ambos Camarines	4.3
Marinduque	17.5	Pampanga	4.2
Pangasinán	16.9	Rizal	3.6
Cagayán	14.5	Manila city	3.4
Albay	14.3	Bulacán	3.0
Cebú	14.1	La Laguna	2.6
Negros Oriental	13.7	Isabela	2.0
Bohol	12.9	Batangas	1.9
Negros Occidental	11.3	Tayabas	1.9
Cápiz	11.0	Cavite	1.0
Bataán	8.2	Ilocos Sur	1.0
Iloílo	7.7	La Unión	0.8

A comparison of this table with the corresponding one for 1902 on page 50 shows that in no fewer than 11 provinces the death rate from this disease was greater in 1903 than in 1902. These were Albay, Antique, Cagayán, Cebú, Marinduque, Masbate, Misamis, Negros Oriental, Romblón, Sorsogón, and Surigao, all of which, except Cagayán, are south of the latitude of Manila, and 7 of which are Visayan provinces.

In 8 provinces, as noted above, there was no cholera, and in 22 provinces the number of deaths was less than in 1902, in many cases very much less. While the disease still persisted in most of the provinces of central Luzón, the cases appeared to be sporadic and few in number. It was mainly in the remoter parts of the archipelago, which were scarcely reached during the preceding year, that the disease was epidemic. In Iloílo, where in 1902 the cholera death rate was 54, in 1903 it was but 8. In Bataán, corresponding figures were 50 and 8; in Ilocos Sur, 47 and 1; in Negros Occidental, 42 and 11; and in La Unión, 36 and 1.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths from cholera, in each month of 1902, to all deaths occurring during that month:

MONTH.	Per cent.	MONTH.	Per cent.
January	0.6	July	41.9
February	0.4	August	44.3
March	0.8	September	54.6
April	7.7	October	50.0
May	18.0	November	31.1
June	32.1	December	25.9

It is seen that in September and October one-half or more of the deaths occurring during the month were from cholera, and that in every month from June to the end of the year more than one-fourth of the deaths were due to this cause.

The following table shows the per cent of all deaths from cholera which occurred in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	1.0	40 to 44 years	5.2
Under 5 years	14.9	45 to 49 years	3.8
5 to 9 years	15.8	50 to 54 years	3.9
10 to 14 years	9.0	55 to 59 years	2.5
15 to 19 years	7.9	60 to 64 years	3.6
20 to 24 years	7.1	65 to 69 years	1.5
25 to 29 years	8.9	70 to 74 years	1.4
30 to 34 years	7.3	75 to 79 years	0.4
35 to 39 years	5.9	80 years and over	0.9

It appears that while the proportion of the victims of cholera who were under 1 year of age was very slight, yet nearly one-third of all deaths were among children under 10 years, and from that age on the proportion diminished quite steadily.

The following table shows the proportions which deaths from cholera bore to all deaths occurring in each age group; thus, out of all the deaths that occurred among children under 1 year of age, 2.6 per cent were from this cause:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	2.6	40 to 44 years	38.6
Under 5 years	13.7	45 to 49 years	37.7
5 to 9 years	42.6	50 to 54 years	32.9
10 to 14 years	54.5	55 to 59 years	31.9
15 to 19 years	51.3	60 to 64 years	27.0
20 to 24 years	48.4	65 to 69 years	24.3
25 to 29 years	47.0	70 to 74 years	20.0
30 to 34 years	43.3	75 to 79 years	16.4
35 to 39 years	42.3	80 years and over	11.8

It will be seen that the proportion of deaths from cholera to deaths from all causes among children less than 1 year of age was very small. Whether this is true is questionable. It may be that a large part of the deaths at this age which were attributed to epilepsy and convulsions were in fact caused by cholera.

The proportion rapidly increased up to the age group 10 to 14 years. Here it reached the maximum, more than one-half the deaths being caused by cholera. From this point it diminished steadily. The greatest proportion of deaths due to this cause was plainly among those of youth and those of middle age—that is, between the ages of 5 and 40.

The average age at death of victims of cholera was 23.2 years, which is somewhat above the average of all diseases.

Classifying the deaths from cholera as those of the coast and of the interior, it is found that of all deaths on the coast those from cholera constituted 33 per cent and those in the interior 28.2 per cent. Comparing them, however, with the population of these two regions, and expressing their relations by means of the death rate, it appears that the death rate from cholera on the coast was 18.9 per thousand and that of the interior 21.4 per thousand.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths from cholera to all deaths in each province:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Zamboanga	67.9	Rizal	28.4
Ilocos Sur	66.9	Cebú	27.7
La Unión	52.7	Misamis	26.4
Negros Occidental	52.0	Manila city	22.5
Bataán	50.3	Leyte	21.3
Bohol	45.0	Cavite	21.1
Iloílo	42.6	Tárlac	20.7
Pangasinán	38.6	Nueva Écija	19.3
Cápiz	37.9	Bulacán	19.2
Ilocos Norte	36.7	Isabela	18.8
Abra	35.8	Pampanga	18.6
Masbate	35.3	Tayabas	16.7
Nueva Vizcaya	35.3	Cagayán	14.1
Surigao	34.6	Romblón	11.5
Mindoro	34.6	Antique	11.2
Zambales	32.2	Ambos Camarines	10.5
Negros Oriental	31.4	Marinduque	8.2
Sámar	31.0	Sorsogón	7.1
Batangas	30.3	Basilan	5.1
Paragua	30.3	Albay	4.2
La Laguna	29.9		

It is seen that the district of Zamboanga heads the list with more than two-thirds of its deaths from this cause. In four others, namely, Ilocos Sur, Negros Occidental, La Unión, and Bataán, the proportion of deaths was one-half or more, while, on the other hand, in Albay, Basilan, Marinduque, and Sorsogón less than one-tenth of the deaths were due to this cause.

Beri-beri.—In 1902 the total number of deaths from beri-beri was 5,666, or 1.3 per cent of all deaths. The death rate from this disease was 0.8 per thousand. The number of male victims was 3,503 and of females 2,163, being 61.8 and 38.2 per cent, respectively, of deaths from this cause. The death rates of the sexes were: Males, 1.0 per thousand; females, 0.6 per thousand.

The death rate from beri-beri by provinces is shown in the following table:

PROVINCE.	Death rate.	PROVINCE.	Death rate.
Manila city	4	Leyte	1
Mindoro	2	Marinduque	1
Tayabas	2	Misamis	1
La Laguna	2	Nueva Ecija	1
Ambos Camarines	2	Paragua	1
Albay	1	Paragua Sur	1
Bataán	1	Rizal	1
Batangas	1	Romblón	1
Bulacán	1	Sámar	1
Cápiz	1	Sorsogón	1
Cavite	1	Surigao	1
Cebú	1		

The maximum rate of 4 per thousand is found in the city of Manila. The large rate here was in part due to the fact that this disease is very prevalent in Bilibid prison, the general place of confinement for offenders for all parts of the archipelago. Another cause for the heavy death rate was the presence of a large body of Chinamen, who are especially subject to this disease. Of all the deaths from this disease in the archipelago, 542, or 9.6 per cent, occurred in this city.

The following table shows the percentages of deaths from beri-beri which occurred in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	1.0	40 to 44 years	7.8
Under 5 years	5.8	45 to 49 years	6.9
5 to 9 years	4.8	50 to 54 years	5.7
10 to 14 years	3.1	55 to 59 years	4.7
15 to 19 years	6.3	60 to 64 years	6.0
20 to 24 years	8.7	65 to 69 years	2.8
25 to 29 years	12.3	70 to 74 years	2.6
30 to 34 years	10.1	75 to 79 years	0.8
35 to 39 years	9.5	80 years and over	2.1

It will be seen that the maximum death rate occurred in the prime of life, between 20 and 40 years of age, the proportion among children, and naturally, of course, in old age as well, being very small.

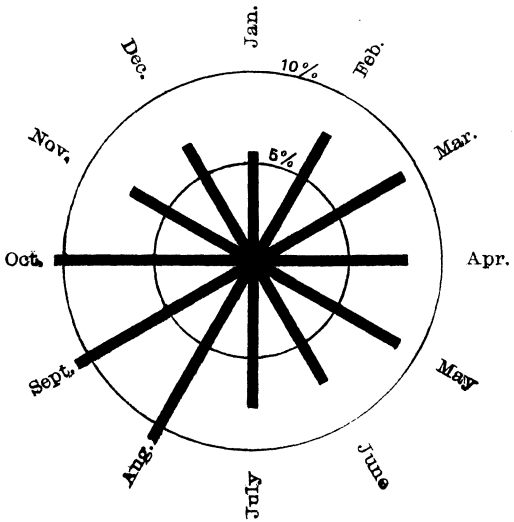
The following table shows the percentages of deaths from beri-beri, by months, arranged according to the cool, warm, and wet seasons:

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	27.5	Total	33.1	Total	39.4
November	7.3	March	9.0	July	7.7
December	6.9	April	8.1	August	10.6
January	5.6	May	8.7	September	10.7
February	7.7	June	7.3	October	10.4

The victims of beri-beri were most numerous in the wet season and least in the cool months.

BERI-BERI.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



Classifying the deaths from beri-beri as those of the coast and of the interior, it is found that of all deaths on the coast those from beri-beri constituted 1.6 per cent, and those in the interior 0.8 per cent. Comparing them, however, with the population of these two regions, and expressing their relation by means of the death rate, it appears that the death rate from beri-beri on the coast was 0.9 per thousand, and that of the interior 0.6 per thousand.

The average age at death of victims of beri-beri was 35.2 years, the great average age being due to the fact that, as noted elsewhere, it is for the most part a disease of maturity.

Diseases of the stomach.—In 1902 the total number of deaths from diseases of the stomach was 5,318, or 1.2 per cent of all deaths. The death rate from this disease was 1 per thousand. The number of male victims was 2,848, and of females 2,470, being 53.6 and 46.4 per cent, respectively, of all deaths from this cause. The death rates of the two sexes were equal.

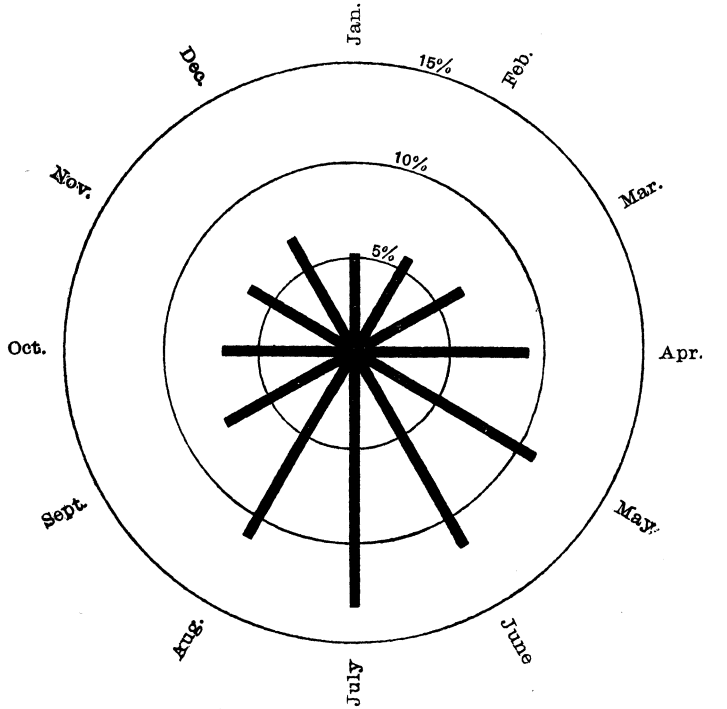
The death rate from diseases of the stomach is shown, by provinces, in the following table:

PROVINCE.	Death rate.	PROVINCE.	Death rate.
Cavite	3	Manila city	1
Albay	2	Marinduque	1
Ambos Camarines	2	Masbate	1
Batangas	2	Negros Oriental	1
Isabela	2	Nueva Ecija	1
La Laguna	2	Pangasinán	1
Pampanga	2	Paragua Sur	1
Rizal	2	Sorsogón	1
Bataán	1	Tárlac	1
Cápiz	1	Tayabas	1
La Unión	1	Zambales	1

In the archipelago as a whole the rate was only 1 per thousand, and in a large proportion of the provinces it was less than 1. It reached a maximum in Cavite of 3 per thousand.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



The following table shows the percentages of deaths from diseases of the stomach which occurred in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	14.6	40 to 44 years	2.9
Under 5 years	48.2	45 to 49 years	2.4
5 to 9 years	11.4	50 to 54 years	3.3
10 to 14 years	3.9	55 to 59 years	1.6
15 to 19 years	3.5	60 to 64 years	3.2
20 to 24 years	3.0	65 to 69 years	1.5
25 to 29 years	4.7	70 to 74 years	1.5
30 to 34 years	4.1	75 to 79 years	0.6
35 to 39 years	3.1	80 years and over	1.1

Nearly one-half of the deaths from this disease occurred among children under 5 years of age, and nearly three-fifths among those under 10 years. With advancing age the proportion diminished.

The following table shows the percentages of deaths from diseases of the stomach, by months, arranged according to the cool, warm, and wet seasons:

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	23.4	Total	38.0	Total	38.6
November	6.3	March	6.4	July	13.1
December	6.5	April	9.0	August	11.2
January	5.2	May	10.9	September	7.5
February	5.4	June	11.7	October	6.8

For this disease the most favorable season was the cool one, while the warm and wet seasons were almost equally unfavorable.

Smallpox.—In 1902 the total number of deaths from smallpox was 14,860, or 3.4 per cent of all deaths. The smallpox death rate was 2 per thousand. The number of male victims was 7,886, and of females 6,974, being 53 and 47 per cent, respectively, of all deaths from this cause. The death rates of the two sexes were in each case 2 per thousand.

The Philippine people are very careless about contagious diseases, and it is not uncommon to find cases of smallpox on the streets and even in the horse cars of Manila. Unless discovered and removed, persons affected with this disease are usually nursed at home, and thus transmit the contagion to other members of the family. The people are averse to being vaccinated, and it is therefore with great difficulty that vaccination has been made general.

The following table shows, by provinces, the death rate from smallpox:

PROVINCE.	Death rate.	PROVINCE.	Death rate.
Cagayán	17	Bohol	2
Isabela	8	Cavite	2
Sámar	7	Cebú	2
Leyte	6	Sorsogón	1
Albay	5	Antique	1
Ambos Camarines	5	Bulacán	1
La Unión	4	Ilocos Norte	1
Zambales	4	Nueva Ecija	1
Mindoro	3	Pampanga	1
Cápiz	3	Rizal	1

The irregularity in the range of this disease is shown by the fact that while the death rate for the archipelago was only 2 per thousand, it reached in Cagayán province a rate of not less than 17 per thousand, in Isabela 8, in Sámar 7, and in other provinces it was considerably

higher than the mean in the archipelago. Being a contagious disease, subject little, if at all, to climatic or physiographic influences, but to the accidents of introduction and transmission, its distribution would naturally be irregular, as shown above.

The following table shows the percentages of deaths from smallpox which occurred in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	9.2	35 to 39 years	0.4
Under 5 years	66.2	40 to 44 years	0.2
5 to 9 years	21.6	45 to 49 years	0.1
10 to 14 years	4.9	50 to 54 years	0.2
15 to 19 years	3.0	55 to 59 years	0.1
20 to 24 years	1.5	60 to 64 years	0.1
25 to 29 years	1.1	65 to 69 years	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.5		

The victims of smallpox were mainly young children; indeed, two-thirds of all were under 5 years of age, and seven-eighths under 10 years of age.

The following table shows the percentages of deaths from smallpox, by months, arranged according to the cool, warm, and wet seasons:

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	28.6	Total	47.1	Total	24.3
November	6.0	March	13.2	July	7.0
December	6.4	April	14.3	August	7.4
January	7.4	May	11.1	September	4.9
February	8.8	June	8.5	October	5.0

This disease, known in the United States as a cold weather disease, here appeared to reverse its practice and caused much the greater number of deaths in the warm season.

Classifying the deaths from smallpox as those of the coast and the interior it is found that of all deaths on the coast those from smallpox constituted 3.7 per cent and those in the interior 2.9 per cent. Comparing them, however, with the population of those two regions and expressing their relation by means of the death rate, it appears that the death rate from smallpox on the coast was 2.1 per thousand and that of the interior 2.2 per thousand.

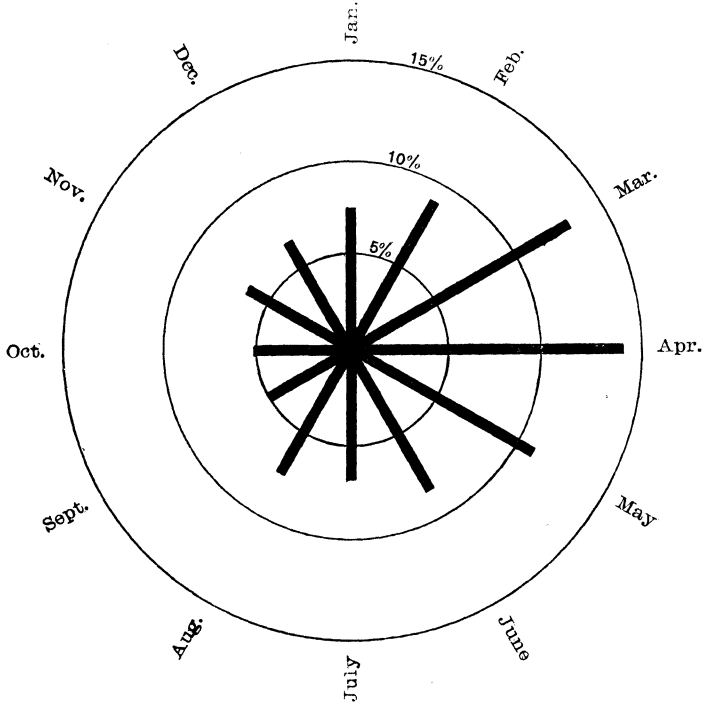
In 1903 there were in the archipelago 20,359 deaths from smallpox, a number nearly double that of 1902. The deaths from smallpox constituted 6.2 per cent of all deaths and the death rate from this cause was 3 per thousand.

The disease was very widely distributed. There were but 4 provinces which were not invaded by it, namely, Marinduque, Masbate, Paragua Sur, and Zamboanga. It was, however, trifling in Abra, Batangas, La Laguna, Negros Occidental, Paragua, and Romblón, and

there was but little in Cápiz, Ilocos Sur, Iloílo, Lepanto-Bontoc, Manila, Mindoro, and Nueva Vizcaya. In the remaining provinces the disease was epidemic and the deaths were numerous. In Albay every municipality was invaded by it, and in many other provinces the great majority of the municipalities suffered from it. One or more deaths from smallpox occurred in no less than 473 municipalities, or nearly half the total number in the archipelago. This shows the widespread character of the disease and its increase over the preceding year.

SMALLPOX.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



The following table shows the death rate from this disease, in the year 1903, in all provinces in which it was epidemic:

Death rate from smallpox: 1903.

PROVINCE.	Death rate.	PROVINCE.	Death rate.
Albay	10	Bulacán	3
Batáan	10	Cavite	3
Cagayán	8	Rizal	3
Pangasinán	7	Isabela	2
Sámar	7	Leyte	2
La Unión	6	Sorsogón	2
Cebú	5	Tárlac	2
Misamis	5	Bohol	1
Surigao	5	Negros Oriental	1
Ilocos Norte	4	Pampanga	1
Nueva Ecija	4	Tayabas	1
Ambos Camarines	3	Zambales	1
Antique	3		

Tuberculosis of the lungs.—In 1902 the total number of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs was 29,243, or 6.6 per cent of all deaths. The death rate from this disease was 4 per thousand. The number of male victims was 14,473, and of females 14,770, being 49.5 and 50.5 per cent, respectively, of all deaths from this cause. The death rates of the two sexes were in each case 4 per thousand.

The following table shows the death rate from tuberculosis of the lungs, by provinces and comandancias:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
La Laguna	13	Cápiz	4
Bataán	9	Mindoro	4
Rizal	8	Isabela	4
Tayabas	7	Nueva Vizcaya	4
Batangas	7	Albay	3
Bulacán	7	Ilocos Norte	3
Pampanga	6	Ilocos Sur	3
Cavite	6	La Unión	3
Basilan	6	Misamis	3
Antique	6	Negros Oriental	3
Ambos Camarines	6	Romblón	3
Paragua Sur	6	Siassi	3
Lepanto-Bontoc	5	Sorsogón	3
Manila city	5	Bohol	2
Marinduque	5	Cebú	2
Negros Occidental	5	Leyte	2
Pangasinán	5	Masbate	2
Tárlac	5	Surigao	2
Iloilo	5	Dávao	1
Zambales	5	Paragua	1
Nueva Ecija	5	Sámar	1
Abra	4	Zamboanga	1
Cagayán	4		

The highest rate from this disease was in La Laguna province with 13 per thousand, followed by Bataán with 9, and Rizal with 8.

The following table shows the percentages of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs which occurred in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	1.8	40 to 44 years	8.1
Under 5 years	6.6	45 to 49 years	6.9
5 to 9 years	2.0	50 to 54 years	8.8
10 to 14 years	1.2	55 to 59 years	6.2
15 to 19 years	2.4	60 to 64 years	11.4
20 to 24 years	4.4	65 to 69 years	5.7
25 to 29 years	7.5	70 to 74 years	5.9
30 to 34 years	8.0	75 to 79 years	2.1
35 to 39 years	7.3	80 years and over	5.5

Tuberculosis of the lungs is a disease of maturity and old age rather than of youth. Nearly one-tenth of the deaths occurred under 10 years of age, but the majority of them occurred above the age of 25.

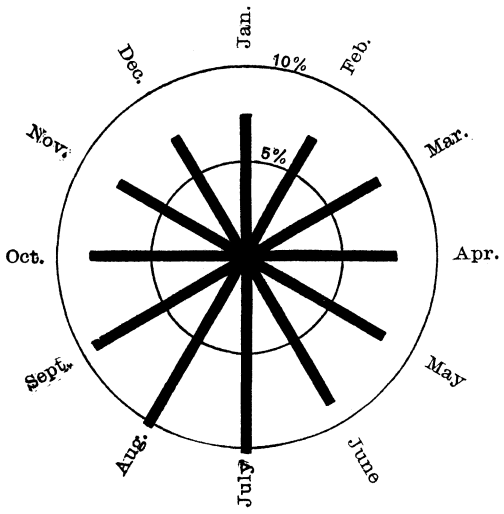
The following table shows the percentages of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs, by months, arranged according to the cool, warm, and wet seasons.

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	29.4	Total	33.0	Total	37.6
November	7.6	March	7.9	July	10.2
December	7.3	April	7.9	August	10.1
January	7.4	May	8.3	September	9.1
February	7.1	June	8.9	October	8.2

Upon tuberculosis of the lungs the weather appeared to have exercised little influence, that little being in favor of the cool season, while the wet season is shown to have been the least favorable.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



Classifying the deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs as those of the coast and of the interior, it is found that of all deaths on the coast those from tuberculosis of the lungs constituted 6.1 per cent, and those in the interior 7.6 per cent. Comparing them, however, with the population of these two regions, and expressing their relation by means of the death rate, it appears that the death rate from this disease on the coast was 3.4 per thousand, and in the interior 5.7 per thousand.

The average age at death of victims of tuberculosis of the lungs was not less than 44.6 years, more than nine years in excess of the average in the United States, where it was 35.3 years. Of all the diseases of importance in the Philippines, excepting senile debility, this shows the greatest average age at death.

Bronchitis.—In 1902 the total number of deaths from bronchitis was 2,944, or 0.7 per cent of all deaths. The bronchitis death rate was

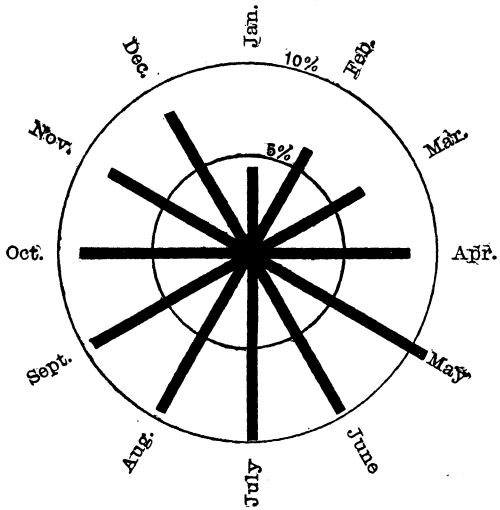
0.4 per thousand. The number of male victims was 1,556, and of females 1,388, being 52.9 and 47.1 per cent, respectively, of all deaths from this cause. The death rate for each sex was 0.4 per thousand.

The following table shows, by provinces, the death rate from bronchitis. Only a few of the provinces are represented, the cases in others being too few to consider. The largest proportion was in the city of Manila.

PROVINCE.	Death rate.	PROVINCE.	Death rate.
Manila city	3	Cavite	1
Sorsogón	2	Pampanga	1
Tayabas	1	Paragua Sur	1
Albay	1	Rizal	1
Batangas	1		

BRONCHITIS.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



The following table shows the proportion of deaths in each age period to all deaths from this cause. More than one-third of the deaths occurred under 1 year of age and nearly two-thirds under 5 years. The smallest proportion was in youth and manhood, and it increased as old age was approached.

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	37.6	40 to 44 years	1.9
Under 5 years	64.1	45 to 49 years	1.3
5 to 9 years	7.0	50 to 54 years	2.5
10 to 14 years	1.8	55 to 59 years	1.9
15 to 19 years	1.4	60 to 64 years	3.4
20 to 24 years	1.1	65 to 69 years	2.0
25 to 29 years	1.7	70 to 74 years	2.6
30 to 34 years	2.1	75 to 79 years	0.9
35 to 39 years	1.6	80 years and over	2.7

The following table shows the percentage of deaths from bronchitis, by months, arranged according to the cool, warm, and wet seasons:

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	27.2	Total	35.1	Total	37.7
November	8.4	March	6.7	July	9.9
December	8.4	April	8.3	August	9.5
January	4.4	May	10.5	September	9.4
February	6.0	June	9.6	October	8.9

The cool season appeared to be the most favorable, while the warm and the wet seasons were almost equally unfavorable.

Dysentery.—In 1902 the total number of deaths from dysentery was 16,180, or 3.7 per cent of all deaths. The death rate of this disease was 2 per thousand. The number of male victims was 8,753, and of females 7,427, being 54.1 and 45.9 per cent, respectively, of all deaths from this cause. The death rates of the two sexes were: Males, 3 per thousand; females, 2 per thousand.

The death rate from dysentery is shown by provinces and comandancias in the following table, the average rate for the archipelago being 2 per thousand, and the rates in individual provinces ranging from less than 1 up to 7 in Batangas and Mindoro.

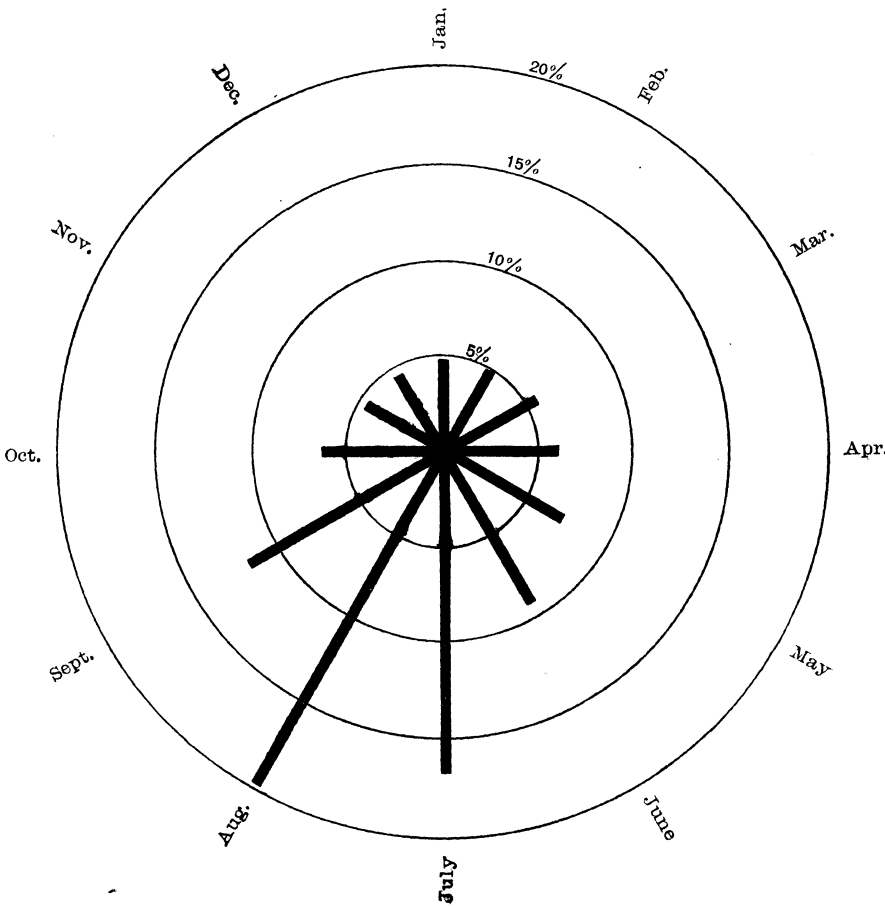
PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Batangas	7	Dávao	2
Mindoro	7	Ilocos Sur	2
Cápiz	6	Iloílo	2
Ilocos Norte	6	Manila city	2
Zambales	6	Nueva Ecija	2
Bataán	5	Pampanga	2
La Laguna	5	Abra	1
La Unión	5	Albay	1
Basilan	5	Ambos Camarines	1
Tayabas	5	Bohol	1
Isabela	4	Leyte	1
Antique	3	Misamis	1
Cavite	3	Negros Oriental	1
Lepanto-Bontoc	3	Nueva Vizcaya	1
Marinduque	3	Paragua	1
Negros Occidental	3	Romblón	1
Rizal	3	Sámar	1
Pangasinán	3	Sorsogón	1
Bulacán	2	Tárlac	1
Cagayán	2	Zamboanga	1
Dapitan	2		

The following table shows the percentage of deaths from dysentery which occurred in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	5.9	40 to 44 years	2.7
Under 5 years	45.6	45 to 49 years	2.1
5 to 9 years	15.4	50 to 54 years	2.8
10 to 14 years	4.2	55 to 59 years	2.0
15 to 19 years	2.9	60 to 64 years	3.7
20 to 24 years	2.4	65 to 69 years	2.0
25 to 29 years	3.7	70 to 74 years	2.0
30 to 34 years	3.1	75 to 79 years	0.8
35 to 39 years	2.7	80 years and over	1.9

DYSENTERY.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



The distribution of deaths from dysentery by age was very much the same as with malarial fever. Three-fifths of all deaths occurred under 10 years of age, and in succeeding ages the proportions were quite uniformly distributed.

The following table shows the percentage of deaths from dysentery, by months, arranged according to the cool, warm, and wet seasons:

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	18.3	Total	27.5	Total	54.2
November	4.5	March	5.3	July	16.8
December	4.4	April	6.0	August	19.7
January	4.7	May	7.0	September	11.5
February	4.7	June	9.2	October	6.2

This table shows, in marked degree, the influence of the weather on this disease. More than half the deaths of the year occurred in the wet season. They were three times as numerous as those in the cool season, and twice as numerous as those in the warm season.

Diarrhea.—The total number of deaths from diarrhea was 13,751, or 3.1 per cent of all deaths. The death rate from this disease was 2 per thousand. The number of male victims was 7,358 and of females 6,393, being 53.5 and 46.5 per cent, respectively, of all deaths from this cause.

The death rate from diarrhea is shown by provinces and comandancias in the following table. The average for the archipelago was 2 per thousand. The rate in the provinces ranged from 7 per thousand in Antique down to numbers too small for representation.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Antique	7	Negros Occidental	2
Isabela	6	Zambales	2
Batangas	4	Abra	1
Cagayán	4	Albay	1
Cavite	4	Ambos Camarines	1
Paragua Sur	4	Basilan	1
Sámar	3	Bulacán	1
Bataán	3	La Unión	1
Cápiz	3	Lepanto-Bontoc	1
Dávao	3	Marinduque	1
Ilocos Norte	3	Mindoro	1
La Laguna	3	Misamis	1
Manila city	3	Negros Oriental	1
Nueva Écija	3	Pangasinán	1
Pampanga	3	Romblón	1
Rizal	3	Sorsogón	1
Bohol	2	Surigao	1
Ilocos Sur	2	Tárlac	1
Iloilo	2	Tayabas	1
Leyte	2		

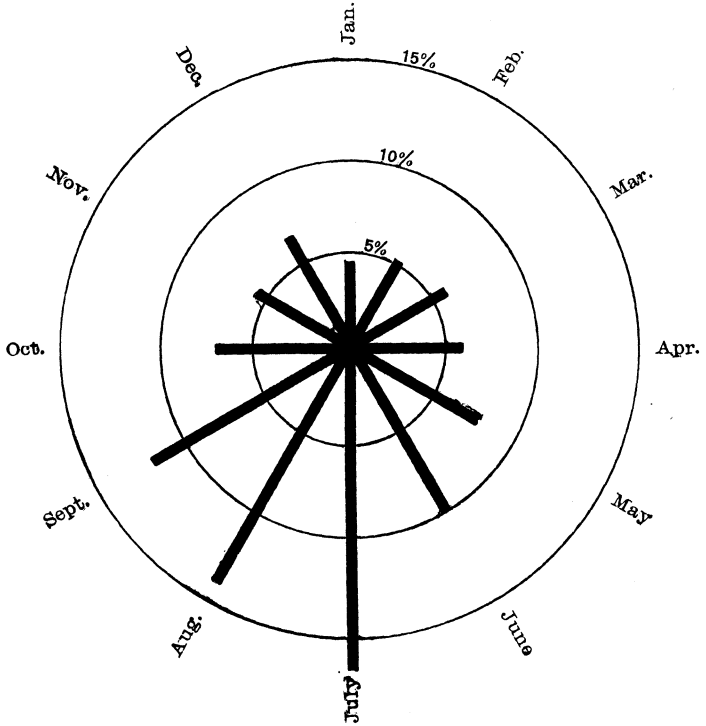
The following table shows the percentage of deaths from diarrhea which occurred in each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	10.2	40 to 44 years	3.3
Under 5 years	45.2	45 to 49 years	2.2
5 to 9 years	13.5	50 to 54 years	2.6
10 to 14 years	4.5	55 to 59 years	2.0
15 to 19 years	3.9	60 to 64 years	3.1
20 to 24 years	3.5	65 to 69 years	1.2
25 to 29 years	4.2	70 to 74 years	1.5
30 to 34 years	4.3	75 to 79 years	0.4
35 to 39 years	3.4	80 years and over	1.2

It is seen here that nearly three-fifths of the deaths from this disease occurred among children under 10 years of age, and that in advancing years the liability to this disease was considerably diminished.

DIARRHEA.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



The following table shows the percentage of deaths from diarrhea, by months, arranged according to the cool, warm, and wet seasons:

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	21.5	Total	29.1	Total	49.4
November	5.5	March	5.8	July	16.7
December	6.5	April	5.8	August	14.0
January	4.5	May	7.7	September	11.8
February	5.0	June	9.8	October	6.9

This table shows, in marked degree, the influence of the weather upon the prevalence of this disease. The deaths in the wet season were two-thirds greater than in the warm season, and two and a half times as great as in the cool season. The worst months were June, the last of the warm months; and July, August, and September, the first three months of the wet season.

Diarrheal diseases.—Classifying the deaths from diarrheal diseases, including diarrhea and dysentery, as those of the coast and those of the interior, it is found that of all deaths on the coast those from diarrheal diseases constituted 6.3 per cent and those in the interior 7.5 per cent. Comparing them, however, with the population of these two regions, and expressing their relation by means of the death rate, it appears that the death rate from diarrheal diseases on the coast was 3.6 per cent and that of the interior 5.7 per cent.

The average age at death of victims of diarrhea was 17.4 years and of dysentery 18.1 years. In the United States the totals from both these diseases are treated together and the average age at death was 12.3 years, which is much less than in the Philippine Islands.

Malarial fever.—In 1902 the total number of deaths from malarial fever was 118,476, or 26.8 per cent of all deaths. The death rate from this disease was 17 per thousand. The number of male victims was 62,566, and of females 55,910, being 52.8 and 47.2 per cent, respectively, of all deaths from this cause. The death rates of the two sexes were: Males, 18 per thousand; females, 16 per thousand.

The following table shows the death rate from malarial fever by provinces and comandancias:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Death rate.
Batangas	51	Dávao	13
Iloílo	41	Ilocos Norte	13
Misamis	37	Leyte	13
La Laguna	33	Negros Oriental	12
Nueva Vizcaya	32	Paragua Sur	12
Marinduque	28	Surigao	12
Antique	24	Ambos Camarines	11
Tayabas	23	Cebú	11
Isabela	20	Negros Occidental	11
Cagayán	19	Rizal	11
Nueva Écija	19	Abra	10
Masbate	19	Bohol	10
Mindoro	19	Romblón	10
Tárlac	18	Zamboanga	10
Pangasinán	17	Bulacán	9
Cavite	15	Dapitan	9
Lepanto-Bontoc	15	Sorsogón	8
Pampanga	15	La Unión	8
Sámar	15	Ilocos Sur	7
Zambales	14	Paragua	5
Bataán	14	Benguet	4
Cápiz	14	Cottabato	2
Albay	13	Manila city	1

This shows a tremendous range—from 51 per thousand in Batangas to 1 per thousand in the city of Manila. In a general way this

range is, of course, proportional to the total death rate, a consideration which accounts for the heavy death rates from this disease in Batangas and Iloílo, but fails to account for the slight death rate in Manila from this disease, since the general death rate for the city was large.

More significant than the above table is the following one, showing the proportion of the number of deaths from malarial fever to all deaths:

Proportion of deaths from malarial fever to all deaths.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Misamis	54.9	Albay	26.8
Dávao	46.0	Pangasinán	26.4
Marinduque	45.5	Bohol	25.3
Masbate	43.1	Mindoro	25.2
Antique	42.9	Ambos Camarines	24.2
Nueva Vizcaya	41.6	Paragua	23.4
Batangas	38.5	Cavite	23.1
Dapitan	38.3	Sorsogón	22.8
Romblón	37.3	Pampanga	22.6
Tayabas	37.2	Ilocos Norte	21.0
Surigao	36.3	Cápiz	20.9
Negros Oriental	35.8	Zambales	20.6
Tárlac	34.6	Basilan	20.3
Cebú	33.6	Zamboanga	18.3
Iloílo	32.4	Bulacán	15.7
Abra	30.7	Rizal	13.9
La Laguna	30.6	Bataán	13.7
Nueva Ecija	30.1	Negros Occidental	13.2
Isabela	29.6	La Unión	11.4
Leyte	29.4	Ilocos Sur	9.6
Sámar	28.7	Manila city	2.1
Cagayán	27.8		

In this there is also a wide range, with the province of Misamis at the head, in which more than one-half the deaths were due to malarial fever, and thence running to Manila, in which the proportion was only 2.1 per cent.

The following table shows, for each age group, the proportion which the deaths from malarial fever bore to all deaths of that age group:

AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	23.1	40 to 44 years	27.6
Under 5 years	28.9	45 to 49 years	26.1
5 to 9 years	28.0	50 to 54 years	30.2
10 to 14 years	24.2	55 to 59 years	28.3
15 to 19 years	24.5	60 to 64 years	29.3
20 to 24 years	22.6	65 to 69 years	27.2
25 to 29 years	22.2	70 to 74 years	26.5
30 to 34 years	24.4	75 to 79 years	23.8
35 to 39 years	23.9	80 years and over	21.1

This table shows a remarkably uniform distribution of this disease at all ages, from the beginning to the end of life. The smallest proportion—in the age group 80 years and over—was 21.1 per cent, while the largest—in the age group 50 to 54 years—was 30.2 per cent, showing a total range of only 9.1 per cent among the different age periods. There is no apparent order or sequence in the variations. In other words, it appeared to attack persons of all ages equally.

The following table shows the percentage of deaths from malarial fever which occurred in each age group:

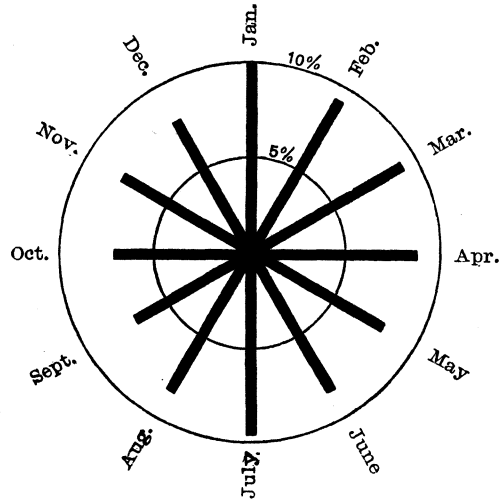
AGE GROUP.	Per cent.	AGE GROUP.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	10.5	40 to 44 years	4.4
Under 5 years	36.3	45 to 49 years	3.0
5 to 9 years	12.1	50 to 54 years	4.1
10 to 14 years	4.7	55 to 59 years	2.5
15 to 19 years	4.4	60 to 64 years	4.5
20 to 24 years	3.8	65 to 69 years	2.0
25 to 29 years	4.9	70 to 74 years	2.1
30 to 34 years	4.8	75 to 79 years	0.7
35 to 39 years	3.8	80 years and over	1.9

More than one-third who died from this disease were under 5 years of age and nearly one-half were under 10 years of age, while with advancing years the proportion remained nearly stationary.

The average age at death of victims of malarial fever was 21.5 years. Its victims were somewhat younger than the average from all diseases, which was 23.2 years. The average age at death of victims of malarial fever in the United States in 1900 was 31.9 years.

MALARIAL FEVER.

PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN EACH MONTH: 1902.



The following table shows the percentage of all deaths from malarial fever, by months, arranged according to cool, warm, and wet seasons:

COOL SEASON.	Per cent.	WARM SEASON.	Per cent.	WET SEASON.	Per cent.
Total	34.4	Total	33.9	Total	31.7
November	7.5	March	9.1	July	9.5
December	7.9	April	8.7	August	8.3
January	9.8	May	7.8	September	6.8
February	9.2	June	8.3	October	7.1

Examination of these figures shows little that is significant. The number of deaths from this disease was almost the same during the cool months as during the warm months, but strange to say there was a slight reduction in the number of deaths during the wet months, a result which is unexpected, for under the conditions then prevailing one would expect this class of diseases to be especially prevalent.

The death rate of the coast municipalities from malarial fever was 13.8 and that of the interior municipalities, 23.7 per thousand. Similarly, the proportion which deaths by malarial fever bore to all deaths was 23.9 per cent on the coast and 31.3 per cent in the interior. These figures indicate that malarial fever was decidedly more prevalent in the interior than on the coast.

Diseases incident to pregnancy.—The average age at death of victims of diseases incident to pregnancy was 28.9 years. This is only one year less than in the United States, where it was 29.9. This result is a little surprising, since the Philippine women marry several years younger than American women and the childbearing period ends earlier with them.

CITY OF MANILA.

Manila lies well within the tropics, being in north latitude 14° 35′ 31″. The temperature is at all times high, the monthly means ranging from 77° in January, the coolest month, to 83° in May, the warmest month. The temperature is very uniform, with only slight variations between the seasons and between day and night. The rainfall is heavy, averaging about 75 inches annually, two-thirds of which falls in the months of July, August, September, and October. During these months the prevailing wind is from the southwest, while during the remaining months the easterly trades are prevalent.

The site of the city is very low and flat, affording but little opportunity for drainage. The river Pásig flows through the middle of it, and on both sides are esteros traversing the city and opening to the river. Practically the only current through these esteros is caused by the movement of the tides. The Walled City, on the south bank of the Pásig at its mouth, is surrounded by a moat which is also flushed by the tide. The water supply of the city is obtained from the Mariquina river. Excepting during the prevalence of cholera the water is fairly good, but the supply is insufficient. There is no sewerage if a few small private sewers emptying into the moat and the esteros are excepted.

The population of the city was 219,928. The number of deaths in the year 1902 was 15,223, showing a death rate of 69.2 per thousand. In 1903 the number of deaths, under more normal conditions, was 9,841, and the death rate was 44.7 per thousand. From the friars' records of births and deaths, discussed earlier in this volume, the fol-

lowing data have been obtained concerning deaths in Manila province in years prior to American occupation. Manila province at that time included, besides the present city, a number of populous municipalities, which contained fully half the population of the province.

YEAR.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	YEAR.	Birth rate.	Death rate.
1876	48.0	44.5	1892	38.6	42.0
1885	49.4	31.3	1893	34.6	32.1
1886	47.7	28.8	1894	36.8	45.6
1887	51.2	37.2	1895	38.3	41.0
1888	49.7	52.6	1896	42.1	33.7
1889	44.6	63.1	1897	30.3	31.1
1890	30.1	29.7	1898	36.1	35.1
1891	41.2	52.8			

The following death rates are from the municipal registration, kept since American occupation:

1900	44.5
1901	42.6
1902	69.2
1903	44.7

It will be seen that during the fifteen years of the friars' record the birth rate exceeded the death rate in eight cases, in the other seven the death rate was greater. The average birth rate in these fifteen years was 41.2 and the average death rate 40, showing a slight preponderance of births over deaths.

The birth rate shows wide variations, ranging from 30.1 to 51.2 per thousand, with a general tendency toward a reduction. The average birth rate in the first half of the period between 1885 and 1898 was 44.8, and in the last half, 36.7 per thousand.

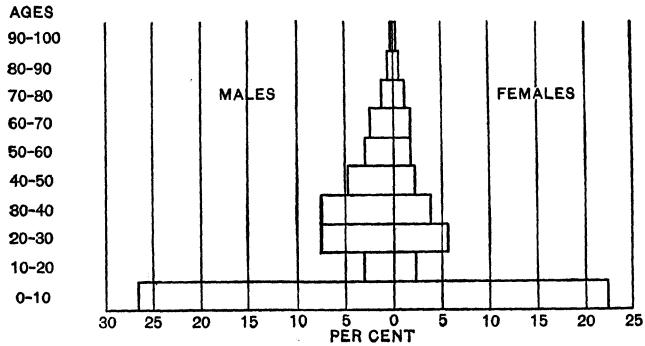
The death rate shows still wider variations, extending from 28.8 to 63.1 per thousand. This can readily be understood, since this is a city of the tropics, subject to violent epidemics. In 1889 there was an epidemic of cholera which swelled the death rate greatly.

The following table shows the death rates of a number of other cities, and is introduced here for purposes of comparison with the death rate of Manila:

CITY.	Year.	Death rate.
Bombay, India	1901	76.7
San Luis Potosi, Mexico	1900–1901	41.9
Alexandria, Egypt	1900–1901	37.3
Calcutta, India	1903	37.0
Charleston, South Carolina	1900	34.9
Cairo, Egypt	1900–1901	34.8
Madrid, Spain	1900–1901	32.2
Moscow, Russia	1900–1901	30.1
Ceylon, India	1900	28.9
Modena, Italy	1900–1901	27.2
Trieste, Austria	1900–1901	25.9
Naples, Italy	1900–1901	25.1
Dublin, Ireland	1900–1901	24.9
New Orleans, Louisiana	1902	24.7
Habana, Cuba	1901	22.1
New York, New York	1900	19.0

Returning to the statistics of the census of 1902, the number of deaths among the males was 8,667, showing a death rate for this sex of 65.8 per thousand. The number of deaths among the females was 6,556, showing the much larger rate for this sex of 74.3 per thousand. The proportion of deaths among the two sexes was 56.9 per cent for males and 43.1 per cent for females. In 1903 the number of male deaths was 5,724, with a rate of 43.7; the number of female deaths was 4,117, with a rate of 46.6. The proportion of deaths for both sexes was, for males, 58.2, and for females, 41.8.

DEATHS IN MANILA, BY AGE AND SEX: 1902.



The city contained a relatively large foreign population, composed mainly of Americans, Europeans, and Chinese. The native brown people constituted 84.2 per cent of the entire population, the remainder being mainly white and yellow peoples with a few mixed and blacks. Of the 30,013 comprising the total white, yellow, and black residents of the city, 27,466 were males and 2,457 females, being in the proportion of 91.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent. Of the males, 613, or 2.2 per cent, and of the females, 552, or 21.7 per cent, were under the age of 15, the proportion of children among females being several times as great as among males. Since the death rate of children is much greater than that of adults, the average death rate of females in Manila should be much greater than that of males, as appeared to be the case. These facts account for the disproportion of males among the deaths and also for the relatively greater death rate of females, since, taken as a whole, this sex contained a larger proportion of young children than the males.

In 1902 the deaths of the brown people numbered 14,173, showing a rate of 76.5 per thousand, which was decidedly greater than the total death rate of the city. In 1903 the deaths among the natives of the Philippines numbered 9,124, with a death rate of 47.9.

In 1902 the deaths among the yellow people numbered 746, with a death rate of 34.2 per thousand. This class, it will be remembered, was

composed almost entirely of adult males, which should, of course, show a smaller death rate. In 1903 the deaths among the Chinese, who formed seven-eighths of the yellow people, numbered 529, showing a death rate of 25.

In 1902 the deaths among the whites numbered 293, with a death rate of 36.9 per thousand. This class of whites included a certain proportion of children, who contributed to make this death rate slightly larger than that of the Chinese. Deaths among the yellow people under 5 years of age numbered, in 1902, only 8, while the number of deaths among whites of the same age was 40. Eliminating these, the death rate of the yellow people became approximately 34 and that of the whites approximately 32. In 1903 the death rate of Americans was but 7.8, and of all others, mainly Europeans, was 20.2.

The following table shows, for comparison, the proportion of deaths in each age group in Manila in 1902, and in parallel column for the archipelago:

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT.		AGE GROUP.	PER CENT.	
	Manila.	Archipelago.		Manila.	Archipelago.
Under 1 year	35.3	12.2	40 to 44 years	3.9	4.2
Under 5 years	45.5	33.6	45 to 49 years	3.0	3.1
5 to 9 years	3.7	11.5	50 to 54 years	3.0	3.7
10 to 14 years	2.1	5.1	55 to 59 years	1.9	2.4
15 to 19 years	3.4	4.8	60 to 64 years	2.8	4.1
20 to 24 years	5.4	4.6	65 to 69 years	1.2	1.9
25 to 29 years	7.8	5.9	70 to 74 years	1.6	2.1
30 to 34 years	6.4	5.3	75 to 79 years	0.8	0.8
35 to 39 years	5.3	4.2	80 years and over	2.2	2.7

Comparing the columns for Manila and the archipelago it will be seen that there was an excessive proportion of deaths among children under 1 year of age, and in a less degree under 5 years of age in the city of Manila. Between 5 and 9 years the deaths were nearly one-third of those of the archipelago at large, while in ages between 10 and 20 years the proportion was small. Between the years of 20 and 40 the proportion of deaths was greater in Manila than in the archipelago, while above the latter age they were, as a rule, less numerous. These facts are summarized in the following table:

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT.		AGE GROUP.	PER CENT.	
	Manila.	Archipelago.		Manila.	Archipelago.
Under 5 years	45.5	33.6	20 to 39 years	24.9	20.0
5 to 19 years	9.2	21.4	40 years and over	20.4	25.0

These peculiarities of age distribution are in part explainable by the magnitude and character of the foreign population of the city, at least as far as the adults are concerned. It is evident that the environment of Manila is deadly to young children. In evidence of this it may be added here that the death rate of children under 1 year of age in Manila in 1902 was not less than 1,515 per thousand. There were 5,394 deaths reported in this age group, as shown above, while the surviving population in this age group reported March 2, 1903, was 3,532.

Deaths among children under the age of 5 years numbered 6,587, and showed a death rate of 399 per thousand. Above the latter age the death rate rapidly diminished. Deaths among children between 5 and 9 years numbered 559, with a death rate of 36, a little more than one-half the average death rate of the city.

The number of deaths from the chief causes, with the proportion to all deaths, and the death rate from each disease in Manila, in 1902, are shown in the following table, and for comparison, the rates and proportions for the same diseases for the archipelago are also given:

DISEASE.	Number of deaths.	Death rate for Manila.	Death rate for the archipelago.	Proportion to all deaths for Manila (per cent).	Proportion to all deaths for the archipelago (per cent).
Convulsions	3,674	16.7	2.3	24.1	3.6
Cholera	3,428	15.6	20.0	22.5	31.1
Tuberculosis of the lungs	993	4.5	4.0	6.5	6.6
Bronchitis	833	3.8	0.4	5.5	0.7
Diarrhea	709	3.2	2.0	4.7	3.2
Dysentery	413	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.7
Meningitis	378	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.2
Malarial fever	320	1.5	17.0	2.1	26.8
Beri-beri	828	3.8	1.0	5.4	1.3
Senile debility	281	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.1
Smallpox	29		2.0		3.4

It will be seen from the above table that the greatest number of deaths, the greatest proportion of all deaths, and the greatest death rate in Manila were due to convulsions, which were confined to young children, and were proportionally many times as numerous in Manila as in the archipelago as a whole. The next disease was cholera, whose victims were not proportionally, by any means, as numerous as in the archipelago as a whole. Tuberculosis of the lungs, which ranked third, had about the same proportion of all deaths as in the archipelago, while bronchitis was far more deadly. Diarrhea was a little more prevalent, and dysentery a little less so than in the archipelago. Smallpox was almost absent, while in the archipelago it formed an important element, and, finally, the proportion of persons dying from old age was many times as great as in the archipelago. The most striking thing, however, in this contrast is in the case of malarial fever, which in the

archipelago caused more than a quarter of all deaths, and in Manila was of trifling importance. This might be interpreted as an error in diagnosis, in one case or the other, were it not for the fact that the deficiency in deaths from malarial fever in Manila was not accounted for under any disease which could have been mistaken for malarial fever. There is no doubt that many cases of so-called malarial fever should have been diagnosed as typhoid fever, but the number of deaths reported as due to typhoid in Manila was far less than those from malarial fever, showing that this error was not made.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by percentages in Manila among the different months of the year, in 1902 and 1903, and in parallel columns the corresponding number for the archipelago:

MONTH.	PER CENT.			
	Manila, 1902.	Archipelago, 1902.	Manila, 1903.	Archipelago, 1903.
January	5.7	5.4	6.4	8.5
February	5.3	5.4	5.7	7.0
March	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.6
April	7.4	6.4	5.9	6.8
May	11.8	7.2	8.2	7.1
June	10.0	9.0	6.2	8.4
July	15.4	12.4	6.5	12.9
August	11.7	12.3	9.3	13.3
September	7.9	12.3	13.1	9.9
October	6.7	10.1	13.0	8.2
November	7.2	7.0	10.4	6.2
December	5.2	6.7	9.5	5.6

In 1902 the largest proportion of deaths in Manila occurred in May, June, July, and August, while in the archipelago as a whole the most fatal months were July, August, September, and October. This difference is due to the fact that cholera invaded Manila before it reached the archipelago generally, producing the heaviest proportion of deaths earlier in the year than in the remainder of the archipelago.

The distribution of deaths during the year 1903 in Manila is remarkable in the fact that while the largest proportion was in the wet season, the smallest proportion was in the warm season.

DEATHS IN 1902.

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902.*

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Philippine Islands	6,987,686	442,058	63.3
Abra	37,823	1,296	34.3
Bangued	12,956	436	33.7
Bucay	2,733	71	26.0
Dolores	4,379	124	28.3
La Paz	2,010	58	28.9
Pidigan	2,639	152	57.6
Pilar	1,180	36	30.5
San Gregorio	1,352	52	38.5
San José	1,750	41	23.4
San Juan	2,192	86	39.2
San Quintin	877	34	38.8
Tayum	4,366	102	23.4
Villavieja	1,389	104	74.9
Albay	239,434	11,564	48.3
Albay	14,049	495	35.2
Bacacay	14,214	432	30.4
Bagamanoc	1,813	35	19.3
Barás	2,777	96	34.6
Bató	8,438	358	42.4
Calolbon	5,783	128	22.1
Camálig	14,153	669	47.3
Caramoran	1,914	37	19.3
Daraga	18,695	967	51.7
Guinobatan	20,027	1,269	63.4
Jovellar	5,423	540	99.6
Legaspi	9,206	415	45.1
Libog	5,492	198	36.1
Libón	4,616	122	26.4
Ligao	17,687	1,057	59.8
Malilipot	5,501	249	45.3
Malinao	12,437	1,060	85.2
Manito	3,798	49	12.9
Oás	11,393	790	69.3
Pandán	3,281	59	18.0
Payo	2,521	60	23.8
Polangui	7,960	448	56.3
Rapurapu	3,834	50	13.0
Tabaco	21,946	1,384	63.1
Tiuí	9,593	301	31.4
Viga	3,938	84	21.3
Virac	8,945	212	23.7
Ambos Camarines	233,472	10,872	46.6
Baao	7,871	437	55.5
Basod	1,949	93	47.7
Bató	5,111	147	28.8
Bombón	1,917	174	90.8
Buhi	9,692	382	39.4
Bula	2,859	122	42.7
Calabanga	6,349	206	32.4
Capalonga	1,817	25	13.8
Caramoan	8,039	174	21.6
Dáet	13,423	582	43.4
Gainza	2,149	159	74.0
Goa	8,988	652	72.5
Indán	6,665	390	58.5
Iriga	19,297	610	31.6
Labó	5,246	253	48.2
Lagonoy	9,725	301	31.0
Libmanan	17,416	533	30.6
Lupi	1,307	22	16.8
Magárao	4,374	416	95.1
Mambúlao	1,370	54	39.4
Milaor	3,758	294	78.2
Minalabag	3,993	146	36.6
Nabua	18,893	856	45.3
Ambos Camarines—Cont'd.			
Nueva Cáceres	17,943	843	47.0
Pamplona	3,993	137	34.3
Paracale	3,864	158	40.9
Pasacao	2,431	43	17.7
Pili	2,213	76	34.3
Quipayo	1,214	94	77.4
Ragay	2,344	176	75.1
Sagñay	5,333	379	71.1
San Fernando	3,542	106	29.9
San José	8,314	486	58.5
San Vicente	1,552	119	76.7
Sipócot	2,925	36	12.3
Siroma	1,321	38	28.8
Talisay	3,684	348	94.5
Tigaon	5,711	655	114.7
Tinambac	4,880	150	30.7
Antique	131,245	7,411	56.5
Anini-y	4,541	202	44.5
Antique	5,481	542	98.9
Barbaza	5,929	72	12.1
Bugasón	11,101	354	31.9
Caritan	3,436	147	42.8
Culasi	10,966	363	33.1
Dao	8,280	523	63.2
Egaña	3,101	384	123.8
Guijisan	4,610	154	33.4
Guintás	3,677	269	73.2
Lauaan	4,305	39	9.1
Pandan	12,162	469	38.6
Patnongón	6,884	334	48.5
San José de Buenavista	6,768	449	66.3
San Pedro	7,892	449	56.9
San Remigio	4,361	306	70.2
Sebaste	2,923	551	188.5
Sibalom	12,461	1,493	119.8
Tibiao	7,482	134	17.9
Valderrama	4,885	177	36.2
Basilan	1,331	59	44.3
Bataán	45,166	4,479	99.2
Abúcay	4,279	426	99.6
Bagác	1,310	177	135.1
Balanga	7,347	765	104.1
Dinalupijan	3,028	226	74.6
Hermosa	1,854	122	65.8
Mabatan	2,041	95	46.5
Mariveles	2,350	101	43.0
Morón	1,906	186	97.6
Orani	5,787	850	146.9
Orión	7,187	823	114.5
Pilar	3,397	266	78.3
Sámal	4,680	442	94.4
Batangas	257,715	34,257	132.9
Balayán	8,493	754	88.8
Batangas	33,131	4,221	127.4
Bauan	39,094	2,854	73.0
Calacá	5,838	445	76.2
Calatagán	2,654	735	276.9
Cuenca	5,990	841	140.4
Ibaán	7,178	1,059	147.5
Lemery	11,150	1,251	112.2
Liang	2,552	346	135.6
Lipá	37,934	6,903	182.0
Lobo6	5,781	805	139.2
Nasugbú	6,680	1,075	160.9

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Batangas—Con.			
Rosario	8,326	864	103.8
San José	8,996	1,061	117.9
San Juan de Boeboc	11,853	3,276	276.4
San Luis	5,316	693	130.4
Santo Tomás	9,488	1,248	131.5
Taal	17,525	1,971	112.5
Talisay	5,657	700	123.7
Tanauan	18,263	2,086	114.2
Taysán	3,386	803	237.2
Tuy	2,430	266	109.5
Benguet	917	7	7.6
Bohol	269,223	10,851	40.3
Alburquerque	7,356	238	32.4
Anda	4,938	98	19.8
Antequera	7,578	149	19.7
Baclayón	8,055	350	43.5
Balilijan	6,590	63	9.6
Batuanán	1,817	50	27.5
Bilar	8,103	240	29.6
Calape	13,354	768	57.5
Candijay	6,522	250	38.3
Carmen	3,106	233	75.0
Catigbian	1,580	69	43.7
Corella	5,005	145	29.0
Cortés	6,644	209	31.5
Dauis	8,378	365	43.6
Dimiao	8,650	249	28.8
Duero	6,853	184	26.8
García Hernández	6,060	97	16.0
Guindulman	10,447	478	45.8
Inabanga	12,002	870	72.5
Ipil	1,891	95	50.2
Jagna	13,123	289	22.0
Jetafe	4,331	216	49.9
Lila	5,243	113	21.6
Loay	8,941	307	34.3
Loboc	10,756	577	53.6
Loón	18,114	959	52.9
Maribojoc	11,830	570	48.2
Panglao	7,050	151	21.4
Sevilla	5,698	156	27.4
Sierra Bullones	2,683	94	35.0
Tagbilaran	10,108	472	47.7
Talibón	6,085	268	44.0
Tubigon	15,168	1,100	72.5
Ubay	7,355	208	28.3
Valencia	7,809	171	21.9
Bulacán	223,327	13,015	58.3
Angat	6,961	409	58.8
Baliuag	15,936	979	61.4
Barasoain	8,047	446	55.4
Bigaá	8,000	535	66.9
Bocaue	8,438	515	61.0
Bulacán	11,589	297	25.6
Bustos	7,072	348	49.2
Calumpit	13,897	739	53.2
Guiguintó	3,948	228	57.8
Hagonoy	21,304	961	45.1
Malolos	12,575	620	49.3
Marilao	3,506	270	77.0
Meycauayán	9,742	758	77.8
Norzagaray	5,131	331	64.5
Obando	8,051	723	89.8
Paombong	8,554	625	73.1
Polo	8,183	398	48.6
Pulilan	9,665	499	51.6
Quingua	7,229	522	72.2
San Ildefonso	5,326	255	47.9
San José	1,378	130	94.3
San Miguel	14,919	986	66.1
San Rafael	6,682	300	44.9
Santa Isabel	6,403	333	52.0
Santa María	10,791	808	74.9
Cagayán	142,825	9,783	68.5
Abulug	8,329	441	52.9
Alcalá	7,308	382	52.3
Amulung	4,635	269	58.0
Aparri	18,252	1,172	64.2
Baggao	3,857	196	50.8
Buguey	3,433	114	33.2
Calayan	693	33	47.6
Camalaniugan	6,216	302	48.6
Claveria	5,472	248	45.3
Cordoba	1,599	123	76.9
Enrile	5,999	465	77.5
Gattaran	2,152	137	63.7
Iguig	3,800	267	70.3
Isbayat	1,198	24	20.0
Lalloc	7,309	435	59.5
Malaueg	2,719	140	51.5
Mauanan	967	88	91.0
Nassiping	875	67	76.6
Pamplona	3,089	135	43.7
Peña Blanca	4,969	515	103.6
Piat	3,632	258	71.0
San Carlos, or Magátao	1,129	125	110.7
San José, or Ibanag	1,856	114	61.4
San Vicente, or Saptán	1,763	74	42.0
Sanchez Mira	4,329	95	21.9
Santo Domingo, or Basco	2,347	123	52.4
Santo Niño	3,515	199	56.6
Solana	8,064	772	95.7
Tuao	7,214	595	82.5
Tuguegarao	16,105	1,875	116.4
Cápiz	225,092	15,564	69.1
Balete	5,529	151	27.3
Banga	9,830	572	58.2
Batán	14,315	684	47.8
Buruanga	6,120	132	21.6
Calibo	14,674	1,267	86.2
Cápiz	18,525	2,668	144.0
Casanayan	2,504	270	107.8
Cuartero	3,613	114	31.6
Dao	6,694	343	51.2
Dumálag	5,779	245	42.4
Dumarao	5,479	136	24.8
Ibajay	14,774	904	61.2
Ivisan	4,606	440	95.5
Jagnaya	1,314	33	25.1
Jamindán	4,788	51	10.7
Jimeno	4,636	342	73.8
Lezo	3,612	324	89.7
Libacao	4,876	175	35.9
Loctugan	2,947	228	77.4
Maayon	4,007	142	35.4
Macato	5,289	731	138.2
Madalag	3,476	126	36.2
Malinao	5,027	996	198.1
Mambúsao	8,225	592	72.0
Nabas	6,455	265	41.1
Numancia	6,548	524	80.0
Panay	14,361	933	65.0
Panitan	7,578	415	54.8
Pilar	4,534	210	46.3
Pontevedra	9,937	795	80.0
Sapián	3,185	162	50.9
Sigma	5,205	325	62.4
Tangalan	3,009	237	78.8
Tapás	3,741	42	11.2

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Cavite	134,779	8,983	66.6
Alfonso	5,780	437	75.6
Amadeo	3,757	251	66.8
Bacoor	10,925	600	54.9
Bailén	2,508	199	79.5
Carmona	2,606	371	142.4
Cavite	4,494	192	42.7
Cavite Viejo	6,114	537	87.8
Corregidor Island	707	27	38.2
Imus	12,912	881	68.2
Indang	11,526	446	38.7
La Caridad	4,906	367	74.8
Magallanes	3,750	333	88.8
Maragondong	7,191	295	41.0
Méndez Núñez	3,743	286	76.4
Naic	9,225	738	80.0
Noveleta	2,343	121	51.6
Pérez Dasmariñas	3,028	370	122.2
Rosario	6,601	253	38.3
San Francisco de Malabón	9,515	641	67.4
San Roque	6,280	372	59.7
Santa Cruz de Malabón	8,792	566	64.4
Silang	5,671	545	96.1
Ternate	2,460	155	63.0
Cebú	653,727	20,920	32.0
Alcántara	4,698	103	21.9
Alcoy	6,474	105	16.2
Alegría	9,579	259	27.0
Aloguinsán	14,013	220	15.7
Argao	35,448	796	22.5
Asturias	12,153	370	30.4
Badián	10,935	339	31.0
Balamban	10,603	576	54.3
Bantayán	13,324	748	56.1
Barili	31,617	677	21.4
Bogó	14,915	318	21.3
Bolhoón	7,299	198	27.1
Borbón	5,242	165	31.5
Cárcar	31,895	899	28.2
Carmen	6,821	272	39.9
Catmón	7,027	250	35.6
Cebú	31,079	3,113	100.2
Compostela	5,602	114	20.3
Consolación	5,511	207	37.6
Córdova	5,315	242	45.5
Daan-Bantayán	14,735	314	21.3
Dalaguete	21,354	644	30.2
Danao	16,173	764	47.2
Del Pilar	4,461	86	19.3
Dumanjug	22,203	390	17.6
Ginatilan	10,617	276	26.0
Liloan	10,024	273	27.2
Mabolo	8,454	183	21.6
Madridejos	3,127	59	18.9
Malabúyoc	11,781	339	28.8
Mandaue	11,078	461	41.6
Medellín	10,578	220	20.8
Minglanilla	10,518	384	36.5
Moalbual	11,743	307	26.1
Naga	16,884	361	21.4
Nueva Cáceres	3,179	60	18.9
Opón	12,225	342	28.0
Oslob	6,640	186	28.0
Pardo	6,461	383	59.3
Pinamungajan	11,435	447	39.1
Poro	4,991	94	18.8
Ronda	9,662	234	24.2
Samboan	7,742	350	45.2
San Fernando	15,451	359	23.2
Cebú—Cont'd.			
San Francisco	8,110	210	25.9
San Remigio	9,813	190	19.4
San Sebastián	2,128	87	40.9
Santa Fé	4,025	94	23.4
Santa Rosa	2,626	128	48.7
Santander	5,448	159	29.2
Sibonga	25,848	675	26.1
Sógod	6,071	237	39.0
Tabogón	9,308	160	17.2
Talisay	13,636	794	58.2
Toledo	12,929	300	23.2
Tuburan	19,158	309	16.1
Tudela	3,561	90	25.3
Cottabato	2,313	35	15.1
Dapitan[1]	17,154	397	23.1
Dapitan	5,825	166	28.5
Dipólog	5,204	132	25.4
Ilaya	2,261	50	22.1
Lubungan	3,821	48	12.6
Dávao	20,224	557	27.5
Baganga	2,985	62	20.8
Caraga	3,180	264	83.0
Cateel	4,101	82	20.0
Dávao	8,560	104	12.1
Matti	1,365	45	33.0
Ilocos Norte	176,785	10,657	60.3
Bacarra	14,616	793	54.3
Badoc	12,564	637	50.7
Bangui	8,215	435	53.0
Banná	4,015	351	87.4
Bátac	19,524	1,660	85.0
Dingrás	15,792	900	57.0
Laoag	34,454	2,071	60.1
Nagpartian	2,142	25	11.7
Paoay	12,743	592	46.5
Pasuquín	6,785	345	50.8
Piddig	9,172	398	43.4
San Miguel	9,584	880	91.8
San Nicolás	10,880	788	72.4
Solsona	6,864	287	41.8
Vintar	9,435	495	52.5
Ilocos Sur	173,800	12,694	73.0
Bantay	7,020	530	75.5
Cabúgao	8,848	846	95.6
Candón	18,828	1,016	54.0
Caoayan	6,201	514	82.9
Lapo	7,035	518	73.6
Magsingal	7,134	370	51.9
Narvacán	19,575	1,228	62.7
Nueva Coveta	1,412	140	99.2
Salcedo	1,504	89	59.2
San Esteban	2,421	186	76.8
San Ildefonso	2,137	116	54.3
San José	1,474	162	109.9
San Vicente	5,060	492	97.2
Santa	8,063	765	94.9
Santa Catalina	5,625	432	76.8
Santa Cruz	5,678	326	57.4
Santa Lucía	7,882	618	78.4
Santa María	10,082	805	79.8
Santiago	3,760	238	63.3
Santo Domingo	10,075	618	61.3
Sevilla	1,381	81	58.7

[1] Includes 43 persons and 1 death not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Ilocos Sur—Con.			
Sinait	9,157	674	73.6
Tagudín	8,503	381	44.8
Vigan	14,945	1,549	103.6
Iloilo	403,932	51,153	126.6
Ajuy	7,854	963	122.6
Alimodián	7,274	1,798	247.2
Anilao	1,911	170	89.0
Arévalo	3,980	392	98.5
Balasan	3,223	276	85.6
Banate	5,272	575	109.1
Barotac Nuevo	9,904	1,113	112.4
Barotac Viejo	5,339	311	58.3
Bátad	2,133	216	101.3
Buenavista	7,882	370	46.9
Cabatúan	16,497	3,193	193.6
Calinog	4,194	244	58.2
Carlés	6,676	291	43.6
Concepción	4,565	252	55.2
Córdoba	2,210	522	236.2
Dingle	12,129	1,440	118.7
Dueñas	6,700	367	54.8
Dumangas	12,428	1,531	123.2
Estancia	2,461	252	102.4
Guimbal	7,530	1,562	207.4
Igbarás	6,406	1,801	281.1
Iloílo	19,054	1,794	94.2
Janiuay	20,738	4,125	198.9
Jaro	10,681	1,565	146.5
Jordan	7,475	403	53.9
La Paz	5,724	560	97.8
Lambúnao	6,661	760	114.1
Leganés	3,827	462	120.7
Lemery	2,630	165	62.7
León	10,277	2,335	227.2
Lucena	6,362	550	86.5
Maasin	8,401	1,583	188.4
Mandurriao	4,482	498	111.1
Miagao	20,656	2,836	137.3
Mina	4,280	484	113.1
Molo	8,551	765	89.5
Nabalás	2,651	191	72.0
Nueva Valencia	3,459	338	97.7
Otón	14,464	1,970	136.2
Passi	7,578	441	58.2
Pavía	5,700	924	162.1
Pototan	20,964	2,400	114.5
San Dionisio	4,808	470	97.8
San Enrique	2,596	145	55.9
San Joaquín	14,333	608	42.4
San Miguel	5,378	1,444	268.5
Santa Bárbara	15,149	1,946	128.5
Sara	11,366	1,162	102.2
Tigbauan	8,738	1,343	153.7
Tubungan	3,798	482	126.9
Zárraga	6,583	765	116.2
Isabela	68,793	4,584	66.6
Angadanan	5,249	341	65.0
Cabagán Nuevo	5,289	276	52.2
Cabagán Viejo	3,899	175	44.9
Carig	1,964	261	132.9
Cauayan	3,954	242	61.2
Cordón	773	56	72.4
Echague	9,403	769	81.8
Gamú	3,581	156	43.6
Ilagan	16,008	1,023	63.9
Naguilian	3,502	245	70.0
Palanan	1,080	36	33.3
Reina Mercedes	2,271	206	90.7
Santa María	3,252	267	82.1
Santo Tomás	3,678	120	32.6
Tamauini	4,890	411	84.0
Joló	1,270	2	1.6
La Laguna	148,606	15,918	107.1
Alaminos	4,135	300	72.6
Bay	2,577	279	108.3
Biñan	9,563	1,761	184.1
Cabúyao	6,439	750	116.5
Calamba	8,058	571	70.9
Caláuan	2,624	213	81.2
Cavinti	4,027	311	77.2
Famy	1,262	59	46.8
Lilio	4,669	394	84.4
Longos	1,207	94	77.9
Los Baños	3,352	179	53.4
Luisiana	4,174	327	78.3
Lumban	3,905	274	70.2
Mabitac	1,052	72	68.4
Magdalena	2,487	256	102.9
Majayjay	5,800	611	105.3
Nagcarlán	10,212	1,240	121.4
Paete	3,047	126	41.4
Pagsanján	6,361	903	142.0
Pángil	2,200	112	50.9
Páquil	1,585	98	61.8
Pila	6,040	997	165.1
Rizal	1,882	65	34.5
San Antonio	1,228	69	56.2
San Pablo	22,612	2,903	128.4
San Pedro Tunasán	3,678	450	122.3
Santa Cruz	12,747	1,388	108.5
Santa María	669	36	53.8
Santa Rosa	7,339	932	127.0
Siniloan	3,675	153	41.6
La Unión	127,789	8,821	69.0
Agoó	10,653	886	83.2
Aringay	8,052	544	67.6
Bacnotan	8,883	621	69.9
Baláoan	10,008	416	41.6
Bangar	9,851	680	69.0
Báuang	10,032	704	70.2
Cabá	3,967	299	75.4
Galiano	520	10	19.2
Naguilian	11,885	724	60.9
Namagpacán	11,116	532	47.9
Rosario	3,028	323	106.7
San Fernando	16,095	1,175	73.0
San Juan	11,223	911	81.2
Santo Tomás	5,446	597	109.6
Túbao	7,030	399	56.8
Lepanto-Bontoc	2,467	449	182.0
Leyte	388,922	17,016	43.8
Abúyog	8,943	378	42.3
Alangálang	9,358	376	40.2
Albuera	4,635	92	19.8
Almería	4,340	170	39.2
Babatungon	2,585	48	18.6
Barugo	12,360	475	38.4
Bató	5,472	346	63.2
Baybay	22,990	703	30.6
Biliran	2,362	281	119.0
Burauen	18,197	822	45.2
Cabilian	6,209	447	72.0
Cabugayan	2,183	130	59.6
Cajaguán	1,260	139	110.3
Capoocan	3,106	128	41.2
Carigara	16,382	772	47.1
Caybiran	4,091	227	55.5
Culaba	2,112	127	60.1
Dagami	12,591	791	62.8

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Leyte—Cont'd.			
Dúlag	14,884	704	47.3
Hilongos	12,478	250	20.0
Hindang	6,662	528	79.3
Hinunangan	8,574	372	43.4
Hinundayan	5,547	250	45.1
Inopacan	5,512	195	35.4
Jaro	11,066	424	38.3
Leyte	6,918	250	36.1
Liloan	4,319	134	31.0
Maasin	16,805	762	45.3
Mac Crohon	6,893	240	34.8
Malibago	2,574	29	11.3
Malitbog	11,034	607	55.0
Maripipí	1,956	28	14.3
Matalóm	5,905	448	75.9
Mérida	4,686	152	32.4
Naval	4,617	312	67.6
Ormoc	16,126	880	54.6
Palo	17,480	887	50.7
Palompón	10,199	450	44.1
Pastrana	4,308	267	62.0
Quiot	4,019	134	33.3
San Isidro	4,665	70	15.0
San Miguel	3,721	122	32.8
San Ricardo	4,291	224	52.2
Sógod Norte	4,055	126	31.1
Sógod Sur	4,642	58	12.5
Tabango	3,537	148	41.8
Tabontabón	2,765	100	36.2
Tacloban	11,948	741	62.0
Tanauan	18,256	300	16.4
Tolosa	5,177	150	29.0
Villaba	4,127	222	53.8
Manila city	219,928	15,223	69.2
Marinduque	51,674	3,222	62.4
Bóac	15,823	875	55.3
Gazán	8,270	689	83.3
Mogpog	6,956	730	104.9
Santa Cruz	16,350	762	46.6
Torrijos	4,275	166	38.8
Masbate	43,675	1,881	43.1
Baleno	1,955	121	61.9
Cataingan	4,579	101	22.1
Clavería	875	36	41.1
Magdalena	1,219	36	29.5
Malbug	1,242	27	21.7
Mandaón	1,426	36	25.2
Masbate	4,018	368	91.6
Milagros	2,980	127	42.6
Mobó	2,657	50	18.8
Palanas	2,286	356	15.6
Placer	2,112	47	22.3
Pulanduta	2,452	80	32.6
San Agustín	2,206	81	36.7
San Fernando	5,338	171	32.0
San Jacinto	4,845	70	14.4
San Pascual	976	30	30.7
Usón	2,509	144	57.4
Mindoro	32,318	2,466	76.3
Abra de Ilog	872	12	13.8
Bulalácao	3,754	51	13.6
Calapán	5,554	761	137.0
Looc	2,575	52	20.2
Lubang	4,740	183	38.6
Mamburao	1,927	32	16.6

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Mindoro—Con.			
Mangarín	1,764	37	21.0
Naujáu	3,662	829	226.4
Palúan	1,345	58	43.1
Pinamalayan	3,200	183	57.2
Polá	1,650	173	104.8
Puerto Galera	1,275	95	74.5
Misamis	135,473	9,038	66.7
Agusan	2,357	82	34.8
Alubíjid	2,634	157	59.6
Balingasag	4,383	371	84.6
Cagayán	7,108	488	68.7
Catarmán	4,260	263	61.7
Gingóog	2,876	304	105.7
Iligan	3,239	174	53.7
Initao	4,007	191	47.7
Iponan	3,127	262	83.8
Jasaán	3,175	161	50.7
Jiménez	7,187	1,066	148.3
Lagonlong	1,758	160	91.0
Langaran	11,318	779	68.8
Loculan	6,184	356	57.6
Mahinog	5,727	231	40.3
Mambájao	14,446	736	50.9
Misamis	5,525	310	56.1
Opol	3,741	225	60.1
Oroquieta	15,156	1,650	108.9
Sagay	6,321	226	35.8
Salay	3,411	42	12.3
Salvador	4,315	232	53.8
Santa Ana	1,996	147	73.6
Tagoloan	3,651	130	35.6
Talisayan	7,571	295	39.0
Negros Occidental	303,660	24,461	80.6
Bacolod	11,960	1,712	143.1
Bago	12,127	981	80.9
Binalbagan	6,770	481	71.0
Cádiz	16,429	746	45.4
Calatrava	6,385	163	25.5
Cavancalan	12,671	830	65.5
Escalante	12,192	675	55.4
Eustaquio Lopez	6,385	284	44.5
Granada	1,753	324	184.8
Guiljungan	6,265	411	65.6
Guimbalaon	4,480	266	59.4
Ilog	8,285	689	83.2
Isabela	12,836	978	76.2
Isiú	4,250	106	24.9
Jimamailan	11,294	669	59.2
Jinigaran	14,256	1,608	112.8
La Carlota	13,097	1,335	101.9
La Castellana	5,329	497	93.3
Máao	9,276	441	47.5
Manapla	10,123	448	44.3
Murcia	2,969	307	103.4
Pontevedra	9,588	1,313	137.7
Pulupandan	6,167	453	73.5
Sagay	8,311	300	36.1
San Carlos	9,749	170	17.4
San Enrique	6,095	727	119.3
Saravia	13,132	1,131	86.1
Silay	15,649	1,795	114.7
Soledad	3,829	391	102.1
Suay	3,638	391	107.5
Súmag	5,755	449	78.0
Talisay	14,548	1,691	116.2
Valladolid	10,550	1,208	114.5
Victorias	7,567	491	64.9

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Negros Oriental.	184,889	5,972	32.3
Amblán	6,689	199	29.8
Ayuquitan	3,684	207	56.2
Bacón	9,678	459	47.4
Bais	8,016	459	57.3
Bayauan	3,500	93	26.6
Canoan	6,058	84	13.9
Dauin	9,224	387	42.0
Dumaguete	14,894	736	49.4
Guiljugan	14,415	230	16.0
Jimalalud	3,613	88	24.4
Larena	4,392	89	20.3
Lazi	9,658	107	11.1
Libertad	3,732	102	27.3
Manjúyod	8,289	189	22.8
María	6,499	60	9.2
Nueva Valencia	8,726	233	26.7
San Juan	7,300	108	14.8
Siatón	10,074	185	18.4
Sibulan	8,413	394	46.8
Siquijor	12,116	180	14.9
Tanjay	11,894	922	77.5
Tayasan	5,245	114	21.7
Tolong	2,599	31	11.9
Zamboanguita	6,181	316	51.1
Nueva Écija	132,999	8,487	63.8
Aliaga	11,950	691	57.8
Bongabón	3,923	182	46.4
Cabanatúan	7,109	585	82.3
Cabiao	7,843	578	73.7
Carranglán	1,176	59	50.2
Cuyapó	16,292	956	58.7
Gapán	11,278	896	79.4
Jaén	4,465	346	77.5
Licab	6,323	368	58.2
Lupao	541	40	73.9
Nampicúan	4,180	263	62.9
Pantabangán	1,151	56	48.7
Peñaranda	8,410	299	35.6
Puncán	292	12	41.1
San Antonio	6,343	521	82.1
San Isidro	9,800	871	88.9
San José	3,744	135	36.1
San Juan de Guimba	7,218	239	33.1
San Leonardo	7,082	584	82.5
Santa Rosa	3,253	210	64.6
Santo Domingo	3,249	187	57.6
Talavera	3,352	134	40.0
Zaragoza	4,025	275	68.3
Nueva Vizcaya	16,026	1,228	76.6
Aritao	477	102	213.8
Bagábag	1,907	112	58.7
Bambang	2,033	238	117.1
Bayombong	4,039	225	55.7
Dúpax	1,946	191	98.2
Solano	5,624	360	64.0
Pampanga	222,656	14,383	64.6
Ángeles	10,646	431	40.5
Apálit	12,206	771	63.2
Aráyat	12,904	864	67.0
Bacolor	13,493	1,181	87.5
Betis	4,123	361	87.6
Candaba	11,783	565	48.0
Floridablanca	7,001	623	89.0
Guagua	11,028	467	42.3
Lubao	19,068	2,003	105.1
Pampanga—Con.			
Mabalácat	7,049	201	28.5
Macabebe	14,405	1,263	87.7
Magalang	8,516	373	43.8
México	13,469	581	43.1
Minalin	6,282	495	78.8
Pórac	8,487	490	57.7
San Fernando	13,556	483	35.6
San Luis	10,067	582	57.8
San Miguel	7,076	417	58.9
San Simón	6,764	225	33.3
Santa Ana	5,532	310	56.0
Santa Rita	7,954	500	62.9
Santo Tomás	4,271	206	48.2
Sexmoán	6,981	991	142.0
Pangasinán	394,516	24,701	62.6
Aguilar	4,763	288	60.5
Alava	2,902	131	45.1
Alcalá	9,008	531	58.9
Asingan	12,911	595	46.1
Balungao	5,853	174	29.7
Bautista	6,661	446	67.0
Bayambang	11,098	610	55.0
Binalonan	14,603	889	60.9
Binmaley	16,439	1,189	72.3
Calasiao	16,539	1,321	79.9
Dagupan	20,357	1,852	91.0
Lingayén	21,529	869	40.4
Magaldán	15,841	1,502	94.8
Malasiqui	14,550	985	67.7
Manáoag	16,793	974	58.0
Mangatarém	12,895	627	48.6
Mapandan	4,198	219	52.2
Natividad	7,453	227	30.5
Pozorubio	11,018	606	55.0
Rosales	8,562	434	50.7
Salasa	8,746	738	84.4
San Carlos	27,106	1,856	68.5
San Fabián	10,022	804	80.2
San Isidro	3,092	255	82.5
San Jacinto	5,014	380	75.8
San Manuel	7,784	320	41.1
San Nicolás	9,780	328	33.5
San Quintín	8,092	456	56.4
Santa Bárbara	10,367	743	71.7
Santa María	7,628	404	53.0
Santo Tomás	3,085	156	50.6
Sual	2,986	137	45.9
Tayug	10,400	559	53.8
Umingan	5,761	454	78.8
Urbiztondo	7,416	816	110.0
Urdaneta	20,544	1,378	67.1
Villasis	12,660	448	35.4
Paragua	27,493	611	22.2
Areceli	2,146	219	102.1
Cagayancillo	2,448	33	13.5
Corón	5,134	65	12.7
Cuyo	12,773	130	10.2
Taytay	4,992	164	32.9
Paragua Sur[1]	1,359	53	39.0
Puerto Princesa	1,208	51	42.2
Rizal	148,502	11,883	80.0
Angono	2,231	259	116.1
Antipolo	2,788	275	98.6
Barás	1,200	139	115.8

[1] Includes 151 persons and 2 deaths not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Rizal—Cont'd.			
Binañgonan	9,096	804	88.4
Bosoboso	498	23	46.2
Cainta	1,761	217	123.2
Caloocan	6,291	223	35.4
Cardona	2,580	269	104.3
Jalajala	1,217	221	181.6
Las Piñas	2,762	116	42.0
Malibay	1,659	68	41.0
Mariquina	8,187	600	73.3
Montalbán	3,440	79	23.0
Mórong	5,276	315	59.7
Muntinlupa	3,128	350	111.9
Navotas	11,688	1,165	99.7
Novaliches	1,556	88	56.6
Parañaque	6,507	478	73.5
Pásay	6,542	873	133.4
Pásig	11,278	929	82.4
Pateros	4,105	305	74.3
Pililla	2,055	181	88.1
Quisao	804	77	95.8
San Felipe Nery	4,349	450	103.5
San Juan del Monte	1,455	103	70.8
San Mateo	4,510	182	40.4
San Pedro Macatí	2,700	220	81.5
Taguig	6,829	427	62.5
Tambóbong	20,136	1,596	79.3
Tanay	4,124	336	81.5
Taytay	6,067	404	66.6
Teresa	1,683	111	66.0
Romblón	52,848	1,422	26.9
Badajoz	5,189	116	22.4
Bantón	4,043	232	57.4
Cajidiocan	4,464	78	17.5
Corcuera	1,892	46	24.3
Despujols	2,788	65	23.3
Looc	6,056	99	16.3
Magallanes	2,275	78	34.3
Odiongan	8,323	242	29.1
Romblón	10,095	340	33.7
San Fernando	3,977	63	15.8
Santa Fé	3,746	63	16.8
Sámar	265,549	13,614	51.3
Almagro	5,673	58	10.2
Balañgiga	4,914	198	40.3
Basey	13,504	852	63.1
Bobón	6,107	197	32.3
Borongan	13,667	428	31.3
Calbáyog	15,895	450	28.3
Calbiga	5,399	475	88.0
Cápul	3,969	45	11.3
Catarman	9,994	204	20.4
Catbalogan	7,758	289	37.3
Catúbig	9,563	724	75.7
Gándara	12,014	715	59.5
Guiuan	11,594	485	41.8
Hernani	4,150	205	49.4
Jiabong	2,439	280	114.8
La Granja	4,903	65	13.3
Lanang	5,731	129	22.5
Laoang	8,636	744	86.2
Lavezares	3,688	50	13.6
Mercedes	2,681	157	58.6
Mondragón	2,713	78	28.8
Motiong	3,352	414	123.5
Oquendo	4,740	183	38.6
Orás	10,429	309	29.6
Palápag	9,609	200	20.8
Pambuján	6,439	331	51.4
Paranas	4,381	720	164.3

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Sámar—Cont'd.			
Páric	4,830	296	61.3
Pinabacdáo	2,142	17	7.9
Quinapundan	2,194	141	64.3
Salcedo	7,393	263	35.6
San Antonio	2,059	38	18.5
San Julián	3,765	430	114.2
San Sebastián	2,767	191	69.0
Santa Margarita	4,106	329	80.1
Santa Rita	4,110	100	24.3
Santo Niño	3,372	45	13.3
Súlat	5,266	499	94.8
Tarangnán	6,184	549	88.8
Tubig	3,031	292	96.3
Villareal	7,087	150	21.2
Weyler	3,309	456	137.8
Zumárraga	9,992	833	83.4
Siassi	297	2	6.7
Sorsogón	120,454	4,380	36.4
Bacón	14,536	337	23.2
Barcelona	6,001	237	39.5
Bulan	13,431	442	32.9
Bulusan	5,578	318	57.0
Casiguran	7,873	293	37.2
Castilla	3,831	124	32.4
Donsol	6,685	245	36.6
Gúbat	15,590	620	39.8
Irocín	8,644	329	38.1
Jubán	7,043	208	29.5
Magallanes	4,921	125	25.4
Matnog	2,457	64	26.0
Pilar	8,018	333	41.5
Santa Magdalena	2,335	88	37.7
Sorsogón	13,511	617	45.7
Surigao	99,298	3,304	33.3
Anao-ao	1,481	90	60.8
Bacuag	2,938	100	34.0
Bislig	2,165	15	6.9
Butuan	8,207	584	71.2
Cabarbaran	2,737	184	67.2
Cabúntog	2,388	28	11.7
Cantilan	7,481	190	25.4
Carrascal	2,489	47	18.9
Claver	2,469	100	40.5
Cortés	1,213	9	7.4
Dapá	3,590	82	22.8
Dinágat	3,050	95	31.1
Gigáquit	5,290	115	21.7
Hinatúan	5,570	49	8.8
Jabonga	1,450	23	15.9
La Paz	1,874	40	21.3
Lanuza	3,133	51	16.3
Liangá	5,471	63	11.5
Lingig	730	10	13.7
Loreto	2,193	51	23.3
Maínit	1,588	123	77.5
Nasípit	611	87	142.4
Nonoc	857	33	38.5
Numancia	3,435	101	29.4
Placer	2,791	88	31.5
Sapao	1,462	49	33.5
Surigao	7,749	396	51.1
Taganaan	1,656	56	33.8
Tago	3,298	129	39.1
Talacogon	2,811	92	32.7
Tándag	2,805	33	11.8
Tigao	946	16	16.9
Túbay	747	50	66.9
Veruela	2,623	125	47.7

TABLE 1.—*Number of deaths and death rate per 1,000 of population, by provinces, comandancias, municipalities, and principal islands: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Tárlac	133,513	7,088	53.1
Anao	3,678	91	24.7
Bambán	3,002	140	46.6
Camíling	25,243	1,288	51.0
Capas	4,213	208	49.4
Concepción	12,593	600	47.6
Gerona	13,615	635	46.6
La Paz	4,389	254	57.9
Moncada	13,003	609	46.8
Moriones	1,163	94	80.8
Murcia	2,679	67	25.0
O'Donnell	1,095	68	62.1
Paniqui	12,982	756	58.2
Pura	4,840	182	37.6
San Clemente	1,822	63	34.6
Santa Ignacia	1,911	79	41.3
Tárlac	12,340	803	65.1
Victoria	14,945	1,151	77.0
Tawi Tawi	93	2	21.5
Tayabas	150,262	9,418	62.7
Alabat	4,516	116	25.7
Atimonan	11,203	446	39.8
Baler	2,417	51	21.1
Bondoc	1,330	82	61.7
Calauag	3,185	143	44.9
Casiguran	2,067	97	46.9
Catanauan	4,108	183	44.5
Guinayangan	3,870	195	50.4
Gumacá	5,324	284	53.3
Infanta	10,283	140	13.6
López	8,549	470	55.0
Lucbán	10,227	539	52.7
Lucena	9,375	589	62.8
Macalelón	4,759	657	138.1
Maubán	12,021	750	62.4
Mulanay	2,149	129	60.0
Tayabas—Cont'd.			
Pagbilao	6,085	380	62.4
Pitogo	3,454	644	186.5
Polillo	2,164	51	23.6
Sampáloc	1,263	70	55.4
San Narciso	2,501	114	45.6
Sariaya	12,453	704	56.5
Tayabas	14,740	841	57.1
Tiaong	9,527	1,692	177.6
Unisan	2,692	51	18.9
Zambales	101,381	6,772	66.8
Agno	6,169	417	67.6
Alaminos	10,338	420	40.6
Alós	1,496	116	77.5
Anda	3,916	305	77.9
Balincaguin	3,101	139	44.8
Bani	4,440	365	82.2
Bolinao	5,397	169	31.3
Botolan	5,174	464	89.7
Cabangán	3,015	229	76.0
Candelaria	3,104	245	78.9
Castillejos	3,068	332	108.2
Dasol	2,050	160	78.0
Iba	4,482	175	39.0
Infanta	3,546	226	63.7
Masinloc	3,230	208	64.4
Olongapó	1,430	101	70.6
Paláuig	3,363	137	40.7
San Antonio	4,524	366	80.9
San Felipe	4,326	287	66.3
San Isidro	3,488	212	60.8
San Marcelino	5,041	261	51.8
San Narciso	7,528	665	88.3
Santa Cruz	5,952	596	100.1
Súbic	2,525	144	57.0
Zaragoza	678	33	48.7
Zamboanga	20,692	1,103	53.3

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Batán	5,332	362	67.9
Bantayán	18,325	901	49.2
Biliran	19,147	1,247	65.1
Bohol	243,148	10,335	42.5
Camiguín	30,754	1,456	47.3
Catanduanes	39,288	1,069	27.2
Cebú	592,247	18,955	32.0
Cuyo	7,545	130	17.2
Dinágat	5,243	146	27.8
Guimarás	21,306	1,302	61.1
Laguán	8,386	744	88.7
Leyte	357,641	15,383	43.0
Lubang	6,370	235	36.9
Luzón	3,798,507	248,831	65.5
Mactán	17,540	584	33.3
Marinduque	50,601	3,222	63.7
Masbate	29,451	1,574	53.4
Mindanao	499,634	12,572	25.2
Mindoro	28,361	2,231	78.7
Negros	460,776	29,805	64.7
Panaón	8,610	358	41.6
Panay	743,646	72,535	97.5
Panglao	14,437	516	35.7
Paragua	10,918	217	19.9
Pasijan	8,110	210	25.9
Poro	8,552	184	21.5
Romblón	9,347	340	36.4
Sámar	222,690	11,934	53.6
Siargao	9,556	260	27.2
Sibuyán	10,716	219	20.4
Siquijor	46,023	628	13.6
Tablas	24,648	585	23.7
Ticao	10,183	241	23.7

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902.*

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Philippine Islands.	442,058	440,813	1,245	440,043	450	1,288	107	170
Abra	1,296	1,296		1,283			12	1
Albay	11,564	11,559	5	11,544		8	1	11
Ambos Camarines	10,872	10,844	28	10,832	6	27		7
Antique	7,411	7,411		7,410	1			
Basilan	59	57	2	57		2		
Bataán	4,479	4,474	5	4,472	2	3	1	1
Batangas	34,257	34,254	3	34,254	1	2		
Benguet	7	7		7				
Bohol	10,851	10,844	7	10,843	4	4		
Bulacán	13,015	13,003	12	12,985	9	8	2	11
Cagayán	9,783	9,767	16	9,763	9	11		
Cápiz	15,564	15,558	6	15,558	1	5		
Cavite	8,983	8,979	4	8,976		7		
Cebú	20,920	20,877	43	20,775	19	47	45	34
Cottabato	35	33	2	21	2	9	2	1
Dapitan	397	396	1	395		2		
Dávao	557	556	1	551	5			1
Ilocos Norte	10,657	10,656	1	10,650	5	1		1
Ilocos Sur	12,694	12,693	1	12,691	1			2
Iloílo	51,153	51,086	67	50,886		213	17	37
Isabela	4,584	4,575	9	4,565	6	11	2	
Joló	2		2			2		
La Laguna	15,918	15,904	14	15,886		25	6	1
La Unión	8,821	8,821		8,818	1			2
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	449		447	2			
Leyte	17,016	16,998	18	16,971		30	5	10
Manila city	15,223	14,323	900	14,173	293	746	4	7
Marinduque	3,222	3,218	4	3,218		4		
Masbate	1,881	1,878	3	1,874		5		2
Mindoro	2,466	2,462	4	2,462	3	1		
Misamis	9,038	9,035	3	9,032	1	5		
Negros Occidental	24,461	24,452	9	24,451	2	8		
Negros Oriental	5,972	5,972		5,962	4	5		1
Nueva Écija	8,487	8,482	5	8,477	5	3		2
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	1,226	2	1,226	2			
Pampanga	14,383	14,381	2	14,374		8		1
Pangasinán	24,701	24,680	21	24,655	28	11		7
Paragua	611	609	2	582	2	21	6	
Paragua Sur	53	53		53				
Rizal	11,883	11,875	8	11,836	8	18	2	19
Romblón	1,422	1,421	1	1,418	1	1		2
Sámar	13,614	13,610	4	13,605	3	4		2
Siassi	2		2			2		
Sorsogón	4,380	4,374	6	4,370	7	3		
Surigao	3,304	3,299	5	3,292	1	9		2
Tárlac	7,088	7,086	2	7,084		2		2
Tawi Tawi	2	1	1	1		1		
Tayabas	9,418	9,413	5	9,412	4	1		1
Zambales	6,772	6,770	2	6,763	3	3	2	1
Zamboanga	1,103	1,096	7	1,083	9	10		1
Abra	1,296	1,296		1,283			12	1
Bangued	436	436		436				
Bucay	71	71		71				
Dolores	124	124		124				
La Paz	58	58		58				
Pidigan	152	152		149			3	
Pilar	36	36		36				
San Gregorio	52	52		43			9	
San José	41	41		41				
San Juan	86	86		85				1
San Quintin	34	34		34				
Tayum	102	102		102				
Villavieja	104	104		104				
Albay	11,564	11,559	5	11,544		8	1	11
Albay	495	495		495				
Bacacay	432	432		432				
Bagamanoc	35	35		35				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Albay—Continued.								
Barás	96	95	1	95		1		
Bató	358	357	1	357		1		
Calolbon	128	128		128				
Camálig	669	669		669				
Caramoran	37	37		37				
Daraga	967	967		967				
Guinobatan	1,269	1,269		1,269				
Jovellar	540	540		540				
Legaspi	415	415		415				
Libog	198	198		198				
Libón	122	122		122				
Ligao	1,057	1,056	1	1,051		1		5
Malilipot	249	249		247		2		
Malinao	1,060	1,060		1,060				
Manito	49	49		49				
Oás	790	789	1	789		1		
Pandán	59	59		57				2
Payo	60	60		60				
Polangui	448	448		446		1		1
Rapurapu	50	50		50				
Tabaco	1,384	1,383	1	1,380		1	1	2
Tiuí	301	301		301				
Viga	84	84		83				1
Virac	212	212		212				
Ambos Camarines	10,872	10,844	28	10,832	6	27		7
Baao	437	437		436		1		
Basod	93	92	1	92		1		
Bató	147	145	2	145	2			
Bombón	174	174		174				
Buhi	382	382		382				
Bula	122	122		122				
Calabanga	206	206		206				
Capalonga	25	25		25				
Caramoan	174	174		174				
Dáet	582	573	9	572		9		1
Gainza	159	159		159				
Goa	652	648	4	648		4		
Indán	390	390		389		1		
Iriga	610	609	1	608	1	1		
Labó	253	253		253				
Lagonoy	301	300	1	300		1		
Libmanan	533	533		533				
Lupi	22	22		22				
Magárao	416	415	1	415		1		
Mambúlao	54	54		54				
Milaor	294	294		294				
Minalabag	146	146		146				
Nabua	856	856		856				
Nueva Cáceres	843	839	4	833	2	3		5
Pamplona	137	137		137				
Paracale	158	158		158				
Pasacao	43	43		43				
Pili	76	76		76				
Quipayo	94	94		94				
Ragay	176	176		176				
Sagñay	379	379		378				1
San Fernando	106	106		106				
San José	486	485	1	484		2		
San Vicente	119	118	1	118		1		
Sipócot	36	36		36				
Siroma	38	37	1	37		1		
Talisay	348	347	1	347		1		
Tigaon	655	654	1	654	1			
Tinambac	150	150		150				
Antique	7,411	7,411		7,410	1			
Anini-y	202	202		202				
Antique	542	542		542				
Barbaza	72	72		72				
Bugasón	354	354		354				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Antique—Continued.								
Caritan	147	147		147				
Culasi	363	363		363				
Dao	523	523		523				
Egafia	384	384		384				
Guijisan	154	154		154				
Guintás	269	269		269				
Lauaan	39	39		39				
Pandan	469	469		469				
Patnongón	334	334		334				
San José de Buenavista	449	449		448	1			
San Pedro	449	449		449				
San Remigio	306	306		306				
Sebaste	551	551		551				
Sibalom	1,493	1,493		1,493				
Tibiao	134	134		134				
Valderrama	177	177		177				
Basilan	59	57	2	57		2		
Isabela de Basilan	59	57	2	57		2		
Bataán	4,479	4,474	5	4,472	2	3	1	1
Abúcay	426	426		426				
Bagác	177	177		177				
Balanga	765	764	1	764	1			
Dinalupijan	226	225	1	225		1		
Hermosa	122	122		121		1		
Mabatan	95	95		95				
Mariveles	101	101		101				
Morón	186	186		186				
Orani	850	849	1	848		1		1
Orión	823	821	2	821	1		1	
Pilar	266	266		266				
Sámal	442	442		442				
Batangas	34,257	34,254	3	34,254	1	2		
Balayán	754	753	1	754				
Batangas	4,221	4,219	2	4,218	1	2		
Bauan	2,854	2,854		2,854				
Calacá	445	445		445				
Calatagán	735	735		735				
Cuenca	841	841		841				
Ibaán	1,059	1,059		1,059				
Lemery	1,251	1,251		1,251				
Liang	346	346		346				
Lipá	6,903	6,903		6,903				
Lobocó	805	805		805				
Nasugbú	1,075	1,075		1,075				
Rosario	864	864		864				
San José	1,061	1,061		1,061				
San Juan de Bocboc	3,276	3,276		3,276				
San Luis	693	693		693				
Santo Tomás	1,248	1,248		1,248				
Taal	1,971	1,971		1,971				
Talisay	700	700		700				
Tanauan	2,086	2,086		2,086				
Taysán	803	803		803				
Tuy	266	266		266				
Benguet	7	7		7				
Kabayan	1	1		1				
La Trinidad	6	6		6				
Bohol	10,851	10,844	7	10,843	4	4		
Alburquerque	238	238		238				
Anda	98	98		98				
Antequera	149	149		149				
Baclayón	350	349	1	349		1		

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Bohol—Continued.								
Balilijan	63	62	1	62		1		
Batuanán	50	50		50				
Bilar	240	240		240				
Calape	768	766	2	766		2		
Candijay	250	250		250				
Carmen	233	233		233				
Catigbian	69	69		69				
Corella	145	145		145				
Cortés	209	209		209				
Dauis	365	365		365				
Dimiao	249	249		249				
Duero	184	184		184				
García Hernández	97	97		97				
Guindulman	478	478		478				
Inabanga	870	870		870				
Ipil	95	95		95				
Jagna	289	289		289				
Jetafe	216	216		216				
Lila	113	113		113				
Loay	307	307		307				
Loboc	577	577		577				
Loón	959	959		959				
Maribojoc	570	570		570				
Panglao	151	151		151				
Sevilla	156	156		156				
Sierra Bullones	94	94		94				
Tagbilaran	472	471	1	471	1			
Talibón	268	268		268				
Tubigon	1,100	1,098	2	1,098	2			
Ubay	208	208		207	1			
Valencia	171	171		171				
Bulacán	13,015	13,003	12	12,985	9	8	2	11
Angat	409	409		409				
Baliuag	979	975	4	973	3	2		1
Barasoain	446	445	1	440		1		5
Bigaá	535	535		534				1
Bocaue	515	515		515				
Bulacán	297	297		297				
Bustos	348	347	1	347	1			
Calumpit	739	738	1	737	1		1	
Guiguintó	228	228		228				
Hagonoy	961	961		957		3		1
Malolos	620	616	4	614	1	2	1	2
Marilao	270	270		270				
Meycauayán	758	758		755	2			1
Norzagaray	331	331		331				
Obando	723	722	1	722	1			
Paombong	625	625		625				
Polo	398	398		398				
Pulilan	499	499		499				
Quingua	522	522		522				
San Ildefonso	255	255		255				
San José	130	130		130				
San Miguel	986	986		986				
San Rafael	300	300		300				
Santa Isabel	333	333		333				
Santa María	808	808		808				
Cagayán	9,783	9,767	16	9,763	9	11		
Abulug	441	441		441				
Alcalá	382	382		381		1		
Amulung	269	269		269				
Aparri	1,172	1,157	15	1,154	8	10		
Baggao	196	196		196				
Buguey	114	114		114				
Calayan	33	33		33				
Camalaniugan	302	302		302				
Claveria	248	248		248				
Cordoba	123	123		123				
Enrile	465	465		465				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Cagayán—Cont'd.								
Gattaran	137	137		137				
Iguig	267	267		267				
Isbayat	24	24		24				
Lalloc	435	435		435				
Malaueg	140	140		140				
Mauanan	88	88		88				
Nassiping	67	67		67				
Pamplona	135	135		135				
Peña Blanca	515	515		515				
Piat	258	258		258				
San Carlos, or Magátao	125	125		125				
San José, or Ibanag	114	114		114				
San Vicente, or Saptán	74	74		74				
Sanchez Mira	95	95		95				
Santo Domingo, or Basco	123	123		123				
Santo Niño	199	199		199				
Solana	772	772		772				
Tuao	595	595		595				
Tuguegarao	1,875	1,874	1	1,874	1			
Cápiz	15,564	15,558	6	15,558	1	5		
Balete	151	151		151				
Bañgá	572	572		572				
Batán	684	684		684				
Buruanga	132	132		132				
Calibo	1,257	1,257		1,257				
Cápiz	2,668	2,662	6	2,662	1	5		
Casanayan	270	270		270				
Cuartero	114	114		114				
Dao	343	343		343				
Dumálag	245	245		245				
Dumarao	136	136		136				
Ibajay	904	904		904				
Ivisan	440	440		440				
Jagnaya	33	33		33				
Jamindán	51	51		51				
Jimeno	342	342		342				
Lezo	324	324		324				
Libacao	175	175		175				
Loctugan	228	228		228				
Maayon	142	142		142				
Macato	731	731		731				
Madalag	126	126		126				
Malinao	996	996		996				
Mambúsao	592	592		592				
Nabas	265	265		265				
Numancia	524	524		524				
Panay	933	933		933				
Panitan	415	415		415				
Pilar	210	210		210				
Pontevedra	795	795		795				
Sapián	162	162		162				
Sigma	325	325		325				
Tangalan	237	237		237				
Tapás	42	42		42				
Cavite	8,983	8,979	4	8,976		7		
Alfonso	437	437		437				
Amadeo	251	251		251				
Bacoor	600	600		600				
Bailén	199	199		199				
Carmona	371	371		371				
Cavite	192	190	2	190		2		
Cavite Viejo	537	537		537				
Corregidor Island	27	27		27				
Imus	881	881		881				
Indang	446	444	2	444		2		
La Caridad	367	367		367				
Magallanes	333	333		333				
Maragondong	295	295		295				
Méndez Núñez	286	286		286				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Cavite—Continued.								
Naic	738	738		736		2		
Noveleta	121	121		120		1		
Pérez Dasmariñas	370	370		370				
Rosario	253	253		253				
San Francisco de Malabón	641	641		641				
San Roque	372	372		372				
Santa Cruz de Malabón	566	566		566				
Silang	545	545		545				
Ternate	155	155		155				
Cebú	20,920	20,877	43	20,775	19	47	45	34
Alcántara	103	103		103				
Alcoy	105	105		105				
Alegría	259	259		259				
Aloguinsán	220	220		220				
Argao	796	796		796				
Asturias	370	370		370				
Bedián	339	339		339				
Balamban	576	575	1	575		1		
Bantayán	748	748		748				
Barili	677	676	1	675		1	1	
Bogó	318	318		317				1
Bolhoón	198	198		198				
Borbón	165	165		165				
Cárcar	899	899		885				14
Carmen	272	272		272				
Catmón	250	250		250				
Cebú	3,113	3,081	32	3,061	10	38		4
Compostela	114	114		114				
Consolación	207	207		207				
Córdova	242	242		242				
Daan-Bantayán	314	314		314				
Dalaguete	644	643	1	643		1		
Danao	764	760	4	748		4		12
Del Pilar	86	86		86				
Dumanjug	390	390		390				
Ginatilan	276	276		276				
Liloan	273	273		273				
Mabolo	183	183		183				
Madridejos	59	59		59				
Malabúyoc	339	339		336				3
Mandaue	461	460	1	414	2	1	44	
Medellín	220	220		220				
Minglanilla	384	384		384				
Moalbual	307	307		307				
Naga	361	360	1	360	1			
Nueva Cáceres	60	60		60				
Opón	342	342		342				
Oslob	186	185	1	185	1			
Pardo	383	383		383				
Pinamungajan	447	447		447				
Poro	94	94		94				
Ronda	234	234		229	5			
Samboan	350	349	1	349		1		
San Fernando	359	359		359				
San Francisco	210	210		210				
San Remigio	190	190		190				
San Sebastián	87	87		87				
Santa Fé	94	94		94				
Santa Rosa	128	128		128				
Santander	159	159		159				
Siboñga	675	675		675				
Sógod	237	237		237				
Tabogón	160	160		160				
Talisay	794	794		794				
Toledo	300	300		300				
Tuburan	309	309		309				
Tudela	90	90		90				
Cottabato	85	83	2	21	2	9	2	1

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Dapitan[1]	397	396	1	395		2		
Dapitan	166	165	1	165		1		
Dipólog	132	132		132				
Ilaya	50	50		50				
Lubuñgan	48	48		47		1		
Dávao	557	556	1	551	5			1
Baganga	62	62		62				
Caraga	264	264		264				
Cateel	82	82		81				1
Dávao	104	103	1	99	5			
Matti	45	45		45				
Ilocos Norte	10,657	10,656	1	10,650	5	1		1
Bacarra	793	793		793				
Badoc	637	637		636		1		
Bangui	435	435		434				1
Banná	351	351		351				
Bátac	1,660	1,659	1	1,657	3			
Dingrás	900	900		899	1			
Laoag	2,071	2,071		2,071				
Nagpartían	25	25		25				
Paoay	592	592		591	1			
Pasuquín	345	345		345				
Piddig	398	398		398				
San Miguel	880	880		880				
San Nicolás	788	788		788				
Solsona	287	287		287				
Vintar	495	495		495				
Ilocos Sur	12,694	12,693	1	12,691	1			2
Bantay	530	530		530				
Cabúgao	846	846		846				
Candón	1,016	1,015	1	1,015	1			
Caoayan	514	514		514				
Lapo	518	518		518				
Magsingal	370	370		370				
Narvacán	1,228	1,228		1,228				
Nueva Coveta	140	140		140				
Salcedo	89	89		89				
San Esteban	186	186		186				
San Ildefonso	116	116		116				
San José	162	162		162				
San Vicente	492	492		492				
Santa	765	765		765				
Santa Catalina	432	432		432				
Santa Cruz	326	326		326				
Santa Lucía	618	618		618				
Santa María	805	805		805				
Santiago	238	238		238				
Santo Domingo	618	618		616				2
Sevilla	81	81		81				
Sinait	674	674		674				
Tagudín	381	381		381				
Vigan	1,549	1,549		1,549				
Iloílo	51,153	51,086	67	50,886		213	17	37
Ájuy	963	963		963				
Alimodián	1,798	1,798		1,798				
Anilao	170	170		170				
Arévalo	392	392		392				
Balasan	276	275	1	275		1		
Banate	575	575		575				

[1] Includes 1 death not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Iloilo—Continued.								
Barotac Nuevo	1,113	1,113		1,113				
Barotac Viejo	311	311		311				
Bátad	216	216		216				
Buenavista	370	370		370				
Cabatúan	3,193	3,193		3,185				8
Calinog	244	244		242			1	1
Carlés	291	291		291				
Concepción	252	252		252				
Córdoba	522	522		522				
Dingle	1,440	1,440		1,440				
Dueñas	367	367		367				
Dumangas	1,531	1,531		1,531				
Estancia	252	252		252				
Guimbal	1,562	1,562		1,562				
Igbarás	1,801	1,801		1,801				
Iloilo	1,794	1,733	61	1,714		48	4	28
Janiuay	4,125	4,125		4,125				
Jaro	1,565	1,563	2	1,564		1		
Jordan	403	403		403				
La Paz	560	560		560				
Lambúnao	760	760		760				
Leganés	462	462		456		6		
Lemery	165	165		165				
León	2,335	2,335		2,335				
Lucena	550	550		550				
Maasin	1,583	1,583		1,583				
Mandurriao	498	498		498				
Miagao	2,836	2,836		2,836				
Mina	484	484		484				
Molo	765	765		765				
Nabalás	191	191		191				
Nueva Valencia	338	338		338				
Otón	1,970	1,970		1,970				
Passi	441	441		441				
Pavía	924	924		924				
Pototan	2,400	2,400		2,400				
San Dionisio	470	468	2	469		1		
San Enrique	145	145		138			7	
San Joaquín	608	608		448		155	5	
San Miguel	1,444	1,444		1,444				
Santa Bárbara	1,946	1,946		1,946				
Sara	1,162	1,161	1	1,161		1		
Tigbauan	1,343	1,343		1,343				
Tubungan	482	482		482				
Zárraga	765	765		765				
Isabela	4,584	4,575	9	4,565	6	11	2	
Angadanan	341	341		341				
Cabagán Nuevo	276	276		276				
Cabagán Viejo	175	174	1	174		1		
Carig	261	261		261				
Cauayan	242	242		242				
Cordón	56	56		56				
Echague	769	769		768			1	
Gamú	156	153	3	152		4		
Ilagan	1,023	1,018	5	1,015	1	6	1	
Naguilian	245	245		245				
Palanan	36	36		36				
Reina Mercedes	206	206		206				
Santa María	267	267		267				
Santo Tomás	120	120		120				
Tamauini	411	411		406	5			
Joló	2		2			2		
Joló	2		2			2		
La Laguna	15,918	15,904	14	15,886		25	6	1
Alaminos	300	300		300				
Bay	279	279		276		3		
Biñan	1,761	1,761		1,761				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
La Laguna—Cont'd.								
Cabúyao	750	750		750				
Calamba	571	563	8	565		6		
Caláuan	213	213		213				
Cavinti	311	311		311				
Famy	59	59		50		3	6	
Lilio	394	394		394				
Longos	94	94		94				
Los Baños	179	179		179				
Luisiana	327	327		327				
Lumban	274	274		274				
Mabitac	72	72		72				
Magdalena	256	256		256				
Majayjay	611	611		611				
Nagcarlán	1,240	1,240		1,240				
Paete	126	126		126				
Pagsanján	903	903		903				
Pángil	112	112		112				
Páquil	98	98		98				
Pila	997	997		997				
Rizal	65	65		65				
San Antonio	69	69		69				
San Pablo	2,903	2,897	6	2,890		13		
San Pedro Tunasán	450	450		450				
Santa Cruz	1,383	1,383		1,382				1
Santa María	36	36		36				
Santa Rosa	932	932		932				
Siniloan	153	153		153				
La Unión	8,821	8,821		8,818	1			2
Agoó	886	886		886				
Aringay	544	544		544				
Bacnotan	621	621		621				
Baláoan	416	416		416				
Bangar	680	680		680				
Báuang	704	704		703				1
Cabá	299	299		299				
Galiano	10	10		10				
Naguilian	724	724		724				
Namagpacán	532	532		532				
Rosario	323	323		323				
San Fernando	1,175	1,175		1,175				
San Juan	911	911		910	1			
Santo Tomás	597	597		596				1
Túbao	399	399		399				
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	449		447	2			
Alilem	1	1		1				
Angaqui	25	25		25				
Bagnén	21	21		21				
Banaao	17	17		17				
Bauco	83	83		83				
Cayán	71	71		69	2			
Cervantes	63	63		63				
Concepción	34	34		34				
Mancayán	14	14		14				
Sabangan	42	42		42				
San Emilio	78	78		78				
Leyte	17,016	16,998	18	16,971		30	5	10
Abúyog	378	378		378				
Alangálang	376	376		376				
Albuera	92	92		92				
Almería	170	170		170				
Babatungon	48	48		48				
Barugo	475	475		475				
Bató	346	346		346				
Baybay	703	702	1	701		1		1
Biliran	281	281		280				1
Burauen	822	822		822				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Leyte—Continued.								
Cabilian	447	441	6	441		6		
Cabugayan	130	130		130				
Cajaguaán	139	139		139				
Capoocan	128	128		128				
Carigara	772	772		772				
Caybiran	227	227		227				
Culaba	127	127		127				
Dagami	791	789	2	789		2		
Dúlag	704	701	3	701		3		
Hilongos	250	250		250				
Hindang	528	528		528				
Hinunangan	372	371	1	371		1		
Hinundayan	250	250		250				
Inopacan	195	195		195				
Jaro	424	424		424				
Leyte	250	248	2	248		2		
Liloan	134	134		134				
Maasin	762	761	1	761		1		
Mac Crohon	240	240		219		10	5	6
Malibago	29	29		29				
Malitbog	607	607		606				1
Maripipi	28	28		28				
Matalóm	448	448		448				
Mérida	152	152		152				
Naval	312	312		312				
Ormoc	880	880		879				1
Palo	887	887		887				
Palompón	450	450		450				
Pastrana	267	267		267				
Quiot	134	134		134				
San Isidro	70	70		70				
San Miguel	122	122		122				
San Ricardo	224	224		224				
Sógod Norte	126	126		125		1		
Sógod Sur	58	58		58				
Tabango	148	148		148				
Tabontabón	100	100		100				
Tacloban	741	739	2	738		3		
Tanauan	300	300		300				
Tolosa	150	150		150				
Villaba	222	222		222				
Manila city	15,223	14,323	900	14,173	293	746	4	7
Marinduque	3,222	3,218	4	3,218		4		
Bóac	875	875		875				
Gazán	689	686	3	686		3		
Mogpog	730	730		730				
Santa Cruz	762	761	1	761		1		
Torrijos	166	166		166				
Masbate	1,881	1,878	3	1,874		5		2
Baleno	121	121		121				
Cataingan	101	101		101				
Claveria	36	35	1	35		1		
Magdalena	36	36		36				
Malbug	27	27		27				
Mandaón	36	36		36				
Masbate	368	367	1	367		1		
Milagros	127	127		127				
Mobó	50	50		50				
Palanas	356	355	1	355		1		
Placer	47	47		45		2		
Pulanduta	80	80		80				
San Agustin	81	81		81				
San Fernando	171	171		171				
San Jacinto	70	70		70				
San Pascual	30	30		30				
Usón	144	144		142				2

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Mindoro	2,466	2,462	4	2,462	3	1		
Abra de Ilog	12	12		12				
Bulalácao	51	51		51				
Calapán	761	761		761				
Looc	52	52		52				
Lubang	183	183		183				
Mamburao	32	32		32				
Mangarín	37	36	1	36		1		
Naujáu	829	829		829				
Paluan	58	55	3	55	3			
Pinamalayan	183	183		183				
Polá	173	173		173				
Puerto Galera	95	95		95				
Misamis	9,038	9,035	3	9,032	1	5		
Agusan	82	82		82				
Alubijid	157	157		157				
Balingasag	371	371		371				
Cagayán	488	488		486	1	1		
Catarmán	263	263		263				
Gingóog	304	303	1	303		1		
Iligan	174	174		174				
Initao	191	191		191				
Iponan	262	262		262				
Jasaán	161	161		161				
Jiménez	1,066	1,066		1,066				
Lagonlong	160	160		160				
Langaran	779	779		779				
Loculan	356	356		356				
Mahinog	231	231		231				
Mambájao	736	734	2	733		3		
Misamis	310	310		310				
Opol	225	225		225				
Oroquieta	1,650	1,650		1,650				
Sagay	226	226		226				
Salay	42	42		42				
Salvador	232	232		232				
Santa Ana	147	147		147				
Tagoloan	130	130		130				
Talisayan	295	295		295				
Negros Occidental	24,461	24,452	9	24,451	2	8		
Bacolod	1,712	1,710	2	1,710	1	1		
Bago	981	981		981				
Binalbagan	481	481		481				
Cádiz	746	743	3	743		3		
Calatrava	163	162	1	162		1		
Cavancalan	830	830		830				
Escalante	675	675		675				
Eustaquio Lopez	284	284		284				
Granada	324	324		324				
Guiljungan	411	411		411				
Guimbalaon	266	266		266				
Ilog	689	689		689				
Isabela	978	978		978				
Isiú	106	106		106				
Jimamailan	669	669		669				
Jinigaran	1,608	1,608		1,608				
La Carlota	1,335	1,335		1,335				
La Castellana	497	497		497				
Máao	441	441		441				
Manapla	448	448		448				
Murcia	307	307		307				
Pontevedra	1,313	1,313		1,313				
Pulupandan	453	452	1	452		1		
Sagay	300	300		300				
San Carlos	170	170		170				
San Enrique	727	727		727				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Negros Occidental—Con.								
Saravia	1,131	1,129	2	1,129		2		
Silay	1,795	1,795		1,795				
Soledad	391	391		391				
Suay	391	391		391				
Súmag	449	449		449				
Talisay	1,691	1,691		1,690	1			
Valladolid	1,208	1,208		1,208				
Victorias	491	491		491				
Negros Oriental	5,972	5,972		5,962	4	5		1
Amblán	199	199		199				
Ayuquitan	207	207		207				
Bacón	459	459		459				
Bais	459	459		458				1
Bayauan	93	93		92	1			
Canoan	84	84		84				
Dauin	387	387		387				
Dumaguete	736	736		734		2		
Guiljugan	230	230		226	2	2		
Jimalalud	88	88		88				
Larena	89	89		89				
Lazi	107	107		107				
Libertad	102	102		102				
Manjúyod	189	189		189				
María	60	60		60				
Nueva Valencia	233	233		233				
San Juan	108	108		108				
Siatón	185	185		185				
Sibulan	394	394		394				
Siquijor	180	180		180				
Tanjay	922	922		922				
Tayasan	114	114		113	1			
Tolong	31	31		31				
Zamboanguita	316	316		315		1		
Nueva Écija	8,487	8,482	5	8,477	5	3		2
Aliaga	691	691		691				
Bongabón	182	182		182				
Cabanatúan	585	585		585				
Cabiao	578	578		578				
Carranglán	59	59		59				
Cuyapó	956	956		956				
Gapán	896	894	2	894		2		
Jaén	346	346		346				
Licab	368	368		368				
Lupao	40	40		40				
Nampicuan	263	263		263				
Pantabangán	56	56		54				2
Peñaranda	299	299		299				
Puncán	12	12		12				
San Antonio	521	520	1	520	1			
San Isidro	871	869	2	869	1	1		
San José	135	135		135				
San Juan de Guimba	239	239		239				
San Leonardo	584	584		584				
Santa Rosa	210	210		210				
Santo Domingo	187	187		184	3			
Talavera	134	134		134				
Zaragoza	275	275		275				
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	1,226	2	1,226	2			
Aritao	102	101	1	101	1			
Bagábag	112	112		112				
Bambang	238	238		238				
Bayombong	225	224	1	224	1			
Dúpax	191	191		191				
Solano	360	360		360				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Pampanga	14,383	14,381	2	14,374		8		1
Ángeles	431	430	1	430		1		
Apálit	771	771		771				
Aráyat	864	864		864				
Bacolor	1,181	1,181		1,181				
Betis	361	361		361				
Candaba	565	565		565				
Floridablanca	623	623		623				
Guagua	467	467		467				
Lubao	2,003	2,003		2,003				
Mabalácat	201	201		201				
Macabebe	1,263	1,263		1,262				1
Magalang	373	373		367		6		
México	581	581		581				
Minalin	495	495		495				
Pórac	490	490		490				
San Fernando	483	483		483				
San Luis	582	582		582				
San Miguel	417	417		417				
San Simón	225	225		225				
Santa Ana	310	310		310				
Santa Rita	500	500		500				
Santo Tomás	206	206		206				
Sexmoán	991	990	1	990		1		
Pangasinán	24,701	24,680	21	24,655	28	11		7
Aguilar	288	288		288				
Alava	131	131		131				
Alcalá	531	531		531				
Asingan	595	595		595				
Balungao	174	174		174				
Bautista	446	442	4	441	4	1		
Bayambang	610	603	7	602	8			
Binalonan	889	889		889				
Binmaley	1,189	1,189		1,188	1			
Calasiao	1,321	1,321		1,319	2			
Dagupan	1,852	1,848	4	1,848	2	2		
Lingayén	869	865	4	850	4	8		7
Magaldán	1,502	1,502		1,501	1			
Malasiqui	985	985		984	1			
Manáoag	974	974		974				
Mangatarém	627	627		627				
Mapandan	219	219		219				
Natividad	227	226	1	226	1			
Pozorubio	606	606		606				
Rosales	434	434		433	1			
Salasa	738	738		738				
San Carlos	1,856	1,855	1	1,855	1			
San Fabián	804	804		804				
San Isidro	255	255		255				
San Jacinto	380	380		379	1			
San Manuel	320	320		320				
San Nicolás	328	328		328				
San Quintin	456	456		455	1			
Santa Bárbara	743	743		743				
Santa María	404	404		404				
Santo Tomás	156	156		156				
Sual	137	137		137				
Tayug	559	559		559				
Umingan	454	454		454				
Urbiztondo	816	816		816				
Urdaneta	1,378	1,378		1,378				
Villasis	448	448		448				
Paragua	611	609	2	582	2	21	6	
Areceli	219	219		198	1	20		
Cagayancillo	33	33		33				
Corón	65	65		59			6	
Cuyo	130	128	2	128	1	1		
Taytay	164	164		164				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Paragua Sur[1]	53	53		53				
Puerto Princesa	51	51		51				
Rizal	11,883	11,875	8	11,836	8	18	2	19
Angono	259	259		259				
Antipolo	275	275		275				
Barás	139	139		139				
Binañgonan	804	803	1	803	1			
Bosoboso	23	23		23				
Caintá	217	217		217				
Caloocan	223	223		223				
Cardona	269	269		269				
Jalajala	221	221		221				
Las Piñas	116	116		116				
Malíbay	68	68		68				
Mariquina	600	600		600				
Montalbán	79	79		79				
Mórong	315	315		315				
Muntinlupa	350	350		350				
Navotas	1,165	1,164	1	1,129	3	12	2	19
Novaliches	88	88		88				
Parañaque	478	478		478				
Pásay	873	869	4	867	1	5		
Pásig	929	929		929				
Pateros	305	305		305				
Pililla	181	181		181				
Quisao	77	77		76	1			
San Felipe Nery	450	450		450				
San Juan del Monte	103	103		103				
San Mateo	182	182		182				
San Pedro Macati	220	219	1	219	1			
Taguig	427	427		427				
Tambóbong	1,596	1,595	1	1,595		1		
Tanay	336	336		335	1			
Taytay	404	404		404				
Teresa	111	111		111				
Romblón	1,422	1,421	1	1,418	1	1		2
Badajoz	116	116		116				
Bantón	232	232		232				
Cajidiocan	78	78		76				2
Corcuera	46	46		46				
Despujols	65	65		65				
Looc	99	98	1	98		1		
Magallanes	78	78		78				
Odiongan	242	242		242				
Romblón	340	340		340				
San Fernando	63	63		63				
Santa Fé	63	63		62	1			
Sámar	13,614	13,610	4	13,605	3	4		2
Almagro	58	58		58				
Balafigiga	198	198		198				
Basey	852	852		852				
Bobón	197	197		197				
Borongan	428	428		427	1			
Calbáyog	450	450		450				
Calbiga	475	475		475				
Cápul	45	45		45				
Catarman	204	204		203	1			
Catbalogan	289	289		289				
Catúbig	724	724		724				
Gándara	715	715		715				
Guiuan	485	485		485				
Hernani	205	205		205				
Jiabong	280	280		280				

[1] Includes 2 deaths not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Sámar—Continued.								
La Granja	65	65		65				
Lanang	129	129		129				
Laoang	744	744		743				1
Lavezares	50	50		50				
Mercedes	157	157		157				
Mondragón	78	78		78				
Motiong	414	414		414				
Oquendo	183	183		183				
Orás	309	309		309				
Palápag	200	200		200				
Pambujan	331	331		331				
Paranas	720	717	3	717		3		
Páric	296	296		296				
Pinabacdáo	17	17		17				
Quinapundan	141	141		141				
Salcedo	263	263		263				
San Antonio	38	38		37				1
San Julián	430	430		430				
San Sebastián	191	191		191				
Santa Margarita	329	329		329				
Santa Rita	100	100		100				
Santo Niño	45	44	1	44		1		
Súlat	499	499		499				
Tarangnán	549	549		549				
Tubig	292	292		292				
Villareal	150	150		150				
Weyler	456	456		455	1			
Zumárraga	833	833		833				
Siassi	2		2			2		
Siassi	2		2			2		
Sorsogón	4,380	4,374	6	4,370	7	3		
Bacón	337	336	1	336		1		
Barcelona	237	237		237				
Bulan	442	441	1	441	1			
Bulusan	318	318		317	1			
Casiguran	293	292	1	292		1		
Castilla	124	124		124				
Donsol	245	245		245				
Gúbat	620	619	1	618	1	1		
Irocín	329	329		329				
Jubán	208	208		208				
Magallanes	125	125		125				
Matnog	64	63	1	62	2			
Pilar	333	333		333				
Santa Magdalena	88	88		88				
Sorsogón	617	616	1	615	2			
Surigao	3,304	3,299	5	3,292	1	9		2
Anao-aon	90	90		90				
Bacuag	100	100		100				
Bislig	15	15		15				
Butuan	584	584		584				
Cabarbaran	184	184		184				
Cabúntog	28	28		28				
Cantilan	190	190		190				
Carrascal	47	46	1	46		1		
Claver	100	100		100				
Cortés	9	9		9				
Dapá	82	82		82				
Dinágat	95	95		95				
Gigáquit	115	115		115				
Hinatúan	49	49		49				
Jabonga	23	23		23				
La Paz	40	40		40				
Lanuza	51	51		51				
Liangá	63	63		63				
Lingig	10	10		10				
Loreto	51	51		51				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Surigao—Continued.								
Maínit	123	123		123				
Nasipit	87	87		87				
Nonoc	33	33		33				
Numancia	101	101		101				
Placer	88	88		88				
Sapao	49	49		49				
Surigao	396	392	4	387	1	7		1
Taganaan	56	56		56				
Tago	129	129		129				
Talacogon	92	92		92				
Tándag	33	33		33				
Tigao	16	16		15				1
Túbay	50	50		49		1		
Veruela	125	125		125				
Tárlac	7,088	7,086	2	7,084		2		2
Anao	91	91		91				
Bambán	140	140		140				
Camíling	1,288	1,288		1,288				
Capas	208	208		208				
Concepción	600	600		600				
Gerona	635	635		635				
La Paz	254	254		254				
Moncada	609	609		609				
Moriones	94	94		94				
Murcia	67	67		67				
O'Donnell	68	68		68				
Paniqui	756	754	2	754		2		
Pura	182	182		182				
San Clemente	63	63		63				
Santa Ignacia	79	79		79				
Tárlac	803	803		803				
Victoria	1,151	1,151		1,149				2
Tawi Tawi	2	1	1	1		1		
Bonñgao	2	1	1	1		1		
Tayabas	9,418	9,413	5	9,412	4	1		1
Alabat	116	116		116				
Atimonan	446	446		446				
Baler	51	49	2	49	2			
Bondoc	82	82		82				
Calauag	143	143		143				
Casiguran	97	97		97				
Catanauan	183	183		183				
Guinayangan	195	195		195				
Gumacá	284	284		284				
Infanta	140	140		140				
López	470	470		470				
Lucbán	539	539		539				
Lucena	589	589		589				
Macalelón	657	657		657				
Maubán	750	748	2	748	2			
Mulanay	129	129		129				
Pagbilao	380	380		380				
Pitogo	644	644		643				1
Polillo	51	50	1	50		1		
Sampáloc	70	70		70				
San Narciso	114	114		114				
Sariaya	704	704		704				
Tayabas	841	841		841				
Tiaong	1,692	1,692		1,692				
Unisan	51	51		51				
Zambales	6,772	6,770	2	6,763	3	3	2	1
Agno	417	417		417				
Alaminos	420	420		420				
Alós	116	116		116				

TABLE 2.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by nativity and color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Zambales—Cont'd.								
Anda	305	305		303		2		
Balincaguin	139	139		139				
Bani	365	365		364			1	
Bolinao	169	169		169				
Botolan	464	464		464				
Cabangán	229	229		229				
Candelaria	245	245		245				
Castillejos	332	332		332				
Dasol	160	159	1	159			1	
Iba	175	174	1	174		1		
Infanta	226	226		226				
Masinloc	208	208		208				
Olongapó	101	101		101				
Paláuig	137	137		137				
San Antonio	366	366		364	2			
San Felipe	287	287		287				
San Isidro	212	212		212				
San Marcelino	261	261		260				1
San Narciso	665	665		664	1			
Santa Cruz	596	596		596				
Súbic	144	144		144				
Zaragoza	33	33		33				
Zamboanga	1,103	1,096	7	1,083	9	10		1

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	Total.	NATIVITY.		COLOR.				
		Native.	Foreign.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
Bantayán	901	901		901				
Batán	362	362		362				
Biliran	1,247	1,247		1,246				1
Bohol	10,335	10,328	7	10,327	4	4		
Camiguín	1,456	1,454	2	1,453		3		
Catanduanes	1,069	1,067	2	1,064		2		3
Cebú	18,955	18,912	43	18,810	19	47	45	34
Cuyo	130	128	2	128	1	1		
Dinágat	146	146		146				
Guimarás	1,302	1,302		1,302				
Laguán	744	744		743				1
Leyte	15,383	15,365	18	15,339		30	5	9
Lubang	235	235		235				
Luzón	248,831	247,783	1,048	247,441	391	893	82	74
Mactán	584	584		584				
Marinduque	3,222	3,218	4	3,218		4		
Masbate	1,574	1,572	2	1,568		4		2
Mindanao	12,572	12,555	17	12,515	18	32	2	5
Mindoro	2,231	2,227	4	2,227	3	1		
Negros	29,805	29,796	9	29,786	6	12		1
Panaón	358	358		358				
Panay	72,535	72,462	73	72,261	2	218	17	37
Panglao	516	516		516				
Paragua	217	217		217				
Pasijan	210	210		210				
Poro	184	184		184				
Romblón	340	340		340				
Sámar	11,934	11,930	4	11,926	3	4		1
Siargao	260	260		260				
Sibuyán	219	219		217				2
Siquijor	628	628		628				
Tablas	585	584	1	583	1	1		
Ticao	241	241		241				

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902.*

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Philippine Islands.	442,058	233,414	208,644	271,729	111,694	47,583	11,052
Abra	1,296	668	628	681	386	210	19
Albay	11,564	6,092	5,472	7,977	2,018	1,125	444
Ambos Camarines	10,872	5,734	5,138	6,678	2,860	1,320	14
Antique	7,411	3,708	3,703	4,265	2,001	1,094	51
Basilan	59	31	28	36	19	4	
Bataán	4,479	2,340	2,139	2,543	1,452	480	4
Batangas	34,257	17,999	16,258	21,808	7,402	3,597	1,450
Benguet	7	5	2	5	1	1	
Bohol	10,851	5,659	5,192	6,478	3,443	905	25
Bulacán	13,015	6,758	6,257	7,994	3,347	1,473	201
Cagayán	9,783	5,272	4,511	7,075	1,919	752	37
Cápiz	15,564	7,530	8,034	9,132	3,290	2,024	1,118
Cavite	8,983	4,636	4,347	5,786	2,119	1,055	23
Cebú	20,920	11,042	9,878	13,767	5,122	1,748	283
Cottabato	35	19	16	22	10	3	
Dapitan	397	242	155	253	93	51	
Dávao	557	330	227	359	153	39	6
Ilocos Norte	10,657	5,370	5,287	6,735	2,632	1,214	76
Ilocos Sur	12,694	6,713	5,981	7,965	3,317	1,368	44
Iloilo	51,153	26,171	24,982	29,022	13,753	7,575	803
Isabela	4,584	2,505	2,079	3,065	1,118	376	25
Joló	2	2			2		
La Laguna	15,918	8,212	7,706	8,807	4,744	2,203	164
La Unión	8,821	4,696	4,125	5,515	2,477	707	122
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	236	213	194	188	67	
Leyte	17,016	9,531	7,485	11,682	3,804	1,225	305
Manila city	15,223	8,667	6,556	9,909	2,827	865	1,622
Marinduque	3,222	1,630	1,592	2,020	774	398	30
Masbate	1,881	1,043	838	1,094	563	220	4
Mindoro	2,466	1,298	1,168	1,499	622	327	18
Misamis	9,038	4,912	4,126	5,370	2,778	856	34
Negros Occidental	24,461	13,538	10,923	15,105	5,686	2,333	1,337
Negros Oriental	5,972	3,082	2,890	3,446	1,586	549	391
Nueva Écija	8,487	4,518	3,969	5,196	2,000	914	377
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	639	589	717	360	148	3
Pampanga	14,383	7,445	6,938	9,283	3,559	1,421	120
Pangasinán	24,701	13,237	11,464	14,452	6,595	2,490	1,164
Paragua	611	310	301	250	255	101	5
Paragua Sur	53	30	23	27	17	9	
Rizal	11,883	6,227	5,656	6,846	3,388	1,337	312
Romblón	1,422	778	644	830	419	152	21
Sámar	13,614	7,457	6,157	8,101	4,144	1,339	30
Siassi	2	2			1	1	
Sorsogón	4,380	2,330	2,050	2,932	989	451	8
Surigao	3,304	1,775	1,529	1,879	1,072	352	1
Tárlac	7,088	3,756	3,332	4,432	1,813	664	179
Tawi Tawi	2	2		2			
Tayabas	9,418	5,047	4,371	5,321	2,606	1,342	149
Zambales	6,772	3,589	3,183	4,387	1,720	632	33
Zamboanga	1,103	601	502	787	250	66	
Abra	1,296	668	628	681	386	210	19
Bangued	436	220	216	235	122	67	12
Bucay	71	36	35	31	22	17	1
Dolores	124	72	52	75	32	13	4
La Paz	58	26	32	27	12	18	1
Pidigan	152	73	79	86	47	19	
Pilar	36	20	16	21	8	7	
San Gregorio	52	31	21	26	15	11	
San José	41	24	17	16	19	6	
San Juan	86	43	43	43	29	14	
San Quintin	34	17	17	10	13	11	
Tayum	102	50	52	60	22	20	
Villavieja	104	56	48	51	45	7	1

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Albay	11,564	6,092	5,472	7,977	2,018	1,125	444
Albay	495	247	248	371	66	58	
Bacacay	432	236	196	306	69	57	
Bagamanoc	35	18	17	16	10	9	
Barás	96	53	43	70	18	8	
Bató	358	206	152	241	71	46	
Calolbon	128	79	49	70	34	24	
Camálig	669	376	293	467	153	49	
Caramoran	37	21	16	19	7	11	
Daraga	967	520	447	720	176	71	
Guinobatan	1,269	698	571	813	258	196	2
Jovellar	540	281	259	381	106	53	
Legaspi	415	209	206	322	60	27	6
Libog	198	93	105	154	30	14	
Libón	122	67	55	69	36	16	1
Ligao	1,057	526	531	604	21	8	424
Malilipot	249	130	119	186	36	27	
Malinao	1,060	540	520	749	211	99	1
Manito	49	25	24	31	14	4	
Oás	790	408	382	562	153	75	
Pandán	59	29	30	34	18	7	
Payo	60	29	31	32	19	9	
Polangui	448	251	197	335	65	47	1
Rapurapu	50	25	25	30	12	8	
Tabaco	1,384	697	687	1,036	246	102	
Tiui	301	168	133	215	48	29	9
Viga	84	46	38	25	31	28	
Virac	212	114	98	119	50	43	
Ambos Camarines	10,872	5,734	5,138	6,678	2,860	1,320	14
Baao	437	224	213	258	134	45	
Basod	93	49	44	59	28	6	
Bató	147	72	75	76	52	17	2
Bombón	174	94	80	106	39	29	
Buhi	382	194	188	274	62	44	2
Bula	122	65	57	89	18	15	
Calabanga	206	110	96	88	82	36	
Capalonga	25	16	9	10	12	3	
Caramoan	174	101	73	103	46	24	1
Dáet	582	295	287	388	126	68	
Gaínza	159	89	70	73	65	21	
Goa	652	350	302	495	96	61	
Indán	390	204	186	257	94	39	
Iriga	610	326	284	413	147	50	
Labó	253	137	116	139	93	20	1
Lagonoy	301	157	144	204	57	40	
Libmanan	533	291	242	263	162	102	6
Lupi	22	14	8	9	9	4	
Magárao	416	202	214	191	136	89	
Mambúlao	54	28	26	32	13	9	
Milaor	294	143	151	131	114	49	
Minalabag	146	75	71	72	45	29	
Nabua	856	477	379	543	219	94	
Nueva Cáceres	843	446	397	480	248	120	
Pamplona	137	67	70	68	44	25	
Paracale	158	90	68	91	45	22	
Pasacao	43	24	19	22	13	8	
Pili	76	36	40	34	28	14	
Quipayo	94	53	41	43	35	16	
Ragay	176	99	77	114	43	19	
Sagñay	379	200	179	267	100	12	
San Fernando	106	55	51	48	46	12	
San José	486	234	252	337	106	43	
San Vicente	119	56	63	67	34	18	
Sipócot	36	20	16	15	14	7	
Siroma	38	16	22	28	5	5	
Talisay	348	187	161	226	84	38	
Tigaon	655	366	289	453	146	54	2
Tinambac	150	72	78	112	25	13	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Antique	7,411	3,708	3,703	4,265	2,001	1,094	51
Anini-y	202	97	105	120	50	32	
Antique	542	279	263	298	142	100	2
Barbaza	72	30	42	42	19	11	
Bugasón	354	189	165	208	93	51	2
Caritan	147	72	75	80	46	21	
Culasi	363	165	198	202	105	48	8
Dao	523	280	243	286	153	82	2
Egaña	384	187	197	220	96	49	19
Guijisan	154	85	69	100	35	19	
Guintás	269	122	147	159	80	30	
Lauaan	39	22	17	16	9	7	7
Pandan	469	229	240	263	135	71	
Patnongón	334	170	164	204	86	44	
San José de Buenavista	449	207	242	296	92	61	
San Pedro	449	213	236	243	120	86	
San Remigio	306	172	134	177	74	48	7
Sebaste	551	266	285	290	161	100	
Sibalom	1,493	763	730	896	405	188	4
Tibiao	134	60	74	68	50	16	
Valderrama	177	100	77	97	50	30	
Basilan	59	31	28	36	19	4	
Isabela de Basilan	59	31	28	36	19	4	
Bataán	4,479	2,340	2,139	2,543	1,452	480	4
Abúcay	426	233	193	236	148	42	
Bagác	177	95	82	77	74	26	
Balanga	765	382	383	443	254	68	
Dinalupijan	226	122	104	138	54	34	
Hermosa	122	71	51	70	42	10	
Mabatan	95	64	31	69	21	5	
Mariveles	101	57	44	52	33	16	
Morón	186	106	80	79	75	32	
Orani	850	398	452	543	241	66	
Orión	823	440	383	449	289	85	
Pilar	266	145	121	158	67	41	
Sámal	442	227	215	229	154	55	4
Batangas	34,257	17,999	16,258	21,808	7,402	3,597	1,450
Balayán	754	358	396	426	193	113	22
Batangas	4,221	2,278	1,943	2,728	458	213	822
Bauan	2,854	1,476	1,378	1,921	700	230	3
Calacá	445	241	204	257	126	62	
Calatagán	735	363	372	395	236	97	7
Cuenca	841	486	355	577	184	80	
Ibaán	1,059	549	510	607	251	102	99
Lemery	1,251	665	586	777	313	152	9
Liang	346	160	186	193	94	59	
Lipá	6,903	3,673	3,230	4,791	1,396	710	6
Lobocó	805	402	403	399	182	72	152
Nasugbú	1,075	561	514	566	318	188	3
Rosario	864	436	428	474	255	135	
San José	1,061	543	518	707	152	87	115
San Juan de Bocboc	3,276	1,845	1,431	2,041	684	381	170
San Luis	693	340	353	450	185	57	1
Santo Tomás	1,248	646	602	780	301	160	7
Taal	1,971	1,002	969	1,233	504	234	
Talisay	700	375	325	457	172	70	1
Tanauan	2,086	1,072	1,014	1,349	446	265	26
Taysán	803	401	402	535	164	97	7
Tuy	266	127	139	145	88	33	
Benguet	7	5	2	5	1	1	
Kabayan	1	1		1			
La Trinidad	6	4	2	4	1	1	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Bohol	10,851	5,659	5,192	6,478	3,443	905	25
Alburquerque	238	126	112	136	93	9	
Anda	98	51	47	59	25	14	
Antequera	149	75	74	102	41	6	
Baclayón	350	180	170	214	93	43	
Balilijan	63	39	24	34	23	6	
Batuanán	50	33	17	25	12	12	1
Bilar	240	136	104	147	70	23	
Calape	768	388	380	458	260	50	
Candijay	250	132	118	143	87	20	
Carmen	233	119	114	96	108	28	1
Catigbian	69	40	29	36	23	10	
Corella	145	63	82	89	43	13	
Cortés	209	105	104	128	64	17	
Dauis	365	161	204	198	128	39	
Dimiao	249	133	116	165	61	23	
Duero	184	89	95	115	52	17	
García Hernández	97	58	39	61	24	12	
Guindulman	478	238	240	300	139	39	
Inabanga	870	465	405	502	330	38	
Ipil	95	40	55	39	44	12	
Jagna	289	146	143	203	61	25	
Jetafe	216	108	108	137	62	14	3
Lila	113	58	55	78	23	12	
Loay	307	190	117	182	101	21	3
Loboc	577	304	273	361	156	59	1
Loón	959	520	439	592	309	57	1
Maribojoc	570	279	291	372	161	37	
Panglao	151	72	79	81	56	14	
Sevilla	156	81	75	72	56	28	
Sierra Bullones	94	53	41	55	28	11	
Tagbilaran	472	238	234	259	136	65	12
Talibón	268	148	120	157	82	29	
Tubigon	1,100	600	500	644	373	80	3
Ubay	208	115	93	123	77	8	
Valencia	171	76	95	115	42	14	
Bulacán	13,015	6,758	6,257	7,994	3,347	1,473	201
Angat	409	207	202	265	102	30	12
Balluag	979	495	484	643	204	132	
Barasoain	446	233	213	266	124	56	
Bigaá	535	276	259	336	126	73	
Bocaue	515	256	259	322	134	59	
Bulacán	297	164	133	142	103	51	1
Bustos	348	173	175	234	74	40	
Calumpit	739	390	349	413	228	97	1
Guiguintó	228	122	106	117	8	2	101
Hagonoy	961	521	440	654	204	84	19
Malolos	620	319	301	383	145	44	48
Marilao	270	146	124	157	81	32	
Meycauayán	758	398	360	449	208	101	
Norzagaray	331	169	162	218	86	27	
Obando	723	387	336	439	200	84	
Paombong	625	321	304	429	152	44	
Polo	398	194	204	209	129	60	
Pulilan	499	249	250	281	143	59	16
Quingua	522	272	250	318	145	59	
San Ildefonso	255	145	110	149	72	34	
San José	130	70	60	62	50	18	
San Miguel	986	515	471	654	220	110	2
San Rafael	300	152	148	162	103	35	
Santa Isabel	333	165	168	168	108	57	
Santa María	808	419	389	524	198	85	1
Cagayán	9,783	5,272	4,511	7,075	1,919	752	37
Abulug	441	236	205	331	73	37	
Alcalá	382	211	171	263	89	29	1
Amulung	269	157	112	198	47	24	
Aparri	1,172	676	496	768	303	101	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Cagayán—Continued.							
Baggao	196	108	88	155	34	7	
Buguey	114	59	55	89	20	5	
Calayan	33	17	16	22	7	4	
Camalaniugan	302	174	128	189	72	41	
Claveria	248	125	123	108	95	45	
Cordoba	128	65	58	102	14	7	
Enrile	465	240	225	376	62	27	
Gattaran	137	74	63	81	39	17	
Iguig	267	156	111	197	54	16	
Isbayat	24	12	12	9	8	7	
Lalloc	435	205	230	280	104	51	
Malaueg	140	66	74	122	10	8	
Mauanan	88	53	35	54	30	4	
Nassiping	67	36	31	44	15	8	
Pamplona	135	65	70	78	34	23	
Peña Blanca	515	279	236	392	92	31	
Piat	258	162	96	151	91	16	
San Carlos, or Magátao	125	55	70	81	27	17	
San José, or Ibanag	114	52	62	77	24	13	
San Vicente, or Saptán	74	37	37	23	15	12	24
Sanchez Mira	95	43	52	65	16	14	
Santo Domingo, or Basco	123	65	58	84	16	13	10
Santo Niño	199	108	91	139	47	13	
Solana	772	417	355	670	69	33	
Tuao	595	313	282	418	132	45	
Tuguegarao	1,875	1,006	869	1,509	280	84	2
Cápiz	15,564	7,530	8,034	9,132	3,290	2,024	1,118
Balete	151	79	72	71	54	26	
Bañgá	572	246	326	294	136	137	5
Batán	684	312	372	343	217	124	
Buruanga	132	77	55	77	34	20	1
Calibo	1,257	602	655	773	173	109	202
Cápiz	2,668	1,298	1,370	1,570	464	244	390
Casanayan	270	139	131	146	93	31	
Cuartero	114	56	58	59	32	23	
Dao	343	179	164	207	38	27	71
Dumálag	245	124	121	143	59	43	
Dumarao	136	80	56	68	37	30	1
Ibajay	904	408	496	590	129	62	123
Ivisan	440	220	220	267	47	53	73
Jagnaya	33	14	19	15	11	7	
Jamindán	51	29	22	23	16	12	
Jimeno	342	170	172	203	88	51	
Lezo	324	138	186	175	81	68	
Libacao	175	78	97	131	16	28	
Loctugan	228	103	125	136	58	34	
Maayon	142	65	77	80	19	19	24
Macato	731	330	401	397	196	138	
Madalag	126	71	55	85	23	18	
Malinao	996	489	507	529	295	170	2
Mambúsao	592	276	316	367	142	68	15
Nabas	265	143	122	186	57	22	
Numancia	524	248	276	332	114	77	1
Panay	933	473	460	617	164	105	47
Panitan	415	197	218	237	27	9	142
Pilar	210	102	108	119	52	35	4
Pontevedra	795	416	379	452	193	150	
Sapián	162	77	85	87	44	31	
Sigma	325	159	166	169	108	32	16
Tangalan	237	109	128	161	57	18	1
Tapás	42	23	19	23	16	3	
Cavite	8,983	4,636	4,347	5,786	2,119	1,055	23
Alfonso	437	224	213	319	76	40	2
Amadeo	251	112	139	141	73	36	1
Bacoor	600	321	279	400	140	60	
Bailén	199	92	107	144	40	15	
Carmona	371	200	171	209	91	71	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Cavite—Continued.							
Cavite	192	93	99	123	36	28	5
Cavite Viejo	537	297	240	357	118	62	
Corregidor Island	27	12	15	14	10	3	
Imus	881	471	410	549	243	85	4
Indang	446	237	209	273	101	70	2
La Caridad	367	201	166	168	136	63	
Magallanes	333	191	142	225	83	25	
Maragondong	295	137	158	176	88	25	6
Méndez Núñez	286	136	150	205	65	16	
Naic	738	415	323	477	174	87	
Noveleta	121	56	65	86	22	11	2
Pérez Dasmariñas	370	180	190	246	75	49	
Rosario	253	133	120	163	62	28	
San Francisco de Malabón	641	339	302	433	126	82	
San Roque	372	182	190	230	94	47	1
Santa Cruz de Malabón	566	280	286	416	90	60	
Silang	545	265	280	322	141	82	
Ternate	155	62	93	110	35	10	
Cebú	20,920	11,042	9,878	13,767	5,122	1,748	283
Alcántara	103	54	49	72	24	7	
Alcoy	105	57	48	73	24	8	
Alegría	259	143	116	206	39	13	1
Aloguinsán	220	172	48	106	99	15	
Argao	796	405	391	568	169	59	
Asturias	370	201	169	219	111	40	
Badián	339	169	170	198	106	35	
Balamban	576	290	286	330	189	56	1
Bantayán	748	363	385	629	90	29	
Barili	677	380	297	459	159	59	
Bogó	318	187	131	260	42	16	
Bolhoón	198	101	97	119	62	17	
Borbón	165	88	77	120	30	15	
Cárcar	899	474	425	494	294	111	
Carmen	272	131	141	178	59	35	
Catmón	250	150	100	173	46	30	1
Cebú	3,113	1,616	1,497	2,213	560	251	89
Compostela	114	68	46	73	36	5	
Consolación	207	105	102	120	52	34	1
Córdova	242	131	111	124	99	19	
Daan-Bantayán	314	171	143	244	60	10	
Dalaguete	644	344	300	474	127	43	
Danao	764	353	411	500	170	94	
Del Pilar	86	56	30	54	25	6	1
Dumanjug	390	223	167	238	137	15	
Ginatilan	276	140	136	192	67	17	
Liloan	273	123	150	155	70	48	
Mabolo	183	95	88	105	55	23	
Madridejos	59	31	28	52	3	4	
Malabúyoc	339	165	174	240	77	21	1
Mandaue	461	247	214	334	77	49	1
Medellín	220	115	105	167	44	9	
Minglanilla	384	208	176	220	139	25	
Moalbual	307	160	147	229	59	19	
Naga	361	197	164	164	103	35	59
Nueva Cáceres	60	29	31	38	20	2	
Opón	342	197	145	224	92	26	
Oslob	186	95	91	115	57	14	
Pardo	383	214	169	221	133	29	
Pinamungajan	447	244	203	274	128	45	
Poro	94	50	44	58	23	13	
Ronda	234	127	107	134	72	28	
Samboan	350	200	150	228	91	31	
San Fernando	359	197	162	137	90	4	128
San Francisco	210	112	98	132	58	20	
San Remigio	190	101	89	120	51	19	
San Sebastián	87	46	41	60	22	5	
Santa Fé	94	51	43	66	20	8	
Santa Rosa	128	76	52	68	50	10	
Santander	159	85	74	108	43	13	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Cebú—Continued.							
Sibonga	675	370	305	468	179	28	
Sógod	237	135	102	167	46	24	
Tabogón	160	93	67	96	55	9	
Talisay	794	384	410	517	194	83	
Toledo	300	134	166	181	86	33	
Tuburan	309	141	168	198	85	26	
Tudela	90	48	42	60	24	6	
Cottabato	35	19	16	22	10	3	
Dapitan[1]	397	242	155	253	93	51	
Dapitan	166	101	65	102	41	23	
Dipólog	132	84	48	88	26	18	
Ilaya	50	29	21	37	11	2	
Lubungan	48	27	21	25	15	8	
Dávao	557	330	227	359	153	39	6
Baganga	62	42	20	42	16	4	
Caraga	264	150	114	175	72	17	
Cateel	82	45	37	52	21	7	2
Dávao	104	71	33	58	33	9	4
Matti	45	22	23	32	11	2	
Ilocos Norte	10,657	5,370	5,287	6,735	2,632	1,214	76
Bacarra	793	420	373	465	220	108	
Badoc	637	336	301	372	157	108	
Bangui	435	242	193	272	123	40	
Banná	351	188	163	234	82	35	
Bátac	1,660	769	891	1,094	407	159	
Dingrás	900	446	454	595	263	42	
Laoag	2,071	1,067	1,004	1,322	471	269	9
Nagpartian	25	11	14	10	10	4	1
Paoay	592	281	311	405	105	81	1
Pasuquín	345	185	160	211	90	44	
Piddig	398	190	208	225	85	29	59
San Miguel	880	462	418	566	224	90	
San Nicolás	788	389	399	524	147	117	
Solsona	287	133	154	168	88	31	5
Vintar	495	251	244	277	160	57	1
Ilocos Sur	12,694	6,713	5,981	7,965	3,317	1,368	44
Bantay	530	275	255	348	127	55	
Cabúgao	846	454	392	507	242	97	
Candón	1,016	598	418	652	254	110	
Caoayan	514	261	253	320	137	56	1
Lapo	518	246	272	325	151	41	1
Magsingal	370	193	177	246	79	45	
Narvacán	1,228	700	528	744	334	140	10
Nueva Coveta	140	73	67	87	36	17	
Salcedo	89	50	39	43	26	15	5
San Esteban	186	110	76	117	54	13	2
San Ildefonso	116	56	60	71	26	19	
San José	162	102	60	81	67	14	
San Vicente	492	258	234	326	96	70	
Santa	765	404	361	512	172	81	
Santa Catalina	432	230	202	278	121	33	
Santa Cruz	326	169	157	178	110	38	
Santa Lucía	618	270	348	385	177	56	
Santa María	805	433	372	467	240	97	1
Santiago	238	122	116	120	91	27	
Santo Domingo	618	334	284	408	140	70	
Sevilla	81	40	41	30	30	12	9
Sinait	674	368	306	395	203	65	11
Tagudín	381	185	196	258	79	43	1
Vigan	1,549	782	767	1,067	325	154	3

[1] Includes 1 death not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Iloilo	51,153	26,171	24,982	29,022	13,753	7,575	803
Ajuy	963	518	445	533	340	80	10
Alimodián	1,798	900	898	1,026	459	309	4
Anilao	170	79	91	100	45	25	
Arévalo	392	195	197	254	78	60	
Balasan	276	148	128	167	74	35	
Banate	575	318	257	328	174	73	
Barotac Nuevo	1,113	591	522	643	296	163	11
Barotac Viejo	311	162	149	180	83	47	1
Bátad	216	98	118	125	55	19	17
Buenavista	370	186	184	209	96	65	
Cabatúan	3,193	1,560	1,633	1,713	957	522	1
Calinog	244	119	125	131	76	35	2
Carlés	291	153	138	150	113	27	1
Concepción	252	119	133	132	76	42	2
Córdoba	522	273	249	282	140	100	
Dingle	1,440	725	715	840	381	215	4
Dueñas	367	182	185	198	116	50	3
Dumangas	1,531	782	749	754	611	166	
Estancia	252	123	129	128	63	15	46
Guimbal	1,562	768	794	854	386	322	
Igbarás	1,801	869	932	990	296	502	13
Iloilo	1,794	1,050	744	1,233	412	134	15
Janiuay	4,125	2,106	2,019	2,402	1,007	675	41
Jaro	1,565	776	789	893	503	143	26
Jordan	403	233	170	219	144	40	
La Paz	560	294	266	288	31	17	224
Lambúnao	760	380	380	409	221	130	
Leganés	462	240	222	270	129	63	
Lemery	165	86	79	90	39	18	18
León	2,335	1,097	1,238	1,409	596	330	
Lucena	550	277	273	285	138	64	63
Maasin	1,583	753	830	970	323	290	
Mandurriao	498	249	249	322	123	53	
Miagao	2,836	1,483	1,353	1,557	803	476	
Mina	484	263	221	251	124	103	6
Molo	765	348	417	502	140	123	
Nabalás	191	106	85	93	59	28	11
Nueva Valencia	338	184	154	181	108	49	
Otón	1,970	1,096	874	1,158	476	336	
Passi	441	227	214	235	159	47	
Pavia	924	470	454	513	197	115	99
Pototan	2,400	1,264	1,136	1,396	661	341	2
San Dionisio	470	246	224	240	158	61	11
San Enrique	145	71	74	87	45	13	
San Joaquín	608	328	280	279	235	94	
San Miguel	1,444	797	647	710	572	161	1
Santa Bárbara	1,946	977	969	1,035	622	261	28
Sara	1,162	581	581	763	205	140	54
Tigbauan	1,343	690	653	831	315	195	2
Tubungan	482	206	276	227	140	115	
Zárraga	765	425	340	437	153	88	87
Isabela	4,584	2,505	2,079	3,065	1,118	376	25
Angadanan	341	205	136	245	60	35	1
Cabagán Nuevo	276	152	124	152	83	40	1
Cabagán Viejo	175	92	83	103	54	17	1
Carig	261	138	123	181	60	20	
Cauayan	242	148	94	156	60	26	
Cordón	56	30	26	46	7	3	
Echague	769	421	348	585	135	49	
Gamú	156	89	67	97	37	15	7
Ilagan	1,023	545	478	671	261	77	14
Naguilian	245	136	109	177	52	16	
Palanan	36	21	15	31	1	4	
Reina Mercedes	206	123	83	118	57	30	1
Santa María	267	128	139	164	76	27	
Santo Tomás	120	66	54	74	41	5	
Tamauini	411	211	200	265	134	12	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Joló	2	2			2		
Joló	2	2			2		
La Laguna	15,918	8,212	7,706	8,807	4,744	2,203	164
Alaminos	300	159	141	176	86	38	
Bay	279	150	129	118	103	38	20
Biñan	1,761	867	894	961	539	261	
Cabúyao	750	390	360	448	207	95	
Calamba	571	275	296	314	150	105	2
Caláuan	213	116	97	121	60	32	
Cavintí	311	162	149	188	90	27	6
Famy	59	34	25	35	18	6	
Lilio	394	189	205	236	95	59	4
Longos	94	51	43	49	32	13	
Los Baños	179	97	82	83	71	25	
Luisiana	327	171	156	187	92	48	
Lumban	274	172	102	152	97	24	1
Mabitac	72	31	41	39	16	17	
Magdalena	256	141	115	125	91	40	
Majayjay	611	326	285	327	193	91	
Nagcarlán	1,240	634	606	762	323	155	
Paete	126	58	68	63	46	14	3
Pagsanján	903	445	458	507	274	119	3
Páñgil	112	65	47	44	46	22	
Páquil	98	58	40	39	38	21	
Pila	997	524	473	560	298	139	
Rizal	65	31	34	39	15	11	
San Antonio	69	35	34	39	22	8	
San Pablo	2,903	1,550	1,353	1,614	866	372	51
San Pedro Tunasán	450	214	236	248	189	62	1
Santa Cruz	1,383	699	684	766	378	167	72
Santa María	36	15	21	16	13	7	
Santa Rosa	932	473	459	462	303	166	1
Siniloan	153	80	73	89	43	21	
La Unión	8,821	4,696	4,125	5,515	2,477	707	122
Agoó	886	475	411	548	271	67	
Aringay	544	298	246	341	147	56	
Bacnotan	621	330	291	401	164	15	41
Baláoan	416	218	198	281	95	40	
Bangar	680	355	325	466	148	66	
Báuang	704	365	339	419	205	69	11
Cabá	299	151	148	146	113	39	1
Galiano	10	7	3	5	4	1	
Naguilian	724	414	310	459	193	72	
Namagpacán	532	266	266	299	196	37	
Rosario	323	154	169	161	126	36	
San Fernando	1,175	633	542	770	320	85	
San Juan	911	505	406	632	221	58	
Santo Tomás	597	324	273	372	180	45	
Túbao	399	201	198	215	94	21	69
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	236	213	194	188	67	
Alilem	1	1		1			
Angaqui	25	14	11	9	13	3	
Bagnén	21	12	9	7	9	5	
Banaao	17	9	8	7	7	3	
Bauco	83	51	32	27	44	12	
Cayán	71	25	46	53	10	8	
Cervantes	63	36	27	27	21	15	
Concepción	34	16	18	13	17	4	
Mancayán	14	5	9	2	12		
Sabangan	42	26	16	18	22	2	
San Emilio	78	41	37	30	33	15	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Leyte	17,016	9,531	7,485	11,682	3,804	1,225	305
Abúyog	378	206	172	223	103	52	
Alangálang	376	220	156	267	78	31	
Albuera	92	62	30	49	41		2
Almería	170	96	74	131	23	16	
Babatungon	48	26	22	27	16	5	
Barugo	475	268	207	276	156	43	
Bató	346	186	160	257	68	20	1
Baybay	703	406	297	311	164	48	180
Biliran	281	164	117	191	75	13	2
Burauen	822	456	366	616	128	75	3
Cabilian	447	251	196	261	116	69	1
Cabugayan	130	68	62	116	10	4	
Cajaguaán	139	72	67	108	24	7	
Capoocan	128	61	67	112	11	5	
Carigara	772	440	332	557	152	63	
Caybiran	227	128	99	189	22	16	
Culaba	127	81	46	74	44	8	1
Dagami	791	449	342	618	134	39	
Dúlag	704	401	303	500	171	31	2
Hilongos	250	145	105	178	51	21	
Hindang	528	290	238	317	117	94	
Hinunangan	372	199	173	261	91	20	
Hinundayan	250	147	103	190	54	6	
Inopacan	195	106	89	123	48	24	
Jaro	424	244	180	281	109	34	
Leyte	250	148	102	197	46	7	
Liloan	134	79	55	76	41	15	2
Maasin	762	422	340	502	172	42	46
Mac Crohon	240	130	110	169	65	6	
Malibago	29	18	11	8	16	4	1
Malítbog	607	321	286	419	156	32	
Maripipí	28	17	11	19	8	1	
Matalóm	448	261	187	348	77	14	9
Mérida	152	86	66	98	42	12	
Naval	312	157	155	243	58	11	
Ormoc	880	517	363	592	223	38	27
Palo	887	483	404	648	151	86	2
Palompón	450	241	209	306	116	28	
Pastrana	267	142	125	225	32	10	
Quiot	134	71	63	74	44	16	
San Isidro	70	44	26	54	11	5	
San Miguel	122	61	61	80	20	17	5
San Ricardo	224	128	96	160	59	5	
Sógod Norte	126	79	47	60	56	10	
Sógod Sur	58	34	24	22	28	8	
Tabangó	148	101	47	80	53	15	
Tabontabón	100	50	50	78	12	10	
Tacloban	741	406	335	526	147	47	21
Tanauan	300	159	141	222	67	11	
Tolosa	150	79	71	109	35	6	
Villaba	222	125	97	134	63	25	
Manila city	15,223	8,667	6,556	9,909	2,827	865	1,622
Marinduque	3,222	1,630	1,592	2,020	774	398	30
Bóac	875	439	436	564	199	112	
Gazán	689	345	344	425	175	59	30
Mogpog	780	364	366	454	166	110	
Santa Cruz	762	388	374	470	185	107	
Torrijos	166	94	72	107	49	10	
Masbate	1,881	1,043	838	1,094	563	220	4
Baleno	121	66	55	81	26	14	
Cataingan	101	61	40	71	22	8	
Claveria	36	22	14	21	4	11	
Magdalena	36	19	17	23	8	5	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Masbate—Continued.							
Malbug	27	14	13	16	7	4	
Mandaón	36	19	17	30	5	1	
Masbate	368	222	146	229	90	49	
Milagros	127	73	54	77	39	11	
Mobó	50	21	29	23	23	4	
Palanas	356	191	165	169	148	39	
Placer	47	20	27	23	17	7	
Pulanduta	80	45	35	41	21	14	4
San Agustín	81	44	37	62	9	10	
San Fernando	171	99	72	83	74	14	
San Jacinto	70	34	36	46	19	5	
San Pascual	30	19	11	24	4	2	
Usón	144	74	70	75	47	22	
Mindoro	2,466	1,298	1,168	1,499	622	327	18
Abra de Ilog	12	9	3	7	2	3	
Bulalácao	51	21	30	26	8	16	1
Calapán	761	404	357	478	181	92	10
Looc	52	25	27	33	12	7	
Lubang	183	91	92	152	23	8	
Mamburao	32	22	10	10	14	8	
Mangarín	37	24	13	19	12	6	
Nauján	829	433	396	479	226	123	1
Palúan	58	30	28	29	19	6	4
Pinamalayan	183	93	90	94	61	28	
Polá	173	104	69	115	39	17	2
Puerto Galera	95	42	53	57	25	13	
Misamis	9,038	4,912	4,126	5,370	2,778	856	34
Agusan	82	39	43	35	38	9	
Alubijid	157	92	65	92	51	14	
Balingasag	371	184	187	223	114	34	
Cagayán	488	248	240	315	119	52	2
Catarmán	263	118	145	140	97	26	
Gingóog	304	177	127	129	139	36	
Iligan	174	103	71	126	29	19	
Initao	191	115	76	106	59	26	
Iponan	262	139	123	159	71	32	
Jasaán	161	89	72	94	55	12	
Jiménez	1,066	586	480	625	331	108	2
Lagonlong	160	95	65	79	58	23	
Langaran	779	429	350	439	284	56	
Loculan	356	210	146	230	94	32	
Mahinog	231	119	112	149	71	11	
Mambájao	736	402	334	480	181	50	25
Misamis	310	147	163	218	53	36	3
Opol	225	123	102	133	74	18	
Oroquieta	1,650	907	743	1,007	477	164	2
Sagay	226	129	97	140	66	20	
Salay	42	22	20	20	18	4	
Salvador	232	138	94	145	69	18	
Santa Ana	147	71	76	75	54	18	
Tagoloan	130	73	57	78	42	10	
Talisayan	295	157	138	133	134	28	
Negros Occidental	24,461	13,538	10,923	15,105	5,686	2,333	1,337
Bacolod	1,712	964	748	1,102	349	255	6
Bago	981	512	469	624	196	57	104
Binalbagan	481	251	230	297	145	39	
Cádiz	746	417	329	438	226	79	3
Calatrava	163	95	68	88	49	17	9
Cavancalan	830	446	384	422	216	84	108
Escalante	675	393	282	405	226	40	4
Eustaquio Lopez	284	163	121	167	75	32	10
Granada	324	197	127	179	77	68	
Guiljungan	411	191	220	253	109	49	
Guimbalaon	266	158	108	144	51	32	39
Ilog	689	370	319	442	197	50	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Negros Occidental—Con.							
Isabela	978	545	433	725	146	98	9
Isiú	106	52	54	65	29	12	
Jimamailan	669	360	309	386	203	80	
Jinigaran	1,608	847	761	986	422	194	6
La Carlota	1,335	758	577	876	319	139	1
La Castellana	497	275	222	327	120	44	6
Máao	441	254	187	283	124	31	3
Manapla	448	240	208	232	161	51	4
Murcia	307	162	145	185	54	30	38
Pontevedra	1,313	727	586	807	289	70	147
Pulupandan	453	264	189	309	115	29	
Sagay	300	174	126	152	67	19	62
San Carlos	170	106	64	112	38	15	5
San Enrique	727	397	330	519	143	65	
Saravia	1,131	632	499	689	336	106	
Silay	1,795	967	828	1,122	159	67	447
Soledad	391	223	168	254	91	41	5
Suay	391	213	178	242	90	50	9
Súmag	449	242	207	249	140	49	11
Talisay	1,691	991	700	992	376	254	69
Valladolid	1,208	645	563	776	345	87	
Victorias	491	307	184	256	3		232
Negros Oriental	5,972	3,082	2,890	3,446	1,586	549	391
Amblán	199	106	93	118	65	16	
Ayuquitan	207	111	96	113	80	14	
Bacón	459	241	218	324	107	28	
Bais	459	240	219	260	145	51	3
Bayauan	93	54	39	51	18	7	17
Canoan	84	44	40	47	28	8	1
Dauin	387	211	176	216	134	34	3
Dumaguete	736	393	343	378	22	1	335
Guiljugan	230	120	110	132	75	23	
Jimalalud	88	43	45	70	14	4	
Larena	89	49	40	50	30	9	
Lazi	107	48	59	66	32	9	
Libertad	102	59	43	53	42	7	
Manjúyod	189	107	82	95	65	29	
María	60	28	32	32			28
Nueva Valencia	233	141	92	145	54	34	
San Juan	108	57	51	65	22	21	
Siatón	185	79	106	81	59	45	
Sibulan	394	193	201	229	115	49	1
Siquijor	180	85	95	87	80	12	1
Tanjay	922	456	466	598	240	84	
Tayasan	114	59	55	82	20	12	
Tolong	31	17	14	16	9	4	2
Zamboanguita	316	141	175	138	130	48	
Nueva Écija	8,487	4,518	3,969	5,196	2,000	914	377
Aliaga	691	349	342	419	175	97	
Bongabón	182	90	92	110	35	31	6
Cabanatúan	585	329	256	346	170	68	1
Cabiao	578	300	278	370	154	54	
Carranglán	59	35	24	35	8	16	
Cuyapó	956	558	398	584	282	90	
Gapán	896	446	450	559	214	123	
Jaén	346	185	161	221	75	50	
Licab	368	189	179	226	101	41	
Lupao	40	26	14	28	8	4	
Nampicúan	263	130	133	187	57	19	
Pantabangán	56	28	28	35	11	10	
Peñaranda	299	158	141	202	74	23	
Puncán	12	4	8	5	6	1	
San Antonio	521	269	252	326	123	72	
San Isidro	871	463	408	488	11	4	368
San José	135	72	63	109	17	9	
San Juan de Guimba	239	144	95	145	63	31	
San Leonardo	584	321	263	381	144	59	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Nueva Écija—Cont'd.							
Santa Rosa	210	126	84	130	54	26	
Santo Domingo	187	91	96	74	82	29	2
Talavera	134	63	71	65	37	32	
Zaragoza	275	142	133	151	99	25	
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	639	589	717	360	148	3
Aritao	102	57	45	64	24	13	1
Bagábag	112	55	57	71	34	7	
Bambang	238	135	103	107	86	45	
Bayombong	225	115	110	162	46	17	
Dúpax	191	98	93	101	67	21	2
Solano	360	179	181	212	103	45	
Pampanga	14,383	7,445	6,938	9,283	3,559	1,421	120
Ángeles	431	238	193	310	68	53	
Apálit	771	418	353	502	182	84	3
Aráyat	864	437	427	533	220	104	7
Bacolor	1,181	602	579	805	233	85	58
Betis	361	176	185	219	103	39	
Candaba	565	298	267	335	173	57	
Floridablanca	623	328	295	428	148	43	4
Guagua	467	235	232	279	137	49	2
Lubao	2,003	1,006	997	1,225	585	193	
Mabalácat	201	109	92	137	40	24	
Macabebe	1,263	662	601	841	286	91	45
Magalang	373	195	178	236	71	66	
México	581	302	279	397	133	51	
Minalin	495	273	222	315	119	61	
Pórac	490	296	194	326	109	55	
San Fernando	483	245	238	309	130	44	
San Luis	582	319	263	362	164	56	
San Miguel	417	185	232	286	88	43	
San Simón	225	124	101	146	58	21	
Santa Ana	310	165	145	206	67	37	
Santa Rita	500	259	241	338	115	47	
Santo Tomás	206	109	97	142	38	25	1
Sexmoán	991	464	527	606	292	93	
Pangasinán	24,701	13,237	11,464	14,452	6,595	2,490	1,164
Aguilar	288	147	141	159	89	40	
Alava	131	70	61	69	50	6	6
Alcalá	531	313	218	392	101	37	1
Asingan	595	325	270	341	167	76	11
Balungao	174	104	70	103	46	25	
Bautista	446	247	199	271	132	42	1
Bayambang	610	312	298	350	173	84	3
Binalonan	889	496	393	514	219	117	39
Binmaley	1,189	662	527	647	406	136	
Calasiao	1,321	690	631	715	439	153	14
Dagupan	1,852	1,018	834	1,119	555	165	13
Lingayén	869	446	423	506	244	113	6
Magaldán	1,502	807	695	841	499	161	1
Malasiqui	985	531	454	582	272	131	
Manáoag	974	517	457	573	289	112	
Mangatarém	627	319	308	344	212	71	
Mapandan	219	113	106	121	68	30	
Natividad	227	111	116	124	72	30	1
Pozorubio	606	347	259	355	215	36	
Rosales	434	216	218	271	114	47	2
Salasa	738	388	350	381	256	100	1
San Carlos	1,856	1,016	840	1,071	103	55	627
San Fabián	804	413	391	416	287	101	
San Isidro	255	131	124	161	66	27	1
San Jacinto	380	196	184	221	116	43	
San Manuel	320	182	138	201	94	25	
San Nicolás	328	179	149	180	107	41	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Pangasinán—Cont'd.							
San Quintin	456	224	232	278	108	43	27
Santa Bárbara	743	411	332	397	243	93	10
Santa María	404	204	200	268	107	29	
Santo Tomás	156	84	72	97	36	23	
Sual	137	70	67	79	33	25	
Tayug	559	287	272	332	72	33	122
Umingan	454	253	201	260	126	65	3
Urbiztondo	816	480	336	475	46	21	274
Urdaneta	1,378	704	674	918	344	115	1
Villasis	448	224	224	320	89	39	
Paragua	611	310	301	250	255	101	5
Areceli	219	121	98	66	125	28	
Cagayancillo	33	19	14	19	8	6	
Corón	65	36	29	23	20	18	4
Cuyo	130	53	77	69	28	32	1
Taytay	164	81	83	73	74	17	
Paragua Sur[1]	53	30	23	27	17	9	
Puerto Princesa	51	28	23	25	17	9	
Rizal	11,883	6,227	5,656	6,846	3,388	1,337	312
Angono	259	127	132	140	88	31	
Antipolo	275	121	154	146	94	35	
Barás	139	73	66	87	40	12	
Binangonan	804	415	389	497	242	64	1
Bosoboso	23	11	12	11	7	5	
Caintá	217	112	105	157	60		
Caloocan	223	113	110	139	64	15	5
Cardona	269	143	126	153	86	30	
Jalajala	221	123	98	143	59	19	
Las Piñas	116	70	46	72	32	12	
Malíbay	68	34	34	29	25	14	
Mariquina	600	307	293	308	6	1	285
Montalbán	79	43	36	51	24	4	
Mórong	315	182	133	188	91	36	
Muntinlupa	350	177	173	174	120	56	
Navotas	1,165	599	566	721	313	131	
Novaliches	88	47	41	40	36	12	
Parañaque	478	242	236	286	142	50	
Pásay	873	442	431	542	231	100	
Pásig	929	472	457	497	253	161	18
Pateros	305	153	152	190	93	22	
Pililla	181	92	89	85	71	25	
Quisao	77	42	35	42	24	11	
San Felipe Nery	450	222	228	291	111	48	
San Juan del Monte	103	45	58	52	33	17	1
San Mateo	182	96	86	112	45	25	
San Pedro Macati	220	109	111	127	57	36	
Taguig	427	244	183	218	164	45	
Tambóbong	1,596	886	710	899	490	206	1
Tanay	336	170	166	197	110	29	
Taytay	404	260	144	211	123	69	1
Teresa	111	55	56	41	54	16	
Romblón	1,422	778	644	830	419	152	21
Badajoz	116	63	53	62	41	13	
Bantón	232	115	117	153	52	27	
Cajidiocan	78	48	30	45	23	10	
Corcuera	46	22	24	31	7	8	
Despujols	65	40	25	50	13	2	
Looc	99	57	42	53	25	16	5
Magallanes	78	48	30	43	28	7	

[1] Includes 2 deaths not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Romblón—Continued.							
Odiongan	242	127	115	133	75	34	
Romblón	340	186	154	196	118	26	
San Fernando	63	32	31	38	21	4	
Santa Fé	63	40	23	26	16	5	16
Sámar	13,614	7,457	6,157	8,101	4,144	1,339	30
Almagro	58	37	21	37	17	4	
Balañgiga	198	99	99	119	53	26	
Basey	852	487	365	481	325	42	4
Bobón	197	117	80	98	60	39	
Borongan	428	219	209	276	129	23	
Calbáyog	450	221	229	302	118	30	
Calbiga	475	257	218	330	118	27	
Cápul	45	25	20	28	13	4	
Catarman	204	106	98	116	63	25	
Catbalogan	289	151	138	190	72	27	
Catúbig	724	377	347	505	164	55	
Gándara	715	440	275	342	271	102	
Guiuan	485	266	219	209	219	55	2
Hernani	205	113	92	107	78	20	
Jiabong	280	162	118	190	69	21	
La Granja	65	43	22	39	10	3	13
Lanang	129	61	68	79	35	12	3
Laoang	744	367	377	301	319	121	3
Lavezares	50	29	21	40	7	3	
Mercedes	157	82	75	84	53	20	
Mondragón	78	49	29	35	30	13	
Motiong	414	219	195	252	122	40	
Oquendo	183	117	66	85	63	35	
Orás	309	171	138	164	107	38	
Palápag	200	107	93	122	47	30	1
Pambuján	331	201	130	173	112	45	1
Paranas	720	392	328	479	171	70	
Páric	296	155	141	184	87	23	2
Pinabacdáo	17	7	10	14	1	2	
Quinapundan	141	71	70	69	57	15	
Salcedo	263	152	111	106	123	34	
San Antonio	38	22	16	27	10	1	
San Julián	430	193	237	320	81	29	
San Sebastián	191	109	82	129	51	11	
Santa Margarita	329	201	128	187	117	25	
Santa Rita	100	66	34	59	31	10	
Santo Niño	45	20	25	33	6	6	
Súlat	499	272	227	256	166	76	1
Tarangnán	549	296	253	349	152	48	
Tubíg	292	165	127	156	79	57	
Villareal	150	80	70	95	47	8	
Weyler	456	260	196	337	101	18	
Zumárraga	833	473	360	597	190	46	
Siassi	2	2			1	1	
Siassi	2	2			1	1	
Sorsogón	4,380	2,330	2,050	2,932	989	451	8
Bacón	337	178	159	218	82	36	1
Barcelona	237	136	101	159	56	22	
Bulan	442	233	209	308	94	40	
Bulusan	318	168	150	224	56	38	
Casiguran	293	151	142	168	86	37	2
Castilla	124	59	65	83	27	14	
Donsol	245	124	121	159	49	37	
Gúbat	620	325	295	467	121	32	
Irocín	329	173	156	224	62	42	1
Jubán	208	112	96	146	44	17	1
Magallanes	125	69	56	76	40	9	
Matnog	64	30	34	41	12	11	
Pilar	333	177	156	240	61	32	
Santa Magdalena	88	53	35	46	32	9	1
Sorsogón	617	342	275	373	167	75	2

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Surigao	3,304	1,775	1,529	1,879	1,072	352	1
Anao-aon	90	53	37	42	35	13	
Bacuag	100	63	37	70	23	7	
Bislig	15	7	8	6	6	3	
Butuan	584	313	271	337	190	57	
Cabarbaran	184	97	87	92	78	14	
Cabúntog	28	14	14	17	5	6	
Cantilan	190	114	76	107	50	33	
Carrascal	47	26	21	26	15	6	
Claver	100	46	54	66	24	10	
Cortés	9	3	6	7	2		
Dapá	82	41	41	51	19	12	
Dinágat	95	50	45	52	34	9	
Gigáquit	115	62	53	61	41	13	
Hinatúan	49	27	22	26	21	2	
Jabonga	23	11	12	8	8	7	
La Paz	40	19	21	27	8	5	
Lanuza	51	30	21	35	14	2	
Liangá	63	30	33	28	28	7	
Lingig	10	5	5	3	7		
Loreto	51	28	23	35	9	7	
Maínit	123	56	67	69	24	30	
Nasipit	87	54	33	39	43	5	
Nonoc	33	14	19	23	7	3	
Numancia	101	53	48	54	40	7	
Placer	88	51	37	49	25	14	
Sapao	49	25	24	25	14	10	
Surigao	396	238	158	252	115	29	
Taganaan	56	27	29	31	22	3	
Tago	129	53	76	91	29	8	1
Talacogon	92	56	36	45	37	10	
Tándag	33	15	18	16	12	5	
Tigao	16	10	6	12	4		
Túbay	50	26	24	7	35	8	
Veruela	125	58	67	70	48	7	
Tárlac	7,088	3,756	3,332	4,432	1,813	664	179
Anao	91	52	39	63	18	10	
Bambán	140	66	74	90	33	17	
Camíling	1,288	690	598	889	243	97	59
Capas	208	112	96	157	29	19	3
Concepción	600	340	260	376	154	64	6
Gerona	635	350	285	391	177	65	2
La Paz	254	117	137	132	85	37	
Moncada	609	326	283	410	150	49	
Moriones	94	52	42	46	35	13	
Murcia	67	44	23	38	22	7	
O'Donnell	68	27	41	47	15	5	1
Paniqui	756	396	360	492	217	43	4
Pura	182	95	87	113		1	68
San Clemente	63	36	27	39	20	3	1
Santa Ignacia	79	51	28	42	25	11	1
Tárlac	803	439	364	525	184	93	1
Victoria	1,151	563	588	582	406	180	33
Tawi Tawi	2	2		2			
Bongao	2	2		2			
Tayabas	9,418	5,047	4,371	5,321	2,606	1,342	149
Alabat	116	66	50	62	32	22	
Atimonan	446	260	186	283	117	46	
Baler	51	29	22	36	13	2	
Bondoc	82	38	44	51	21	10	
Calauag	143	73	70	81	39	23	
Casiguran	97	47	50	77	14	6	
Catanauan	183	91	92	108	43	32	
Guinayangan	195	109	86	131	43	15	6

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Tayabas—Continued.							
Gumacá	284	162	122	149	105	30	
Infanta	140	70	70	86	39	15	
López	470	239	231	222	148	100	
Lucbán	539	283	256	325	142	72	
Lucena	589	341	248	333	74	182	
Macalelón	657	370	287	384	194	79	
Maubán	750	453	297	444	227	79	
Mulanay	129	59	70	81	34	14	
Pagbilao	380	194	186	208	103	39	30
Pitogo	644	355	289	310	293	41	
Polillo	51	23	28	27	15	9	
Sampáloc	70	35	35	35	27	8	
San Narciso	114	64	50	77	28	9	
Sariaya	704	374	330	341	157	98	108
Tayabas	841	434	407	470	259	109	3
Tiaong	1,692	840	852	966	428	296	2
Unisan	51	38	13	34	11	6	
Zambales	6,772	3,589	3,183	4,387	1,720	632	33
Agno	417	214	203	298	88	30	1
Alaminos	420	225	195	268	88	64	
Alós	116	61	55	98	10	8	
Anda	305	172	133	150	128	27	
Balincaguin	139	78	61	76	49	14	
Bani	365	204	161	210	124	31	
Bolinao	169	89	80	100	44	21	4
Botolan	464	230	234	266	154	44	
Cabangán	229	127	102	148	56	25	
Candelaria	245	136	109	153	69	20	3
Castillejos	332	155	177	226	77	27	2
Dasol	160	82	78	82	61	17	
Iba	175	90	85	136	25	10	4
Infanta	226	121	105	140	70	15	1
Masinloc	208	104	104	130	48	30	
Olongapó	101	55	46	55	36	10	
Paláuig	137	68	69	99	24	14	
San Antonio	366	193	173	259	75	32	
San Felipe	287	146	141	190	58	29	10
San Isidro	212	120	92	161	39	12	
San Marcelino	261	135	126	181	62	18	
San Narciso	665	328	337	483	138	44	
Santa Cruz	596	371	225	372	151	73	
Súbic	144	68	76	93	32	12	7
Zaragoza	33	17	16	13	14	5	1
Zamboanga	1,103	601	502	787	250	66	

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by sex and conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced and unknown.
Bantayán	901	445	456	747	113	41	
Batán	362	172	190	242	67	43	10
Biliran	1,247	694	553	944	232	68	3
Bohol	10,335	5,426	4,909	6,199	3,259	852	
Camiguín	1,456	768	688	909	415	107	25
Catanduanes	1,069	595	474	626	258	185	
Cebú	18,955	10,003	8,952	12,368	4,688	1,617	282
Cuyo	130	53	77	69	28	32	1
Dinágat	146	78	68	87	43	16	
Guimarás	1,302	709	593	702	407	182	11
Laguán	744	367	377	301	319	121	3
Leyte	15,383	8,613	6,770	10,483	3,464	1,136	300
Lubang	235	116	119	185	35	15	
Luzón	248,831	131,560	117,271	155,098	61,285	25,892	6,556
Mactán	584	328	256	348	191	45	
Marinduque	3,222	1,630	1,592	2,020	774	398	30
Masbate	1,574	869	705	920	462	188	4
Mindanao	12,572	6,900	5,672	7,527	3,820	1,209	16
Mindoro	2,231	1,182	1,049	1,314	587	312	18
Negros	29,805	16,309	13,496	18,204	7,080	2,823	1,698
Panaón	358	207	151	236	100	20	2
Panay	72,535	36,547	35,988	41,567	18,524	10,484	1,960
Panglao	516	233	283	279	184	53	
Paragua	217	111	106	100	91	26	
Pasijan	210	112	98	132	58	20	
Poro	184	98	86	118	47	19	
Romblón	340	186	154	196	118	26	
Sámar	11,934	6,555	5,379	7,138	3,605	1,164	27
Siargao	260	133	127	147	78	35	
Sibuyán	219	128	91	126	72	21	
Siquijor	628	311	317	347	192	59	30
Tablas	585	327	258	324	170	70	21
Ticao	241	133	108	129	93	19	

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902.*

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Philippine Islands	442,058	54,045	148,469	73,512	41,203	49,350	37,592	58,639	33,293
Abra	1,296	151	367	208	105	136	136	212	132
Albay	11,564	2,747	5,433	1,393	727	867	574	1,273	1,297
Ambos Camarines	10,872	1,536	3,740	1,525	1,037	1,069	911	1,543	1,047
Antique	7,411	583	2,348	1,170	473	696	603	1,265	856
Basilan	59	10	19	4	5	7	9	12	3
Bataán	4,479	556	1,375	644	456	611	516	662	215
Batangas	34,257	3,274	11,940	6,724	2,983	3,209	2,336	4,512	2,553
Benguet	7	2	3			2		1	1
Bohol	10,851	815	2,965	1,911	1,273	1,273	1,059	1,476	894
Bulacán	13,015	2,157	4,850	1,814	1,022	1,459	1,071	1,671	1,128
Cagayán	9,783	1,227	4,955	1,417	693	798	549	876	495
Cápiz	15,564	1,156	4,160	3,154	1,361	1,663	1,282	2,463	1,481
Cavite	8,983	1,235	3,629	1,304	711	905	653	1,163	618
Cebú	20,920	2,930	7,149	3,300	2,097	2,278	1,821	2,878	1,397
Cottabato	35	4	9	5	4	7	4	6	
Dapitan	397	24	164	36	41	30	29	49	48
Dávao	557	28	226	94	52	50	46	71	18
Ilocos Norte	10,657	1,174	4,328	1,453	952	900	712	1,272	1,040
Ilocos Sur	12,694	1,164	4,365	2,315	1,145	1,294	925	1,656	994
Iloílo	51,153	3,435	11,951	10,493	5,139	6,506	5,234	7,891	3,939
Isabela	4,584	571	1,961	799	371	419	302	534	198
Joló	2					1		1	
La Laguna	15,918	1,890	4,697	2,281	1,686	1,919	1,695	2,305	1,335
La Unión	8,821	748	2,878	1,831	937	917	591	1,006	661
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	7	95	51	58	78	47	91	29
Leyte	17,016	1,423	5,431	3,551	1,822	2,056	1,432	1,803	921
Manila city	15,223	5,354	6,887	880	1,336	2,143	1,394	1,626	957
Marinduque	3,222	639	1,195	438	293	224	245	459	368
Masbate	1,881	164	484	302	186	241	181	316	171
Mindoro	2,466	270	767	400	288	263	214	352	182
Misamis	9,038	689	2,656	1,489	922	1,205	1,028	1,264	474
Negros Occidental	24,461	2,125	7,150	4,981	2,345	3,309	2,409	2,906	1,361
Negros Oriental	5,972	836	1,809	850	645	712	561	931	464
Nueva Écija	8,487	1,502	3,081	1,354	770	1,029	704	954	595
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	131	425	182	138	147	99	167	70
Pampanga	14,383	2,630	5,756	2,251	1,188	1,535	1,108	1,558	987
Pangasinán	24,701	3,153	8,940	3,787	2,401	2,826	1,819	2,903	2,025
Paragua	611	41	120	68	75	85	96	121	46
Paragua Sur	53	10	15	4	4	6	9	13	2
Rizal	11,883	1,808	4,086	1,537	1,039	1,491	1,096	1,726	908
Romblón	1,422	270	565	151	118	135	110	218	125
Sámar	13,614	254	3,327	2,880	1,427	1,550	1,388	2,314	728
Siassi	2						1	1	
Sorsogón	4,380	1,364	2,134	346	311	395	252	470	472
Surigao	3,304	234	886	565	363	409	367	505	209
Tárlac	7,088	1,423	3,054	903	586	743	524	762	516
Tawi Tawi	2	1	1			1			
Tayabas	9,418	1,542	3,213	1,122	915	956	848	1,546	818
Zambales	6,772	696	2,634	1,220	531	671	513	724	479
Zamboanga	1,103	62	246	325	172	124	89	111	36
Abra	1,296	151	367	208	105	136	136	212	132
Bangued	436	52	106	85	40	57	48	65	35
Bucay	71	18	25	3	4	5	5	15	14
Dolores	124	28	49	13	7	11	11	20	13
La Paz	58	3	16	6	6	7	5	9	9
Pidigan	152	6	45	30	13	15	17	24	8
Pilar	36	3	13	5	3	5	4	2	4
San Gregorio	52	5	15	8	1	2	4	14	8
San José	41	5	8	4	2	2	4	12	9
San Juan	86	10	23	11	11	11	7	14	9
San Quintin	34	1	5	4	6	3	4	4	8
Tayum	102	18	41	15	3	5	11	14	13
Villavieja	104	2	21	24	9	13	16	19	2
Albay	11,564	2,747	5,433	1,393	727	867	574	1,273	1,297
Albay	495	169	267	50	29	22	18	45	64
Bacacay	432	103	231	53	17	24	11	40	56
Bagamanoc	85	2	13			2	3	9	8

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Albay—Continued.									
Barás	96	51	55	2	10	2	3	11	13
Bató	358	152	198	18	18	34	14	38	38
Calolbon	128	38	55	5	6	13	4	12	33
Camálig	669	155	318	66	49	48	34	81	73
Caramoran	37	2	8	7	1		1	10	10
Daraga	967	254	517	103	60	80	51	78	78
Guinobatan	1,269	229	467	210	98	114	78	152	150
Jovellar	540	72	206	93	36	45	32	83	45
Legaspi	415	164	226	26	23	34	21	43	42
Libog	198	56	116	23	11	9	5	16	18
Libón	122	4	43	12	7	11	14	23	12
Ligao	1,057	252	433	120	78	104	66	137	119
Malilipot	249	74	147	29	9	10	6	19	29
Malinao	1,060	334	544	81	64	92	48	113	118
Manito	49	3	28	1	1	1	3	8	7
Oás	790	111	308	154	60	53	37	89	89
Pandán	59	23	29	2	1	3	1	9	14
Payo	60		21	5	3		8	13	10
Polangui	448	50	210	88	29	28	27	34	32
Rapurapu	50	22	22	5	2	5	1	5	10
Tabaco	1,384	312	730	177	89	78	57	126	127
Tiuí	301	68	159	42	16	21	14	27	22
Viga	84	6	17	3	2	13	8	16	25
Virac	212	41	65	18	8	21	9	36	55
Ambos Camarines	10,872	1,536	3,740	1,525	1,037	1,069	911	1,543	1,047
Baao	437		111	77	57	61	37	61	33
Basod	93	25	40	12	10	10	7	8	6
Bató	147	6	44	16	15	22	12	27	11
Bombón	174	16	40	43	15	10	17	29	20
Buhi	382	59	167	69	22	17	18	46	43
Bula	122	11	50	28	5	7	8	12	12
Calabanga	206	12	42	23	18	26	23	46	28
Capalonga	25		3	1	4	4	1	7	5
Caramoan	174	38	67	16	11	11	11	24	34
Dáet	582	115	210	52	83	55	71	67	44
Gainza	159	8	42	17	17	23	22	28	10
Goa	652	192	336	69	40	58	48	51	50
Indán	390	70	172	54	24	29	16	43	52
Iriga	610	77	239	118	46	50	37	61	59
Labó	253	36	78	37	24	37	32	34	11
Lagonoy	301	88	133	36	15	26	13	45	33
Libmanan	533	47	117	57	58	50	63	114	74
Lupi	22		3		4	3	4	3	5
Magárao	416		79	62	58	42	38	78	59
Mambúlao	54	5	24	3	4	3	2	14	4
Milaor	294	29	70	32	24	35	32	62	39
Minalabag	146	20	33	26	14	6	13	39	15
Nabua	856		222	199	109	78	54	116	78
Nueva Cáceres	843	152	288	68	83	91	95	146	72
Pamplona	137	15	41	13	13	13	6	30	21
Paracale	158	38	68	11	7	11	12	26	23
Pasacao	43		8	4	6	8	6	6	5
Pili	76		13	12	7	14	3	18	9
Quipayo	94	3	25	14	5	6	10	17	17
Ragay	176	38	73	19	16	14	14	21	19
Sagñay	379	94	165	46	37	48	31	37	15
San Fernando	106	11	16	24	9	15	14	17	11
San José	486	124	244	36	36	36	32	57	45
San Vicente	119	9	45	8	7	12	14	23	10
Sipócot	36	2	5	5	3	5	6	3	9
Siroma	38	1	20	4	3		1	6	4
Talísay	348	67	115	62	38	33	30	40	30
Tigaon	655	108	228	117	80	94	48	64	24
Tinambac	150	20	64	35	10	6	10	17	8
Antique	7,411	583	2,348	1,170	473	696	603	1,265	856
Aníni-y	202	15	49	41	6	28	15	32	31
Antique	542	52	133	69	36	50	56	138	60
Barbaza	72	6	22	16		5	7	8	14
Bugasón	354	45	127	36	17	30	21	60	63
Caritan	147	15	51	23	11	13	9	27	13

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Antique—Cont'd.									
Culasi	363	42	120	55	25	32	23	55	53
Dao	523	58	159	91	30	46	42	86	69
Egaña	384	25	112	80	9	30	42	72	39
Guijisan	154	19	60	31	2	12	7	21	21
Guintás	269	35	97	40	19	20	14	45	34
Lauaan	39	3	12	3	2	5	1	11	5
Pandan	469	38	142	60	36	45	38	88	60
Patnongón	334	29	123	62	20	27	29	45	28
San José de Buenavista	449	40	123	85	50	55	41	54	41
San Pedro	449	53	126	80	31	39	40	74	59
San Remigio	306	35	113	38	17	30	21	51	36
Sebaste	551	31	136	77	44	79	61	98	56
Sibalom	1,493		516	252	112	129	110	250	124
Tibiao	134	24	50	11	3	11	14	20	25
Valderrama	177	18	77	20	3	10	12	30	25
Basilan	59	10	19	4	5	7	9	12	3
Isabela de Basilan	59	10	19	4	5	7	9	12	3
Bataán	4,479	556	1,375	644	456	611	516	662	215
Abúcay	426	47	124	71	38	60	45	70	18
Bagác	177	8	32	27	17	24	25	45	7
Balanga	765	79	210	134	96	103	72	112	38
Dinalupijan	226	58	83	25	17	33	28	30	10
Hermosa	122	13	46	14	9	15	17	17	4
Mabatan	95	18	54	8	3	7	10	12	1
Mariveles	101	19	25	8	17	15	11	21	4
Morón	186	17	44	14	16	31	25	46	10
Orani	850	161	379	89	60	93	91	115	23
Orión	823	49	185	141	112	136	109	112	28
Pilar	266	43	90	35	24	36	15	30	36
Sámal	442	44	103	78	47	58	68	52	36
Batangas	34,257	3,274	11,940	6,724	2,983	3,209	2,336	4,512	2,553
Balayán	754	80	181	133	96	94	96	123	31
Batangas	4,221	546	1,683	733	372	399	269	489	276
Bauan	2,854	253	1,091	579	241	262	173	322	186
Calacá	445	50	110	101	31	61	46	79	17
Calatagán	735	19	95	191	116	99	88	124	22
Cuenca	841	88	314	173	77	77	53	83	64
Ibaán	1,059	51	318	215	108	88	70	169	91
Lemery	1,251	131	380	255	114	154	95	178	75
Liang	346		66	88	25	48	33	65	21
Lipá	6,903	773	2,961	1,339	403	532	356	854	459
Lobobó	805		248	112	64	54	26	101	200
Nasugbú	1,075	62	237	274	115	113	95	141	100
Rosario	864	85	213	191	75	87	79	162	57
San José	1,061	142	402	214	107	89	69	107	73
San Juan de Bocboc	3,276	362	1,007	728	320	337	246	391	247
San Luis	693	35	232	142	71	66	44	102	36
Santo Tomás	1,248	157	474	189	94	120	85	185	101
Taal	1,971	159	534	377	201	201	164	297	197
Talisay	700		219	151	79	67	49	98	37
Tanauan	2,086	208	785	332	185	187	136	266	195
Taysán	803	48	326	144	68	49	37	125	54
Tuy	266	25	64	63	21	25	28	51	14
Benguet	7	2	3			2		1	1
Kabayan	1					1			
La Trinidad	6	2	3			1		1	1
Bohol	10,851	815	2,965	1,911	1,273	1,273	1,059	1,476	894
Alburquerque	238		62	47	21	45	24	27	12
Anda	98	5	32	19	4	7	10	13	13
Antequera	149		60	10	10	20	29	17	3
Baclayón	350	29	89	62	36	38	33	41	51
Balilijan	63	7	26	6	1	3	11	7	9
Batuanán	50	2	14	9	5	2	4	7	9

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Bohol—Continued.									
Bilar	240		88	33	19	18	17	37	28
Calape	768	96	212	122	116	112	83	99	24
Candijay	250	24	56	51	28	30	21	47	17
Carmen	233		53	27	9	24	32	71	17
Catigbian	69	5	19	5	8	9	4	18	6
Corella	145	20	51	26	9	22	6	19	12
Cortés	209		64	41	18	18	23	23	22
Dauis	365	16	44	61	56	65	31	63	45
Dimiao	249	34	87	30	28	26	18	30	30
Duero	184	16	36	34	22	14	19	30	29
García Hernández	97	3	52	3	9	4	8	8	13
Guindulman	478	24	98	122	64	53	61	54	26
Inabanga	870	74	224	177	86	98	86	133	66
Ipil	95		14	12	7	15	23	16	8
Jagna	289	64	115	33	27	31	24	34	25
Jetafe	216	5	66	40	27	18	28	31	6
Lila	113		47	12	1	9	4	19	21
Loay	307		56	63	47	51	41	37	12
Loboc	577		156	107	70	51	55	88	50
Loón	959	112	248	196	164	98	81	106	66
Maribojoc	570	42	143	118	103	76	47	57	26
Panglao	151	16	37	16	14	17	14	19	34
Sevilla	156		53	11	7	23	12	25	25
Sierra Bullones	94		9	33	6	5	23	10	8
Tagbilaran	472	32	101	80	51	47	55	76	62
Talibón	268	18	96	36	24	23	32	41	16
Tubigon	1,100	122	323	210	125	155	82	129	76
Ubay	208	24	58	35	38	33	11	23	10
Valencia	171	25	76	24	13	13	7	21	17
Bulacán	13,015	2,157	4,850	1,814	1,022	1,459	1,071	1,671	1,128
Angat	409	53	131	82	31	45	41	61	18
Baliuag	979	259	449	99	66	91	70	109	95
Barasoain	446	99	178	52	26	68	20	54	48
Bigaá	535	107	212	76	42	56	35	65	49
Bocaue	515	77	204	65	34	53	45	71	43
Bulacán	297	45	96	22	23	35	37	50	34
Bustos	348	64	150	53	24	28	20	51	22
Calumpit	739	79	201	135	62	77	80	115	69
Guiguintó	228	42	80	21	17	23	34	23	30
Hagonoy	961	189	407	167	58	97	54	95	83
Malolos	620	125	296	52	28	67	37	71	69
Marilao	270	40	82	45	24	40	27	30	22
Meycauayán	758	95	268	110	55	75	65	111	74
Norzagaray	331	66	144	48	30	28	24	38	19
Obando	723	134	299	80	43	81	73	91	56
Paombong	625		295	92	33	65	31	59	50
Polo	398	55	107	50	36	54	47	71	33
Pulilan	499	58	138	77	40	50	44	83	67
Quingua	522	94	201	65	43	56	47	61	49
San Ildefonso	255	63	93	18	35	29	18	48	14
San José	130	11	27	18	16	21	18	25	5
San Miguel	986	198	341	166	100	123	77	112	67
San Rafael	300	52	83	47	31	52	32	38	17
Santa Isabel	333	28	85	50	35	48	30	54	31
Santa María	808	124	283	124	90	97	65	85	64
Cagayán	9,783	1,227	4,955	1,417	693	798	549	876	495
Abulug	441	121	229	50	32	33	25	36	36
Alcalá	382	24	186	57	27	25	23	40	24
Amulung	269	60	135	51	16	12	11	30	14
Aparri	1,172	268	488	139	107	157	103	126	52
Baggao	196	36	111	35	11	10	7	11	11
Buguey	114	13	66	19	5	3	6	9	6
Calayan	33		20	2	1		2	5	3
Camalaniugan	302	54	132	29	30	29	18	39	25
Claveria	248	31	72	26	18	30	22	48	32
Cordoba	123		80	16	8	6	2	9	2
Enrile	465	34	279	86	10	37	24	24	5
Gattaran	137	18	42	21	10	18	16	21	9
Iguig	267	44	145	44	18	17	8	28	7
Isbayat	24		7		2	2		6	7

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Cagayán—Cont'd.									
Lalloc	435	11	190	30	57	72	35	34	17
Malaueg	140		70	28	9	6	8	14	5
Mauanan	88	12	33	10	9	10	10	14	2
Nassiping	67	12	29	8	4	5	10	9	2
Pamplona	135	36	64	10	6	12	10	17	16
Peña Blanca	515	65	267	104	39	28	20	39	18
Piat	258	22	92	42	17	41	36	22	8
San Carlos, or Magátao	125	19	57	12	9	8	7	20	12
San José, or Ibanag	114	29	51	5	18	6	6	14	14
San Vicente, or Saptán	74		12	5	2	1	4	9	41
Sanchez Mira	95	24	41	19	4	3	6	11	11
Santo Domingo, or Basco	123	32	75	2	6	3	9	7	21
Santo Niño	199	7	103	24	14	17	13	22	6
Solana	772	51	549	93	35	30	15	26	24
Tuao	595		287	94	39	42	38	73	22
Tuguegarao	1,875	204	1,043	356	130	135	55	113	43
Cápiz	15,564	1,156	4,160	3,154	1,361	1,663	1,282	2,463	1,481
Balete	151	19	41	22	9	24	8	19	28
Banga	572	47	127	95	42	52	47	113	96
Batán	684	55	138	110	62	79	68	134	93
Buruanga	132	5	52	12	3	15	12	27	11
Calibo	1,257	108	328	319	113	129	77	147	144
Cápiz	2,668	243	765	559	251	357	216	369	151
Casanayan	270	4	53	59	35	35	18	56	14
Cuartero	114		29	14	3	13	14	24	17
Dao	343	39	98	74	12	37	25	56	41
Dumálag	246	14	72	41	20	19	30	37	26
Dumarao	136	21	40	11	6	9	22	31	17
Ibajay	904	59	218	201	117	104	62	107	95
Ivisan	440	38	121	88	43	47	53	57	31
Jagnaya	33	6	9		1	8	2	7	6
Jamindán	51	10	16	3	2	2	4	18	6
Jimeno	342	35	85	65	23	36	31	70	32
Lezo	324	21	75	55	25	29	26	77	37
Libacao	175	2	55	27	15	13	16	25	24
Loctugan	228	4	59	54	30	24	22	27	12
Maayon	142	18	37	32	11	16	11	26	9
Macato	731	34	147	149	77	65	41	181	71
Madalag	126	21	50	12	14	6	6	27	11
Malinao	996	42	205	185	74	109	106	182	135
Mambúsao	592	62	192	106	50	52	45	102	45
Nabas	265	26	92	64	17	19	17	30	26
Numancia	524		129	133	40	53	34	73	62
Panay	933	76	285	231	76	80	68	99	94
Panitan	415	38	135	81	25	43	40	67	24
Pilar	210	7	43	55	15	30	23	35	9
Pontevedra	795	38	269	159	61	74	71	97	64
Sapián	162	2	30	18	23	20	19	33	19
Sigma	325	30	90	57	36	38	31	56	17
Tangalan	237	28	61	61	27	21	12	42	13
Tapás	42	4	14	2	3	5	5	12	1
Cavite	8,983	1,235	3,629	1,304	711	905	653	1,163	618
Alfonso	437	100	191	91	36	39	25	42	13
Amadeo	251		92	34	23	34	21	38	9
Bacoor	600	100	261	86	52	50	47	64	40
Bailén	199	6	58	62	23	19	23	13	1
Carmona	371	56	99	63	37	47	33	56	36
Cavite	192	58	80	11	21	20	17	23	20
Cavite Viejo	537	56	234	75	45	36	38	78	31
Corregidor Island	27	11	11	1	3	4	2	5	1
Imus	881	115	330	141	66	115	66	102	61
Indang	446		181	52	22	31	27	67	66
La Caridad	367	40	82	38	47	54	42	81	23
Magallanes	333	37	137	64	31	43	10	29	19
Maragondong	295	54	98	39	39	39	23	33	24
Méndez Núñez	286	8	119	73	13	21	11	32	17
Naic	738	198	313	95	49	83	50	102	46
Noveleta	121	8	58	20	3	10	11	17	2
Pérez Dasmariñas	370	78	148	60	33	27	31	44	27
Rosario	253	46	123	22	7	29	16	37	19
San Francisco de Malabón	641		302	75	38	53	44	82	47

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Cavite—Cont'd.									
San Roque	372	68	149	34	39	40	27	53	30
Santa Cruz de Malabón	566	113	310	68	26	40	35	59	28
Silang	545	88	192	72	49	49	41	87	55
Ternate	155		61	28	9	22	13	19	3
Cebú	20,920	2,930	7,149	3,300	2,097	2,278	1,821	2,878	1,397
Alcántara	103	36	50	13	5	9	6	18	2
Alcoy	105	43	60	7	3	11	5	14	5
Alegría	259		101	79	17	14	8	25	15
Aloguinsán	220	16	39	39	26	34	24	41	17
Argao	796	188	298	109	84	66	58	107	74
Asturias	370	46	116	62	40	40	22	69	21
Badián	339	71	112	59	31	43	34	37	23
Balamban	576	61	167	115	52	74	45	84	39
Bantayán	748	153	397	135	35	45	32	55	49
Barili	677	147	242	111	83	71	47	90	33
Bogó	318	27	176	68	12	13	16	30	3
Bolhoón	198	58	84	11	5	20	30	33	15
Borbón	165	52	89	19	13	9	10	18	7
Cárcar	899	39	177	139	126	97	98	238	24
Carmen	272	32	81	59	31	20	17	47	17
Catmón	250	34	140	1	35	37	22	10	5
Cebú	3,113	725	1,074	357	354	417	319	380	212
Compostela	114		28	27	4	17	20	15	3
Consolación	207	14	43	40	19	14	20	52	19
Córdova	242		50	29	48	58	25	26	6
Daan-Bantayán	314	11	169	49	33	23	18	20	2
Dalaguete	644	256	368	43	40	40	52	76	25
Danao	764	130	269	112	74	63	50	115	81
Del Pilar	86	13	34	14	6	8	8	11	5
Dumanjug	390		90	89	51	41	38	63	18
Ginatilan	276		119	34	26	18	16	41	22
Liloan	273	25	63	43	20	31	37	52	27
Mabolo	183	1	25	29	28	29	31	26	15
Madridejos	59	17	38	10		2	3	2	4
Malabúyoc	339	1	51	142	45	23	32	36	10
Mandaue	461	58	182	67	32	37	27	82	34
Medellín	220	12	87	49	23	19	9	28	5
Minglanilla	384	24	93	44	38	65	44	60	40
Moalbual	307	80	110	77	36	27	14	20	23
Naga	361	29	51	50	73	72	56	50	9
Nueva Cáceres	60	19	34		1	2	7	8	8
Opón	342	39	125	50	24	44	32	43	24
Oslob	186	16	90	6	7	15	15	28	25
Pardo	383	30	97	65	42	52	32	69	26
Pinamungajan	447	51	114	99	38	63	47	66	20
Poro	94	26	39	4	6	11	9	13	12
Ronda	234	30	81	29	14	25	19	51	15
Samboan	350	22	115	89	20	22	24	47	33
San Fernando	359	20	63	32	29	35	20	29	151
San Francisco	210	31	75	32	21	39	14	14	15
San Remigio	190		76	26	23	14	16	23	12
San Sebastián	87	10	29	10	15	12	4	8	9
Santa Fé	94	14	43	13	8	15	6	7	2
Santa Rosa	128	4	16	37	22	18	9	18	8
Santander	159		80	9	10	12	13	19	16
Sibonga	675	118	264	107	52	72	66	88	26
Sógod	237	8	96	51	13	18	15	26	18
Tabogón	160		37	32	14	28	25	22	2
Talisay	794	8	160	167	127	103	98	119	20
Toledo	300	38	62	69	35	30	22	59	23
Tuburan	309	47	136	33	20	35	27	40	18
Tudela	90		44	9	8	6	8	10	5
Cottabato	35	4	9	5	4	7	4	6	
Dapitan[1]	397	24	164	36	41	30	29	49	48
Dapitan	166	15	62	13	19	16	13	21	22
Dipólog	132	7	65	10	13	7	9	8	20
Ilaya	50		22	8	4	4	3	7	2
Lubungan	48	2	15	5	4	3	4	13	4

[1] Includes 1 death not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Dávao	557	28	226	94	52	50	46	71	18
Bagañga	62	2	32	7	8	2	3	8	2
Caraga	264	19	113	47	23	25	20	33	3
Cateel	82	2	26	21	6	5	5	15	4
Dávao	104	5	37	10	12	12	15	9	9
Matti	45		18	9	3	6	3	6	
Ilocos Norte	10,657	1,174	4,328	1,453	952	900	712	1,272	1,040
Bacarra	793	73	261	139	74	78	54	104	83
Badoc	637	77	192	115	73	62	46	85	64
Bangui	435	61	193	47	45	40	24	59	27
Banná	351	44	159	48	22	24	28	46	24
Bátac	1,660	131	648	271	142	150	112	199	138
Dingrás	900	106	392	107	78	80	49	102	92
Laoag	2,071	290	838	260	206	171	122	254	220
Nagpartían	25	5	7	2	3	1	3	6	3
Paoay	592	62	304	64	36	36	33	46	73
Pasuquín	345	63	129	57	25	28	28	39	39
Piddig	398	72	150	48	31	26	33	51	59
San Miguel	880	50	398	125	71	82	57	89	58
San Nicolás	788		345	96	72	57	60	65	93
Solsona	287	43	113	30	22	31	28	44	19
Vintar	495	97	199	44	52	34	35	83	48
Ilocos Sur	12,694	1,164	4,365	2,315	1,145	1,294	925	1,656	994
Bantay	530	52	192	97	40	53	27	77	44
Cabúgao	846	80	272	161	85	84	50	109	85
Candón	1,016	55	326	188	127	116	69	135	55
Caoayan	514	37	170	97	38	52	47	75	35
Lapo	518	49	148	126	52	44	40	79	29
Magsingal	370	53	144	66	27	33	19	41	40
Narvacán	1,228	91	397	259	112	118	96	153	93
Nueva Coveta	140	19	51	28	9	11	8	17	16
Salcedo	89	8	28	7	8	15	7	16	8
San Esteban	186	18	67	30	20	25	14	19	11
San Ildefonso	116	13	36	22	4	4	15	26	9
San José	162	13	52	26	19	19	13	26	7
San Vicente	492	40	214	72	27	39	26	65	49
Santa	765	93	294	145	69	62	61	79	55
Santa Catalina	432	38	182	62	37	35	33	50	33
Santa Cruz	326	25	101	48	35	32	35	50	25
Santa Lucía	618	71	211	112	57	61	42	78	57
Santa María	805	73	277	150	68	91	70	101	48
Santiago	238	22	48	37	31	39	22	45	16
Santo Domingo	618	58	232	123	43	60	36	68	56
Sevilla	81		14	8	6	15	7	20	11
Sinait	674	47	164	114	89	100	53	100	54
Tagudín	381	71	166	56	23	36	20	44	36
Vigan	1,549	138	579	281	119	150	115	183	122
Iloílo	51,153	3,435	11,951	10,493	5,139	6,506	5,234	7,891	3,939
Ájuy	963	26	193	289	84	142	114	111	30
Alimodián	1,798	112	372	406	218	192	190	290	130
Anilao	170	14	34	53	17	12	11	31	12
Arévalo	392		110	80	41	40	34	53	34
Balasan	276	21	78	54	33	38	17	37	19
Banate	575	36	122	153	51	76	49	87	37
Barotac Nuevo	1,113	38	223	243	142	155	103	186	61
Barotac Viejo	311	25	51	82	43	43	31	42	19
Bátad	216	1	50	51	20	27	28	29	11
Buenavista	370	11	73	71	39	67	34	58	28
Cabatúan	3,193	157	704	600	308	391	361	565	264
Calinog	244	17	47	56	28	30	27	38	18
Carlés	291	28	67	70	15	45	22	44	28
Concepción	252	23	58	52	21	36	31	34	20
Córdoba	522	34	111	102	46	58	51	108	46
Dingle	1,440	28	292	387	138	181	141	190	111
Dueñas	367	13	82	71	50	48	41	50	25
Dumangas	1,531	55	260	384	143	226	155	264	99
Estancia	252	8	47	51	32	40	42	29	11

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Iloilo—Continued.									
Guimbal	1,562	76	296	291	147	162	171	325	170
Igbarás	1,801	83	398	280	152	193	185	412	181
Iloilo	1,794	415	622	284	240	280	154	148	66
Janiuay	4,125	272	1,061	801	377	510	472	607	297
Jaro	1,565	119	343	308	238	217	159	197	103
Jordan	403	80	139	60	32	37	38	60	37
La Paz	560	45	123	129	66	97	51	66	28
Lambúnao	760	62	193	122	83	96	87	113	66
Leganés	462	28	103	91	64	59	43	59	43
Lemery	165		46	36	15	17	20	24	7
León	2,335	106	538	507	233	248	256	372	181
Lucena	550	48	149	77	67	61	60	89	47
Maasin	1,583	152	462	263	119	200	144	261	134
Mandurriao	498	21	106	99	49	69	50	94	31
Miagao	2,836	188	648	524	228	315	274	484	363
Mina	484	22	97	64	59	76	59	78	51
Molo	765	136	278	112	66	101	70	72	66
Nabalás	191		30	34	16	25	25	44	17
Nueva Valencia	338	29	66	60	43	50	31	58	30
Otón	1,970	130	445	462	168	275	197	289	134
Passi	441	27	105	84	44	64	49	66	29
Pavía	924	31	183	210	98	113	112	130	78
Pototan	2,400	132	534	591	249	346	244	293	143
San Dionisio	470	41	82	103	55	101	44	67	18
San Enrique	145		18	50	19	28	15	14	1
San Joaquín	608	77	159	76	38	62	59	135	79
San Miguel	1,444	68	299	317	150	181	140	237	120
Santa Bárbara	1,946	120	449	410	202	244	194	281	166
Sara	1,162	133	379	249	99	138	94	155	48
Tigbauan	1,343	96	346	309	109	133	119	214	113
Tubuñgan	482	13	96	85	44	47	64	103	43
Zárraga	765	38	184	150	101	114	72	98	46
Isabela	4,584	571	1,961	799	371	419	302	534	198
Angadanan	341	14	105	100	39	27	18	33	19
Cabagán Nuevo	276	55	92	38	24	30	26	43	23
Cabagán Viejo	175	2	57	28	20	21	15	25	9
Carig	261	17	130	41	23	18	15	23	11
Cauayan	242	34	99	43	19	24	13	34	10
Cordón	56		30	13	3	2	2	6	
Echague	769	46	381	158	50	49	53	47	31
Gamú	156	9	58	23	18	16	15	21	5
Ilagan	1,023	211	464	138	86	109	64	121	41
Naguilián	245	41	118	39	20	20	14	25	9
Palanan	36		13	14	1	2	2	4	
Reina Mercedes	206	13	74	35	13	18	12	47	7
Santa María	267	49	116	37	19	28	21	35	11
Santo Tomás	120	33	48	18	16	9	8	17	4
Tamauini	411	47	176	74	20	46	24	53	18
Joló	2					1		1	
Joló	2					1		1	
La Laguna	15,918	1,890	4,697	2,281	1,686	1,919	1,695	2,305	1,335
Alaminos	300	24	84	53	32	32	17	44	38
Bay	279	38	61	37	29	45	35	49	23
Biñan	1,761	102	298	420	178	278	422	131	34
Cabúyao	750		227	126	101	76	57	101	62
Calamba	571	74	148	82	55	68	67	95	56
Caláuan	213	25	54	37	22	25	22	45	8
Cavintí	311	43	106	30	41	31	27	41	35
Famy	59	15	19	6	8	9	5	7	5
Lilio	394	79	154	46	38	31	25	65	35
Longos	94	16	28	8	15	5	16	11	11
Los Baños	179	8	26	28	27	34	24	29	11
Luisiana	327	46	116	43	37	39	21	51	20
Lumban	274	28	61	41	38	33	35	47	19
Mabítac	72	10	25	8	10	7	2	15	5
Magdalena	256	52	79	21	23	23	27	52	31
Majayjay	611	89	174	64	73	78	69	113	40

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
La Laguna—Cont'd.									
Nagcarlán	1,240	166	461	166	119	109	100	168	117
Paete	126	29	43	7	13	14	9	23	17
Pagsanján	903	103	256	142	103	102	91	138	71
Pángil	112	13	29	8	9	20	11	22	13
Páquil	98	14	23	6	11	15	13	18	12
Pila	997	118	311	142	126	130	69	130	89
Rizal	65		32	2	5	3	11	9	3
San Antonio	69		21	7	14	11	5	9	2
San Pablo	2,903	392	955	375	305	288	251	442	287
San Pedro Tunasán	450	59	134	56	33	67	39	65	56
Santa Cruz	1,383	181	462	169	127	197	114	177	137
Santa María	36		11	2	2	7	6	8	
Santa Rosa	932	128	242	133	80	129	91	173	84
Siniloan	153	38	57	16	12	13	14	27	14
La Unión	8,821	748	2,878	1,831	937	917	591	1,006	661
Agoó	886	50	269	196	104	92	59	109	57
Aríngay	544	44	161	120	68	58	39	48	50
Bacnotan	621	35	209	146	61	65	42	71	27
Baláoan	416	56	169	65	34	39	28	48	33
Bangar	680	97	270	118	70	58	40	76	48
Báuang	704	51	165	166	88	77	46	102	60
Cabá	299	27	74	51	31	27	36	53	27
Galiano	10		4	1				4	1
Naguilian	724	80	274	134	68	65	40	71	72
Namagpacán	532	76	171	83	52	66	44	64	52
Rosario	323	24	86	54	44	51	28	35	25
San Fernando	1,175	85	388	289	124	107	77	123	67
San Juan	911	36	329	223	87	74	48	93	57
Santo Tomás	597	44	200	116	51	69	37	74	50
Túbao	399	43	109	69	55	69	27	35	35
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	7	95	51	58	78	47	91	29
Alilem	1				1				
Angaqui	25		5	3	2	1	3	9	2
Bagnén	21		2	1	7	1		8	2
Banaao	17		3	4	3	2		3	2
Bauco	83		8	9	15	16	9	23	3
Cayán	71		31	16	3	5	7	5	4
Cervantes	63	7	16	5	3	14	6	13	6
Concepción	34		6	2	4	11	3	7	1
Mancayán	14			1	1	5	3	2	2
Sabangan	42		5	3	9	8	7	5	5
San Emilio	78		19	7	10	15	9	16	2
Leyte	17,016	1,423	5,431	3,551	1,822	2,056	1,432	1,803	921
Abúyog	378		79	60	48	61	35	77	18
Alangálang	376	7	144	52	56	32	28	49	15
Albuera	92	6	19	16	14	13	6	20	4
Almería	170	13	90	30	12	10	5	13	10
Babatungon	48		8	10	8	3	6	9	4
Barugo	475	65	131	68	39	67	67	87	16
Bató	346	27	136	86	31	32	25	25	11
Baybay	703	79	121	40	55	68	57	84	278
Biliran	281	12	88	68	31	31	28	31	4
Burauen	822	173	327	156	83	82	68	78	28
Cabilian	447		185	26	32	54	46	89	15
Cabugayan	130		86	21	8	6	2	6	1
Cajaguaán	139		57	28	13	8	16	17	
Capoocan	128	26	70	19	11	7	7	10	4
Carigara	772	18	287	145	38	140	84	70	8
Caybiran	227		124	38	17	20	10	13	5
Culaba	127		35	26	5	17	15	27	2
Dagami	791	181	324	155	85	82	65	51	29
Dúlag	704	147	303	111	94	98	51	35	12
Hilongos	250	33	58	81	28	32	16	20	15
Hindang	528	35	110	132	81	77	40	63	25
Hinunangan	372		39	155	72	52	36	17	1
Hinundayan	250	13	61	90	39	25	14	17	4
Inopacan	195	8	66	37	23	14	13	28	14

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Leyte—Continued.									
Jaro	424		9	173	85	128	19	8	2
Leyte	250		49	72	44	38	20	22	5
Liloan	134	7	32	19	19	7	18	35	4
Maasin	762	80	155	201	107	67	56	53	123
Mac Crohon	240	14	54	69	31	29	27	27	3
Malibago	29			4	3	5	8	9	
Malitbog	607	15	215	126	37	68	96	60	5
Maripipí	28		6	6	7	3	4	2	
Matalóm	448		188	124	34	27	28	36	11
Mérida	152	7	49	22	22	18	15	17	9
Naval	312	5	126	71	22	33	15	36	9
Ormoc	880	107	315	118	94	127	67	127	32
Palo	887	151	325	176	83	91	59	119	34
Palompón	450		80	142	56	74	44	45	9
Pastrana	267	25	65	105	35	23	16	17	6
Quiot	134	3	33	27	11	25	8	19	11
San Isidro	70		22	21	10	6	4	6	1
San Miguel	122	3	19	27	18	17	13	19	9
San Ricardo	224		99	48	10	20	22	23	2
Sógod Norte	126		19	17	25	31	16	18	
Sógod Sur	58		12	3	4	14	9	12	4
Tabañgo	148		50	24	10	21	15	22	6
Tabontabón	100		36	19	14	15	8	5	3
Tacloban	741	94	279	145	68	69	49	74	57
Tanauan	300	33	128	68	21	18	23	17	25
Tolosa	150	3	34	43	17	15	20	11	10
Villaba	222	33	84	31	12	36	13	28	18
Manila city	15,223	5,354	6,887	880	1,336	2,143	1,394	1,626	957
Marinduque	3,222	639	1,195	438	293	224	245	459	368
Bóac	875	133	259	140	108	59	75	125	109
Gazán	689	106	230	135	80	50	53	96	45
Mogpog	730	150	269	72	70	56	52	93	118
Santa Cruz	762	208	365	71	22	46	56	119	83
Torrijos	166	42	72	20	13	13	9	26	13
Masbate	1,881	164	484	302	186	241	181	316	171
Baleno	121		51	16	9	15	13	7	10
Cataíngan	101	9	39	18	14	10	4	8	8
Clavería	36	4	12	8	1		4	8	3
Magdalena	36	8	16	2	1	5	3	5	4
Malbug	27		5	4	2	2	4	7	3
Mandaón	36	1	18	4	3	1	1	5	4
Masbate	368	28	60	78	50	54	50	58	18
Milagros	127	4	16	29	16	21	9	28	8
Mobó	50	6	13	7	2	8	6	9	5
Palanas	356	3	31	74	43	71	40	81	16
Placer	47		11	5	9	5	4	8	5
Pulanduta	80		16	13	7	8	10	13	13
San Agustín	81	15	41	14	6	4	3	6	7
San Fernando	171	37	54	10	9	15	16	42	25
San Jacinto	70	29	37	1	5	5	2	6	14
San Pascual	30	6	14	7	4	1		2	2
Usón	144	14	50	12	5	16	12	23	26
Mindoro	2,466	270	767	400	288	263	214	352	182
Abra de Ílog	12	3	5		2	1	1	1	2
Bulalácao	51	9	23	1	1	4	4	10	8
Calapán	761	79	233	129	88	81	64	100	66
Looc	52	15	24	7	2	4	2	6	7
Lubang	183	39	114	31	10	6	8	8	6
Mambúrao	32		6	2	3		2	12	7
Mangarín	37	5	11	5		2	5	3	11
Nauján	829	66	183	158	127	120	82	116	43
Palúan	58	9	17	7	4	6	9	6	9
Pinamalayan	183	15	47	19	28	21	15	39	14
Polá	173	30	66	29	19	13	13	29	4
Puerto Galera	95		38	12	4	5	9	22	5

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Misamis	9,038	689	2,656	1,489	922	1,205	1,028	1,264	474
Agusan	82	2	15	10	8	14	7	24	4
Alubijid	157		38	35	17	22	20	15	10
Balingasag	371	40	116	53	44	45	38	60	15
Cagayán	488	56	121	103	53	57	51	58	45
Catarmán	263		60	36	39	42	46	26	14
Gingóog	304	5	52	37	49	68	49	46	3
Iligan	174	20	68	28	19	17	14	22	6
Initao	191	6	30	38	26	24	33	32	8
Iponan	262	25	67	56	32	23	38	31	15
Jasaán	161	15	55	22	14	20	13	28	9
Jiménez	1,066	114	349	167	96	123	97	150	84
Lagonlong	160	13	34	15	29	15	32	30	5
Langaran	779		234	134	58	129	112	88	24
Loculan	356		122	51	33	51	39	42	18
Mahinog	231	16	73	40	31	21	23	34	9
Mambájao	736	190	283	70	72	97	75	89	50
Misamis	310		91	69	32	23	26	49	20
Opol	225	13	42	55	27	29	25	40	7
Oroquieta	1,650	156	558	258	124	217	165	253	75
Sagay	226		48	62	23	32	26	28	7
Salay	42	2	7	9	5	4	6	10	1
Salvador	232		86	36	19	27	21	20	23
Santa Ana	147		33	26	20	21	17	22	8
Tagoloan	130		27	22	22	19	21	13	6
Talisayan	295	16	47	57	30	65	34	54	8
Negros Occidental	24,461	2,125	7,150	4,981	2,345	3,309	2,409	2,906	1,361
Bacolod	1,712	160	496	323	145	258	178	229	83
Bago	981	99	346	181	76	107	104	106	61
Binalbagan	481	17	125	120	46	76	40	60	14
Cádiz	746	106	217	108	70	120	80	106	45
Calatrava	163	32	61	11	10	16	25	29	11
Cavancalan	830	30	163	177	87	136	94	130	43
Escalante	675	52	158	159	81	106	80	57	34
Eustaquio Lopez	284	34	83	48	27	38	39	40	9
Granada	324	6	60	81	26	53	43	41	20
Guiljungan	411		91	99	48	66	37	52	18
Guimbalaon	266	10	60	59	19	35	33	36	24
Ilog	689	41	178	158	81	104	73	68	27
Isabela	978	102	351	170	97	130	81	100	49
Isiú	106	4	28	20	11	12	8	18	9
Jimamailan	669	44	133	155	65	100	90	99	27
Jinigaran	1,608	139	466	334	167	213	149	184	95
La Carlota	1,335	145	435	248	122	179	110	170	71
La Castellana	497	53	160	87	61	56	51	53	29
Máao	441	51	149	87	38	53	32	61	21
Manapla	448	53	121	62	48	73	51	72	21
Murcia	307	14	79	75	31	33	33	44	12
Pontevedra	1,313	122	395	305	106	170	115	146	76
Pulupandan	453	30	121	127	40	59	32	47	27
Sagay	300	43	72	48	40	46	35	39	20
San Carlos	170	48	71	23	14	18	19	16	9
San Enrique	727	30	197	215	60	90	59	78	28
Saravia	1,131	60	344	224	114	142	113	126	68
Silay	1,795	202	622	373	160	232	163	169	76
Soledad	391	51	137	77	32	47	37	37	24
Suay	391	22	90	101	37	47	41	51	24
Súmag	449	23	113	91	55	54	57	58	21
Talisay	1,691	153	476	279	189	225	168	201	153
Valladolid	1,208	101	402	273	99	138	94	115	87
Victorias	491	48	150	83	43	77	45	68	25
Negros Oriental	5,972	836	1,809	850	645	712	561	931	464
Amblán	199	26	60	27	20	28	20	23	21
Ayuquitan	207	23	56	21	29	30	17	50	4
Bacón	459	95	180	69	46	36	32	60	36
Bais	459	42	89	103	74	73	38	57	25
Bayauan	93	13	25	13	11	18	13	9	4
Canoan	84	4	17	18	5	9	15	9	11
Dauin	387	80	130	35	34	47	46	60	35

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Negros Oriental—Con.									
Dumaguete	736	110	252	98	65	72	66	123	60
Guiljugan	230	33	73	29	37	30	21	28	12
Jimalalud	88		42	11	11	10	3	10	1
Larena	89	20	36	7	5	12	5	18	6
Lazi	107	35	52	7	4	10	11	13	10
Libertad	102	13	22	10	20	19	15	15	1
Manjúyod	189	17	32	26	26	31	20	39	15
María	60	19	26	5	2	2	9	7	9
Nueva Valencia	233	48	87	22	16	20	23	45	20
San Juan	108	13	46	12	3	3	11	22	11
Siatón	185	20	55	8	11	19	27	45	20
Sibulan	394	60	110	53	42	54	39	75	21
Siquijor	180	29	52	20	22	29	9	29	19
Tanjay	922	72	238	208	118	101	68	116	73
Tayasan	114	18	44	19	14	11	10	10	6
Tolong	31	7	11		4	4	4	8	
Zamboanguita	316	39	74	29	26	44	39	60	44
Nueva Écija	8,487	1,502	3,081	1,354	770	1,029	704	954	595
Aliaga	691	160	270	108	51	88	48	80	46
Bongabón	182	33	85	10	11	26	12	25	13
Cabanatúan	585	109	190	82	58	80	61	74	40
Cabiao	578	107	230	93	46	60	35	60	54
Carranglán	59	5	25	8	1	4	5	11	5
Cuyapó	956	150	377	139	100	116	74	76	74
Gapán	896	155	290	153	89	111	69	114	70
Jaén	346	61	116	55	28	46	38	42	21
Licab	368	92	155	52	30	46	29	34	22
Lupao	40	10	20	4	3	4	1	5	3
Nampicuan	263	46	154	26	13	20	14	32	4
Pantabangán	56	19	28	5	4	3	3	8	5
Peñaranda	299	49	99	61	39	34	21	30	15
Puncán	12		4	1		2	3		2
San Antonio	521	80	151	117	47	67	39	78	22
San Isidro	871	181	322	124	91	107	80	84	63
San José	135	44	62	19	12	10	7	10	15
San Juan de Guimba	239	26	103	31	17	16	22	33	17
San Leonardo	584	80	191	130	51	62	56	62	32
Santa Rosa	210	24	59	35	23	26	22	26	19
Santo Domingo	187	8	32	31	29	35	22	21	17
Talavera	134	23	40	15	6	23	17	14	19
Zaragoza	275	40	78	55	21	43	26	35	17
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	131	425	182	138	147	99	167	70
Aritao	102		32	24	7	9	8	18	4
Bagábag	112	2	45	18	12	10	11	15	1
Bambang	238		29	32	41	60	33	38	5
Bayombong	225	32	107	41	18	18	7	21	13
Dúpax	191	26	55	26	30	19	17	29	15
Solano	360	71	157	41	30	31	23	46	32
Pampanga	14,383	2,630	5,756	2,251	1,188	1,535	1,108	1,558	987
Ángeles	431	147	242	45	13	30	29	47	25
Apálit	771	145	298	120	75	74	61	94	49
Aráyat	864	142	307	142	72	117	68	101	57
Bacolor	1,181	269	535	175	86	123	83	107	72
Betis	361	61	120	56	43	38	21	49	34
Candaba	565	41	176	92	58	62	53	77	47
Floridablanca	623	168	295	77	50	80	40	42	39
Guagua	467	111	157	66	48	51	41	51	53
Lubao	2,003	289	674	369	212	248	139	239	122
Mabalácat	201	72	101	25	9	17	16	16	17
Macabebe	1,263	194	476	252	103	128	94	106	104
Magalang	373	144	198	26	14	26	37	36	36
México	581	119	276	84	44	44	35	66	32
Minalin	495	48	197	80	33	44	57	61	23
Pórac	490	45	225	59	22	53	51	58	22
San Fernando	483	146	235	39	33	41	43	50	42
San Luis	582	49	218	95	48	74	42	54	51
San Miguel	417	78	179	74	39	37	23	34	31

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Pampanga—Cont'd.									
San Simón	225		94	32	11	27	18	29	14
Santa Ana	310	70	115	57	19	32	24	50	13
Santa Rita	500	93	209	73	41	43	35	60	39
Santo Tomás	206	51	108	19	13	13	16	21	16
Sexmoán	991	148	321	194	102	133	82	110	49
Pangasinán	24,701	3,153	8,940	3,787	2,401	2,826	1,819	2,903	2,025
Aguilar	288	49	112	28	28	37	18	44	21
Alava	131		11	54	12	24	8	17	5
Alcalá	531	103	293	59	30	49	19	34	47
Asingan	595	85	233	80	56	55	50	71	50
Balungao	174	31	75	20	6	20	8	29	16
Bautista	446	68	169	66	48	56	39	53	15
Bayambang	610	88	238	66	55	69	33	84	65
Binalonan	889	143	346	134	70	96	60	107	76
Binmaley	1,189	114	332	184	143	157	120	174	79
Calasiao	1,321	174	433	205	124	159	121	180	99
Dagupan	1,852	151	604	353	182	193	153	222	145
Lingayén	869	144	311	122	72	92	72	115	85
Magaldán	1,502	142	492	257	153	163	119	168	150
Malasiqui	985	128	349	144	104	123	62	101	102
Manáoag	974	117	352	162	106	102	60	118	74
Mangatarém	627	104	232	78	62	81	41	74	59
Mapandan	219	5	72	33	27	26	20	23	18
Natividad	227	14	56	49	30	33	26	25	8
Pozorubio	606	92	225	97	59	73	29	76	47
Rosales	434	111	206	38	38	37	15	53	47
Salasa	738	44	178	148	78	96	65	92	81
San Carlos	1,856	191	588	343	197	245	130	214	139
San Fabián	804	63	222	124	91	112	83	108	64
San Isidro	255	34	91	44	24	30	21	24	21
San Jacinto	380	49	134	55	45	48	30	50	18
San Manuel	320	42	129	46	40	24	18	37	26
San Nicolás	328	57	126	39	28	56	20	42	17
San Quintin	456	71	205	54	32	48	26	46	45
Santa Bárbara	743	75	215	103	112	117	52	87	57
Santa María	404	45	192	59	35	33	24	35	26
Santo Tomás	156	11	60	28	13	10	14	16	15
Sual	137	27	57	17	9	11	11	18	14
Tayug	559	104	258	52	42	47	28	63	69
Umingan	454	64	165	62	36	40	55	52	44
Urbiztondo	816	72	292	133	89	110	66	77	49
Urdaneta	1,378	213	623	212	106	125	79	128	105
Villasis	448	128	264	39	19	29	24	46	27
Paragua	611	41	120	68	75	85	96	121	46
Areceli	219		11	35	42	38	42	44	7
Cagayancillo	33	10	18		1	2	2	4	6
Corón	65	2	12	7	2	6	8	22	8
Cuyo	130	28	43	11	6	9	17	23	21
Taytay	164	1	36	15	24	30	27	28	4
Paragua Sur[1]	53	10	15	4	4	6	9	13	2
Puerto Princesa	51	10	15	4	2	6	9	13	2
Rizal	11,883	1,808	4,086	1,537	1,039	1,491	1,096	1,726	908
Angono	259	27	79	39	27	30	31	42	11
Antipolo	275	50	90	20	32	34	25	45	29
Barás	139	28	52	27	11	13	8	21	7
Binangonan	804	1	326	102	80	91	47	114	44
Bosoboso	23	1	6	3	1	1	4	6	2
Cainta	217		80	41	12	16	30	30	8
Caloocan	223		63	27	32	44	20	32	5
Cardona	269	13	52	70	46	24	32	28	17
Jalajala	221	18	53	72	14	21	18	25	18
Las Piñas	116	63	63	3	7	15	8	11	9
Malibay	68	12	15	6	8	11	9	15	4

[1] Includes 2 deaths not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Rizal—Continued.									
Mariquina	600	71	182	87	73	81	53	73	51
Montalbán	79	9	40	8	2	3	5	14	7
Mórong	315	59	102	50	34	40	25	49	15
Muntinlupa	350	54	94	47	29	60	41	61	18
Navotas	1,165	291	475	118	76	126	136	114	120
Novaliches	88	10	19	15	6	11	13	18	6
Parañaque	478	80	168	46	42	48	34	72	68
Pásay	873	224	343	98	70	108	69	128	57
Pásig	929	195	328	106	60	118	94	142	81
Pateros	305	33	83	53	21	51	40	49	8
Pililla	181		40	29	15	33	24	28	12
Quisao	77		16	20	2	11	8	13	7
San Felipe Nery	450	171	218	35	26	66	23	55	27
San Juan del Monte	103	19	27	13	10	13	15	16	9
San Mateo	182	46	76	22	10	18	10	24	22
San Pedro Macatí	220		91	24	12	27	21	37	8
Taguig	427		125	51	37	64	34	87	29
Tambóbong	1,596	276	519	197	149	204	159	228	140
Tanay	336		126	47	28	48	19	52	16
Taytay	404	48	117	53	53	42	27	63	49
Tercsa	111	9	18	8	14	19	14	34	4
Romblón	1,422	270	565	151	118	135	110	218	125
Badajoz	116	20	41	9	11	15	8	21	11
Bantón	232	21	88	45	21	16	14	29	19
Cajidiocan	78	13	24	7	6	14	8	13	6
Corcuera	46	1	27	2	1	4	3	3	6
Despujols	65		42	5	2	4	1	8	3
Looc	99	29	41	6	4	9	10	15	14
Magallanes	78	19	31	7	7	4	6	12	11
Odiongan	242	54	84	26	30	21	14	43	24
Romblón	340	97	140	37	30	38	32	43	20
San Fernando	63	5	25	5	4	6	8	10	5
Santa Fé	63	11	22	2	2	4	6	21	6
Sámar	13,614	254	3,327	2,880	1,427	1,550	1,388	2,314	728
Almagro	58		23	9	3	10	1	11	1
Balañgiga	198		7	61	32	27	26	38	7
Basey	852	31	146	200	105	114	101	142	44
Bobón	197		29	36	29	26	31	37	9
Borongan	428	52	161	89	27	29	37	58	27
Calbáyog	450	19	158	84	53	42	37	56	20
Calbiga	475		178	79	50	49	29	77	13
Cápul	45	13	23	4	1	2	1	10	4
Catarman	204	24	56	22	21	17	23	35	30
Catbalogan	289	8	61	74	34	40	24	41	15
Catúbig	724		259	143	83	55	51	81	52
Gándara	715		65	118	93	106	103	173	57
Guiuan	485	1	23	113	67	89	72	106	15
Hernani	205		47	37	17	29	26	46	3
Jiabong	280	5	91	72	22	23	39	26	7
La Granja	65		24	10	6	10	5	5	5
Lanang	129		25	34	14	19	14	16	7
Laoang	744	46	134	91	79	89	71	191	89
Lavezares	50		30	5	6	3	3	1	2
Mercedes	157		20	41	18	27	16	22	13
Mondragón	78		2	14	7	15	14	22	4
Motiong	414		113	96	35	56	53	50	11
Oquendo	183		22	27	21	25	24	49	15
Orás	309	2	56	70	35	32	34	62	20
Palápag	200		62	35	13	20	10	38	22
Pambujan	331		44	64	21	48	68	68	18
Paranas	720	9	167	220	82	71	57	95	28
Páric	296		90	62	30	26	27	50	11
Pinabacdáo	17		6	3	4	1		3	
Quinapundan	141		6	33	26	14	19	41	2
Salcedo	263		38	41	18	29	51	71	15
San Antonio	38		19	7	1	2	1	4	4
San Julián	430	14	183	108	25	25	21	45	23
San Sebastián	191		54	58	20	27	12	17	3
Santa Margarita	329		63	75	36	40	24	73	18
Santa Rita	100		10	17	18	16	16	21	2

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Sámar—Continued.									
Santo Niño	45	1	15	14	2	6	2	5	1
Súlat	499		117	82	49	50	53	134	14
Tarangnán	549	10	150	114	64	69	52	69	31
Tubig	292		86	35	17	42	24	69	19
Villareal	150		58	24	16	11	17	21	3
Weyler	456	1	164	125	38	31	32	47	19
Zumárraga	833	18	242	234	89	88	67	88	25
Siassi	2						1	1	
Siassi	2						1	1	
Sorsogón	4,380	1,364	2,134	346	311	395	252	470	472
Bacón	337	101	149	23	34	41	17	29	44
Barcelona	237	107	136	7	12	19	12	23	28
Bulan	442	182	237	24	19	35	31	57	39
Bulusan	318	98	173	21	13	14	11	41	45
Casiguran	293	67	102	29	27	46	19	22	48
Castilla	124		51	20	10	10	7	16	10
Donsol	245	35	110	21	21	23	10	38	22
Gúbat	620	303	398	19	43	37	26	57	40
Irocín	329	114	187	24	19	20	12	33	34
Jubán	208	62	84	24	20	18	13	26	23
Magallanes	125	35	52	3	14	13	10	25	8
Matnog	64	24	27	6	6	8	2	4	11
Pilar	333	78	152	54	17	30	25	31	24
Santa Magdalena	88	16	33	5	9	5	6	8	22
Sorsogón	617	142	243	66	47	76	51	60	74
Surigao	3,304	234	886	565	363	409	367	505	209
Anao-ao	90		6	20	11	11	18	18	6
Bacuag	100	33	48	12	9	12	5	7	7
Bislig	15		3		2	3	4	1	2
Butuan	584	19	65	160	97	76	51	102	33
Cabarbaran	184		43	31	17	34	30	23	6
Cabúntog	28		10	1	3	2	3	4	5
Cantilan	190		49	35	20	16	17	33	20
Carrascal	47	6	24	1	3	2	2	12	3
Claver	100	23	39	19	14	7	5	8	8
Cortés	9	1	6	1			1	1	
Dapá	82	24	44	4	3	5	6	11	9
Dinágat	95		19	22	7	10	14	19	4
Gigáquit	115		44	8	11	7	11	22	12
Hinatúan	49	2	16	6	4	6	8	6	3
Jabonga	23		2	5	2	4	3	6	1
La Paz	40		17	5	3	2	2	6	5
Lanuza	51	1	15	8	8	7	5	4	4
Liangá	63		15	10	3	12	2	18	3
Lingig	10		2			2	1	4	1
Loreto	51		25	7	3	2	3	6	5
Maínit	123		24	28	12	13	19	24	3
Nasípit	87		5	17	17	20	16	12	
Nonoc	33		14	4	4	4	2	5	
Numancia	101	12	29	15	10	5	14	19	9
Placer	88	7	40	5	4	12	8	13	6
Sapao	49		16	6	4	4	5	9	5
Surigao	396	85	138	64	34	54	35	46	25
Taganaan	56	19	21	4	4	6	6	5	10
Tago	129	2	57	16	15	11	11	12	7
Talacogon	92		15	17	8	16	20	15	1
Tándag	33		13	2	3	3	4	4	4
Tigao	16		10	2			3	1	
Túbay	50				3	19	16	12	
Veruela	125		12	30	25	22	17	17	2
Tárlac	7,088	1,423	3,054	903	586	743	524	762	516
Anao	91	23	50	9	6	11	2	7	6
Bambán	140	34	62	20	12	13	11	18	4
Camiling	1,288	296	645	185	85	100	86	113	74
Capas	208	71	115	31	8	12	12	12	18
Concepción	600	189	275	51	36	74	49	69	46

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Tárlac—Continued.									
Gerona	635	119	287	72	41	63	56	47	69
La Paz	254	53	98	21	18	28	28	39	22
Moncada	609	124	310	65	45	56	38	57	38
Moriones	94		27	10	18	11	9	13	6
Murcia	67	22	28	8	5	4	5	13	4
O'Donnell	68	17	37	6	2	5	3	14	1
Paniqui	756	143	348	104	51	70	35	81	67
Pura	182	27	76	30	13	19	14	16	14
San Clemente	63	6	28	7	3	4	8	8	5
Santa Ignacia	79	11	25	11	9	5	6	16	7
Tárlac	803	185	361	73	67	97	64	87	54
Victoria	1,151	103	282	200	167	171	98	152	81
Tawi Tawi	2	1	1			1			
Bonñgao	2	1	1			1			
Tayabas	9,418	1,542	3,213	1,122	915	956	848	1,546	818
Alabat	116	23	40	11	9	10	11	20	15
Atimonan	446	152	200	42	25	39	38	66	36
Baler	51	4	21	4	4	5	5	10	2
Bondoc	82	9	35	7	4	6	6	10	14
Calauag	143	40	61	11	6	15	9	22	19
Casiguran	97	4	41	33	3	4	2	7	7
Catanauan	183	59	83	8	17	14	8	28	25
Guinayañgan	195	38	87	17	12	15	20	23	21
Gumacá	284	59	93	24	27	25	26	51	38
Infanta	140	43	68	10	7	15	6	19	15
López	470	94	152	35	25	25	36	122	75
Lucbán	539	128	256	35	27	40	26	90	65
Lucena	589	10	147	98	75	86	62	83	38
Macalelón	657		179	113	95	75	58	89	48
Maubán	750	245	327	53	53	71	68	122	56
Mulanay	129	42	67	8	3	17	6	13	15
Pagbilao	380	68	110	40	64	42	42	49	33
Pitogo	644	62	117	104	106	80	80	132	25
Polillo	51		23	2		3	4	16	3
Sampáloc	70	9	29	3	7	6	8	13	4
San Narciso	114	5	51	13	5	7	12	21	5
Sariaya	704	127	216	59	83	89	80	114	63
Tayabas	841	206	322	48	74	91	109	137	60
Tiaong	1,692	107	467	338	181	169	124	283	130
Unisan	51	8	21	6	3	7	2	6	6
Zambales	6,772	696	2,634	1,220	531	671	513	724	479
Agno	417	68	193	83	21	32	21	33	34
Alaminos	420	65	141	77	38	45	32	44	43
Alós	116	15	68	25	4	4	4	3	8
Anda	305	26	67	59	29	42	34	51	23
Balincaguin	139	12	36	25	17	18	13	19	11
Bani	365	13	85	90	43	53	23	44	27
Bolinao	169	37	82	12	11	12	7	21	24
Botolan	464	37	193	50	37	60	36	64	24
Cabañgán	229	15	86	46	11	15	14	32	25
Candelaria	245	30	74	59	27	23	21	34	7
Castillejos	332	37	156	49	18	37	20	35	17
Dasol	160	2	33	40	15	19	19	24	10
Iba	175	47	108	19	7	7	11	12	11
Infanta	226	1	75	45	18	32	23	20	13
Masinloc	208	31	78	33	17	12	22	30	16
Olongapó	101	12	41	5	13	13	9	16	4
Paláuig	137	32	77	17	4	6	9	16	8
San Antonio	366	13	131	76	28	34	31	29	37
San Felipe	287	32	126	47	15	23	20	25	31
San Isidro	212	15	118	32	8	15	10	17	12
San Marcelino	261	50	137	29	20	22	22	18	13
San Narciso	665	61	315	126	43	54	39	55	33
Santa Cruz	596	39	170	137	56	69	57	65	42
Súbic	144	5	37	35	24	19	13	12	4
Zaragoza	33	1	7	4	7	5	3	5	2
Zamboanga	1,103	62	246	325	172	124	89	111	36

TABLE 4.—*Deaths at specified ages for each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Bantayán	901	184	478	158	43	62	41	64	55
Batán	362	80	183	19	33	17	22	41	47
Biliran	1,247	30	549	254	95	117	75	126	31
Bohol	10,335	783	2,884	1,834	1,203	1,191	1,014	1,394	815
Camiguín	1,456	206	464	208	165	192	170	177	80
Catanduanes	1,069	315	461	60	49	88	51	154	206
Cebú	18,955	2,637	6,304	3,004	1,941	2,050	1,684	2,697	1,275
Cuyo	130	28	43	11	6	9	17	23	21
Dinágat	146		44	29	10	12	17	25	9
Guimarás	1,302	120	308	225	130	179	128	220	112
Laguán	744	46	134	91	79	89	71	191	89
Leyte	15,383	1,386	4,745	3,224	1,691	1,909	1,313	1,617	884
Lubang	235	54	138	38	12	10	10	14	13
Luzón	248,831	37,565	93,980	37,177	21,968	26,347	19,244	30,901	19,214
Mactán	584	39	175	79	72	102	57	69	30
Marinduque	3,222	639	1,195	438	293	224	245	459	368
Masbate	1,574	88	367	276	167	220	159	258	127
Mindanao	12,572	799	3,580	2,251	1,359	1,605	1,348	1,761	668
Mindoro	2,231	216	629	362	276	253	204	338	169
Negros	29,805	2,841	8,730	5,762	2,949	3,956	2,910	3,739	1,759
Panaón	358	7	131	67	29	27	40	58	6
Panay	72,535	5,026	18,084	14,522	6,828	8,641	6,969	11,355	6,136
Panglao	516	32	81	77	70	82	45	82	79
Paragua	217	11	51	19	28	36	36	41	6
Pasijan	210	31	75	32	21	39	14	14	15
Poro	184	26	83	13	14	17	17	23	17
Romblón	340	97	140	37	30	38	32	43	20
Sámar	11,934	177	2,905	2,542	1,255	1,361	1,248	2,014	609
Siargao	260	36	99	26	20	16	28	43	28
Sibuyán	219	37	80	19	17	24	22	35	22
Siquijor	628	120	229	69	41	65	60	98	66
Tablas	585	114	230	48	49	53	39	108	58
Ticao	241	66	91	11	14	20	18	48	39

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902.*

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Philippine Islands	442,058	118,476	14,860	137,505	29,931	66	200	5,666	305	29,543	105,506
Abra	1,296	398	1	464	64	1		6		133	229
Albay	11,564	3,103	1,239	480	628		2	187	49	818	5,058
Ambos Camarines	10,872	2,634	1,189	1,144	536		1	494	1	1,312	3,561
Antique	7,411	3,181	173	827	1,306		1	19		826	1,078
Basilan	59	12		3	7					8	29
Bataán	4,479	613	3	2,252	345			29		406	831
Batangas	34,257	13,216	44	10,383	2,737	2	2	282	47	1,753	5,791
Benguet	7	4		1							2
Bohol	10,851	2,748	425	4,883	699		3	30		542	1,521
Bulacán	13,015	2,041	248	2,494	688		1	198	8	1,704	5,633
Cagayán	9,783	2,724	2,418	1,375	810		8	57		557	1,834
Cápiz	15,564	3,254	694	5,903	1,924	10	4	263	9	951	2,552
Cavite	8,983	2,073	289	1,893	885		2	87	6	766	2,982
Cebú	20,920	7,020	1,269	5,800	370	13	20	673	1	1,004	4,750
Cottabato	35	5		14	2			1		2	11
Dapitan	397	152			33					8	204
Dávao	557	256			105		3	2		28	163
Ilocos Norte	10,657	2,236	233	3,907	1,675		11	28		488	2,079
Ilocos Sur	12,694	1,214	4	8,187	712		7	13		522	2,035
Iloilo	51,153	16,572	33	21,772	1,457		5	168	49	2,031	9,066
Isabela	4,584	1,357	569	861	703	2	1	23		259	809
Joló	2	1									1
La Laguna	15,918	4,877	2	4,763	1,308		3	241	3	1,994	2,727
La Unión	8,821	1,008	449	4,647	794		4	30		353	1,536
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	386		10	10					12	31
Leyte	17,016	5,011	2,465	3,618	991	26	8	381		597	3,919
Manila city	15,223	320	29	3,428	1,122	10	53	828		1,062	8,371
Marinduque	3,222	1,466		265	195			43		252	1,001
Masbate	1,881	811	18	664	15			7		72	294
Mindoro	2,466	621	113	854	266			66		139	407
Misamis	9,038	4,961		2,386	265		3	190		361	872
Negros Occidental	24,461	3,220	17	12,710	1,460		2	72	4	1,392	5,584
Negros Oriental	5,972	2,135	77	1,875	235		8	92		492	1,058
Nueva Ecija	8,487	2,553	121	1,642	783		5	75	66	724	2,518
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	511	1	433	20			1		60	202
Pampanga	14,383	3,247	127	2,672	1,095		1	60	7	1,382	5,792
Pangasinán	24,701	6,531	104	9,536	1,373	1	22	86	22	1,907	5,119
Paragua	611	143		185	39			18		39	187
Paragua Sur	53	17			5			1		8	22
Rizal	11,883	1,648	148	3,370	873		3	187	20	1,172	4,462
Romblón	1,422	531		164	85		2	33		180	427
Sámar	13,614	3,913	1,789	4,226	1,011		9	235		326	2,105
Siassi	2							1		1	
Sorsogón	4,380	998	82	310	286		1	92		391	2,220
Surigao	3,304	1,200	35	1,142	106		1	62		216	542
Tárlac	7,088	2,453	55	1,464	225		1	34	13	654	2,189
Tawi Tawi	2				1						1
Tayabas	9,418	3,501	1	1,569	885		1	254		1,077	2,130
Zambales	6,772	1,398	396	2,180	772	1	2	16		537	1,470
Zamboanga	1,103	202		749	25			1		25	101
Abra	1,296	398	1	464	64	1		6		133	229
Bangued	436	86		204	8					28	110
Bucay	71	32			4					6	29
Dolores	124	59	1	13	5			4		20	22
La Paz	58	35		17						6	
Pidigan	152	35		90	6					13	8
Pilar	36	14		3	5					2	12
San Gregorio	52	14		12	1					13	12
San José	41	22		1	2	1				12	3
San Juan	86	20		49						6	11
San Quintin	34	4			14					6	10
Tayum	102	64		7	8					14	9
Villavieja	104	13		68	11			2		7	3
Albay	11,564	3,103	1,239	480	628		2	187	49	818	5,058
Albay	495	138	3		8			7		27	312
Bacacay	432	136	93		6		1	1		51	147
Bagamanoc	35	17								1	17

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Albay—Cont'd.											
Barás	96	60						12		4	20
Bató	358	12			35			24		36	251
Calolbon	128	24	4		3					15	82
Camálig	669	160	98	56	23			3		18	311
Caramoran	37	14			2					3	18
Daraga	967	526	69		15					55	302
Guinobatan	1,269	554	119	34	80			1	49	120	312
Jovellar	540	308	101		3			1		19	108
Legaspi	415	86	13		18			10		20	268
Libog	198	36	48		7			1		9	97
Libón	122	42		2	6					14	58
Ligao	1,057	220	53	55	65			2		98	564
Malilipot	249	31	58		6					25	129
Malínao	1,060	97	128	138	26			60		52	559
Manito	49	3		1	3			2		2	38
Oás	790	171	25	40	160					64	330
Pandán	59	11			1			5		5	37
Payo	60	10			1					11	38
Polangui	448	81	103	53	37					28	146
Rapurapu	50	12			2					5	31
Tabaco	1,384	240	276	67	69			33		86	613
Tiuí	301	28	48	34	18		1	7		25	140
Viga	84	20			4			18			42
Virac	212	66			30					25	91
Ambos Camarines	10,872	2,634	1,189	1,144	536		1	494	1	1,312	3,561
Baao	437	99	7	156	22					58	95
Basod	93	38	25		2			2		11	15
Bató	147	28		22	3					20	74
Bombón	174	79	3	23	7			1		14	47
Buhi	382	65	131	47	10					62	67
Bula	122	28	56	1	2					9	26
Calabanga	206	82	5	50	5			1		20	43
Capalonga	25	13			2			2		6	2
Caramoan	174	45	33		1			8		24	63
Dáet	582	148	11	68	37		1	24		85	208
Gaínza	159	27	21	2	9			4		31	65
Goa	652	86	84	1	21					47	413
Indán	390	193	13	1	6			5		47	125
Iriga	610	161	139	53	18			2		82	155
Labó	253	106	7		8			61		36	35
Lagonoy	301	51	24	6	32			2		30	156
Libmanan	533	70	19	103	10			2		118	211
Lupi	22	9								10	3
Magárao	416	57		181	20			12		28	118
Mambúlao	54	25	2					1		15	11
Milaor	294	39	31	22	16			30		38	118
Minalabag	146	27	4	3	29			4		20	59
Nabua	856	201	124	211	24			3	1	111	181
Nueva Cáceres	843	216	23	30	68			68		105	333
Pamplona	137	23	3		20					27	64
Paracale	158	64		1	12			5		22	54
Pasacao	43	18		11	2			1		3	8
Pili	76	24	1	12	3			5		8	23
Quipayo	94	32			42			5		6	9
Ragay	176	83		17	19			6		6	45
Sagñay	379	80	95	13	4			31		33	123
San Fernando	106	12	3	34	1			4		19	33
San José	486	40	62	2	9			52		43	278
San Vicente	119	47			5			14		20	33
Sipócot	36	15		1	3			4		3	10
Siroma	38	6	18					1		1	12
Talísay	348	184		63	2					33	66
Tigaon	655	93	182	3	55			127		51	144
Tinambac	150	20	63	7	7			7		10	36
Antique	7,411	3,181	173	827	1,306		1	19		826	1,078
Anini-y	202	28		67	21					27	59
Antique	542	369	9	62	33					41	28
Barbaza	72	11			28					15	18

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Antique—Con.											
Bugasón	354	83	14		46		1			97	113
Caritan	147	55	5		49					14	24
Culasi	363	58		38	107			1		48	111
Dao	523	116	1	170	60			1		60	115
Egaña	384	303	2	8	19			3		37	12
Guijisan	154	24		1	71			1		17	40
Guintás	269	132	35	5	19					25	53
Lauaan	39	12		1	6					11	9
Pandan	469	145		20	111			3		80	110
Patnongón	334	147			73					44	70
San José de Buenavista	449	58	5	215	58			1		54	58
San Pedro	449	95	12	150	28					99	65
San Remigio	306	143	3	24	51					54	31
Sebaste	551	505			25			8		9	4
Sibalom	1,493	793	65	66	437			1		44	87
Tibiao	134	39			22					23	50
Valderrama	177	65	22		42					27	21
Basilan	59	12		3	7					8	29
Isabela de Basilan	59	12		3	7					8	29
Bataán	4,479	613	3	2,252	345			29		406	831
Abúcay	426	35		218	13			1		39	120
Bagác	177	32		131						13	1
Balanga	765	123	1	356	84					49	152
Dinalupijan	226	53		69	6			8		30	60
Hermosa	122	60		31						14	17
Mabatan	95	17		21	3			1		26	27
Mariveles	101	35		27	7			2		21	9
Morón	186	56		69	6			6		28	21
Orani	850	51		490	92			2		60	155
Orión	823	56		556	64			4		36	107
Pilar	266	56		90	28			2		39	51
Sámal	442	39	2	194	42			3		51	111
Batangas	34,257	13,216	44	10,383	2,737	2	2	282	47	1,753	5,791
Balayán	754	141		370	22			17	5	67	132
Batangas	4,221	2,127		947	271			70	5	170	631
Bauan	2,854	1,266		1,041	251		1	20		18	257
Calacá	445	250		88	30			5		35	37
Calatagán	735	97	5	619	2			2		4	6
Cuenca	841	254		391	71			23		44	58
Ibaán	1,059	499		454	2					94	10
Lemery	1,251	215	1	640	62			9	18	43	263
Liang	346	58	22	239	4	1	1			11	10
Lipá	6,903	3,018		1,493	641			39		348	1,364
Lobo	805	703		1	33			5	2	16	45
Nasugbú	1,075	371	11	13	407	1		7		70	195
Rosario	864	275		365	47			23	5	47	102
San José	1,061	515		353	72			6		47	68
San Juan de Bocboc	3,276	743	1	891	244			10		153	1,234
San Luis	693	211		385	20			3	4	35	35
Santo Tomás	1,248	557		188	104			3		130	266
Taal	1,971	493	1	910	60			18	8	171	310
Talisay	700	189	3	459	14			2		12	21
Tanauan	2,086	747		437	254			3		187	458
Taysán	803	422		90	109			16		18	148
Tuy	266	65		9	17			1		33	141
Benguet	7	4		1							2
Kabayan	1			1							
La Trinidad	6	4									2
Bohol	10,851	2,748	425	4,883	699		3	30		542	1,521
Alburquerque	238	94		69	58		1				16
Anda	98	35		25	19					8	11
Antequera	149	12	1	28	25			2		21	60

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Bohol—Cont'd.											
Baclayón	350	87		155	18					33	57
Balilijan	63	23			4					14	22
Batuanán	50	28		5							17
Bilar	240	131		35	3					36	35
Calape	768	109		486	45		1			26	101
Candijay	250	68		146	15					8	13
Carmen	233	168		12	2						51
Catigbian	69	44		9	5			1		4	6
Corella	145	7	2	77	3					24	32
Cortés	209	14		105	62			2		6	20
Dauis	365	13		288	4			2		8	50
Dimiao	249	92	27	38	10					65	17
Duero	184	48		85	14					10	27
García Hernández	97	66			14			3		13	1
Guindulman	478	136	2	242	55					23	20
Inabanga	870	304	34	360	22					6	144
Ipil	95	46			36					2	11
Jagna	289	119		52	20			1		42	55
Jetafe	216	38	39	122	2					1	14
Lila	113	46	29	8						11	19
Loay	307	85		149	62						11
Loboc	577	141		326	32					15	63
Loón	959		107	561	55			4		7	225
Maribojoc	570	8	3	341	65		1	7		46	99
Panglao	151	4	3	67	10					26	41
Sevilla	156	46		20	16					17	57
Sierra Bullones	94	93									1
Tagbilaran	472	29		307	5			3		28	100
Talibón	268	99	31	119						2	17
Tubigon	1,100	431	65	517	3			1		19	64
Ubay	208	33	27	114	8			4		4	18
Valencia	171	51	55	15	7					17	26
Bulacán	13,015	2,041	248	2,494	688		1	198	8	1,704	5,633
Angat	409	98	1	99	65			16	3	37	90
Baliuag	979	130		100	94		1	14	5	135	500
Barasoain	446	57		41	27			7		61	253
Bigaá	535	140		42	8			6		75	264
Bocaue	515	30	24	119	25			10		70	237
Bulacán	297	30	1	54	2			3		56	151
Bustos	348	76		84	12					36	140
Calumpit	739	134	4	321	5			5		91	179
Guiguinto	228	31	4	57	11			3		27	95
Hagonoy	961	109	44	40	50			4		132	582
Malolos	620	65	34	68	41			12		123	277
Marilao	270	43	2	38	42					19	126
Meycauayán	758	188		69	94			21		87	299
Norzagaray	331	80		85	11			1		42	112
Obando	723	89	2	146	51			11		159	265
Paombong	625	81	127	124	12			9		66	206
Polo	398	79	4	112	13			16		40	134
Pulilan	499	101		114	42			8		73	161
Quingua	522	18		75	14			4		62	349
San Ildefonso	255	97		39	2			6		31	80
San José	130	9		43	11			6		15	46
San Miguel	986	121		455	13			1		64	332
San Rafael	300	24		74	29			15		31	127
Santa Isabel	333	122		39	2			10		48	112
Santa María	808	89	1	56	12			10		124	516
Cagayán	9,783	2,724	2,418	1,375	810		8	57		557	1,834
Abulug	441	59	49	61	79					32	161
Alcalá	382	98	10	61	44		1	1		15	152
Amulung	269	147	35	24	20					19	24
Aparri	1,172	102		423	75			2		47	523
Baggao	196	82	10		23			1		5	75
Buguey	114	42	17	5				3		8	39
Calayan	33	12									21
Camalaniugan	302	74	8	71	17		1	3		34	94
Claveria	248	32		40	19			13		25	119
Cordoba	123	38	74	10						1	

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Cagayán—Con.											
Enrile	465	108	274	25	27			3		21	7
Gattaran	137	49	14	48	3					8	15
Iguig	267	199	31	15	2					5	15
Isbayat	24	14								7	3
Lalloc	435	123	14	182	18		1	2		17	78
Malaueg	140	57		29	50					4	
Mauanan	88	32		39	5			3		4	5
Nassiping	67	22		12	9					10	14
Pamplona	135	51	1	6	14			1		19	43
Peña Blanca	515	167	247	17	7			8		23	46
Piat	258	127	35	70	7					7	12
San Carlos, or Magátao	125	25		50	12		3			12	23
San José, or Ibanag	114	48		20	11					18	17
San Vicente, or Saptán	74	17			5					5	47
Sanchez Mira	95	62			6					14	13
Santo Domingo, or Basco	123	26			26		1			14	56
Santo Niño	199	59	54	32	9					7	38
Solana	772	287	371	5	45			3		17	44
Tuao	595	208	194	130	10		1	3		34	15
Tuguegarao	1,875	357	980		267			11		125	135
Cápiz	15,564	3,254	694	5,903	1,924	10	4	263	9	951	2,552
Balete	151	45	1	14	23			23		11	34
Banga	572	87		122	90			75		39	159
Batán	684	140		290	31					69	154
Buruanga	132	44			44		2			25	17
Calibo	1,257	168	2	680	152			22		117	121
Cápiz	2,668	329	215	1,165	204		1	44	7	139	564
Casanayan	270	43	2	148	19	10				13	35
Cuartero	114	50	2	8	26					14	14
Dao	343	53	22	69	75				2	19	103
Dumálag	245	81	31	47	22					24	40
Dumarao	136	19	1	18	25					21	52
Ibajay	904	72	1	537	97			6		52	139
Ivisan	440	82	16	171	11					10	150
Jagnaya	33	28			1					2	2
Jamindán	51	7			9			7		9	19
Jimeno	342	197	1	78	37					2	27
Lezo	324	90		95	20			19		19	81
Libacao	175	119	14	25	3					8	6
Loctugan	228	82	6	81	22					10	27
Maayon	142	34	28	51	10					5	14
Macato	731	327	5	354	28					7	10
Madalag	126	69	14		7					1	35
Malinao	996	414		153	292			18		9	110
Mambúsao	592	91	8	214	138					51	90
Nabas	265	5		118	82					59	1
Numancia	524	49		318	58			12		36	51
Panay	933	48	114	374	125			13		56	203
Panitan	415	114	27	78	107					25	64
Pilar	210	16	3	133	17					19	22
Pontevedra	795	145	144	268	78			11		36	113
Sapián	162	51		88				7		10	6
Sigma	325	31	37	103	56		1	6		30	61
Tangalan	237	93		103	15					3	23
Tapás	42	36								1	5
Cavite	8,983	2,073	289	1,893	885		2	87	6	766	2,982
Alfonso	437	150		17	79			3	5	13	170
Amadeo	251	56		135	4					12	44
Bacoor	600	62	1	144	66			5		57	265
Bailén	199	60		98	19						22
Carmona	371	206		10	7		1	5		28	114
Cavite	192	7		47	11			2		29	96
Cavite Viejo	537	21	46	154	33			3		55	225
Corregidor Island	27	3		3				2		8	11
Imus	881	108		277	132			3		67	294
Indang	446	189	5	31	33			10		28	150
La Caridad	367	20	4	78	103					19	143

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Cavite—Cont'd.											
Magallanes	333	100	26	68	18			2		14	105
Maragondong	295	16	4	87	1			1		8	178
Méndez Núñez	286	156		34	35			2		19	40
Naic	738	40		208	56			10		57	367
Noveleta	121	10	13	37	5					8	48
Pérez Dasmariñas	370	131	11	89	15			10		36	78
Rosario	253	48	7	29	53			7		39	70
San Francisco de Malabón	641	257	46	104	28			8		82	116
San Roque	372	23	55	79	22		1	4	1	68	119
Santa Cruz de Malabón	566	200	53		73			8		65	167
Silang	545	168	1	116	79			2		54	125
Ternate	155	42	17	48	13						35
Cebú	20,920	7,020	1,269	5,800	370	13	20	673	1	1,004	4,750
Alcántara	103	34		32						17	20
Alcoy	105	29									76
Alegría	259	54	144							7	54
Aloguinsán	220	28	1	187	1		2				1
Argao	796	138	6	178	18					52	404
Asturias	370	126		139	32					15	58
Badián	339	86	3	200		12				16	22
Balamban	576	198		225	3					69	81
Bantayán	748	291	235	175	4					13	30
Barili	677	82	1	176	13		1	84		39	281
Bogó	318	73	188	1	21					14	21
Bolhoón	198	48	3		3					28	116
Borbón	165	62	36	10	4			7		7	39
Cárcar	899	224		377	32		2	231		25	8
Carmen	272	131	9	96	2					8	26
Catmón	250	122	68	60							
Cebú	3,113	733	65	731	86	1		263	1	119	1,114
Compostela	114	43		18	10					8	35
Consolación	207	112		67	2					7	19
Córdova	242	55	8	141			6	9		3	20
Daan-Bantayán	314	246	32	13	2					7	14
Dalaguete	644	335	34	62	33		1	3		24	152
Danao	764	421		123	10			5		27	178
Del Pilar	86	21		10	15					22	18
Dumanjug	390	140	5	213	2			3		3	24
Ginatilan	276	212	26				2			25	11
Liloan	273	100	3	68	8					28	66
Mabolo	183	39	25	66				4		17	32
Madridejos	59	10	32		3					2	12
Malabúyoc	339	167	11	92				22		5	42
Mandaue	461	39	57	136	15			2		14	198
Medellín	220	12	19	81	4					2	102
Minglanilla	384	221		140						23	
Moalbual	307	66		150			1	2		6	82
Naga	361	117		185						21	38
Nueva Cáceres	60	31						3		13	13
Opón	342	133	80	51	2		4	15		38	19
Oslob	186	10	30		3					15	128
Pardo	383	214	3	105	14			1		8	38
Pinamungajan	447	169		252				5		14	7
Poro	94	29	2		4					13	46
Ronda	234	97	3	45				1		5	83
Samboan	350	120	20	48						9	153
San Fernando	359	173	15	69						14	88
San Francisco	210	38	13	99	9					5	46
San Remigio	190	66	27	39	7			1		17	33
San Sebastián	87	28		43						5	11
Santa Fé	94	29	18	30				1		6	10
Santa Rosa	128	14	11	89				1		6	7
Santander	159	69	15	3						8	64
Siboñga	675	135		239	5					61	235
Sógod	237	153	8	66				2		5	3
Tabogón	160	61	2	85						6	6
Talísay	794	420	10	229			1	1		50	83
Toledo	300	134	1	138				3		10	14
Tuburan	309	24		16				4		3	262
Tudela	90	58		2	3					20	7

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Cottabato	35	5		14	2			1		2	11
Dapitan [1]	397	152			33					8	204
Dapitan	166	101			17					3	45
Dipólog	132										132
Ilaya	50	31			1					5	13
Lubuñgan	48	19			15						14
Dávao	557	256			105		3	2		28	163
Baganiga	62	13			39					6	4
Caraga	264	184			43					8	29
Cateel	82	29			6		2	1		8	36
Dávao	104	24			17		1	1		6	55
Matti	45	6									39
Ilocos Norte	10,657	2,236	233	3,907	1,675		11	28		488	2,079
Bacarra	793	143		446	61		2			54	87
Badoc	637	143	1	401	9		1			39	43
Bangui	435	150		130	72		3			33	47
Banná	351	122	71	46	45					12	55
Bátac	1,660	194	73	463	684			1		32	213
Dingrás	900	208	15	316	61			15		34	251
Laoag	2,071	500	1	566	225		3	7		95	674
Nagpartían	25	15			1					7	2
Paoay	592	139	70	165	153		1			20	44
Pasuquín	345	81		172				4		13	75
Piddig	398	87	1	74	62			1		37	136
San Miguel	880	30	1	606	66					17	160
San Nicolás	788	84		264	228		1			39	172
Solsona	287	122		75	5					33	52
Vintar	495	218		183	3					23	68
Ilocos Sur	12,694	1,214	4	8,187	712		7	13		522	2,035
Bantay	530	29		341	53					18	89
Cabúgao	846	40		560	48		1	7		22	168
Candón	1,016	63		800	12		1			36	104
Caoayan	514	26		390	20					20	58
Lapo	518	90		287	24					23	94
Magsingal	370	94	1	124	22		1	2		32	94
Narvacán	1,228	104		833	11		1			42	237
Nueva Coveta	140	34		86						3	17
Salcedo	89	32		44	7					6	
San Esteban	186	29		78	16					10	53
San Ildefonso	116	22		55	9					9	21
San José	162	21		118	2					13	8
San Vicente	492	32		203	92					22	143
Santa	765	86		495	92		3			32	57
Santa Catalina	432	21		216	104					19	72
Santa Cruz	326	21		252	6					12	35
Santa Lucía	618	61		406	19			1		24	107
Santa María	805	77	1	550				1		33	143
Santiago	238	40		160	6			1		15	16
Santo Domingo	618	31	2	425	12					23	125
Sevilla	81	14		56						10	1
Sinait	674	101		499	19					28	27
Tagudín	381	79		154	48			1		35	64
Vigan	1,549	67		1,055	90					35	302
Iloílo	51,153	16,572	33	21,772	1,457		5	168	49	2,031	9,066
Ájuy	963	168	4	640	21					45	85
Alimodián	1,798	861		794	13					9	121
Anilao	170	30		105	3					8	24
Arévalo	392	35	3	195	6					25	128
Balasan	276	121		83	28			1		14	29
Banate	575	96		337	17		1	2		41	81
Barotac Nuevo	1,113	252	1	548	31			1		36	244

[1] Includes 1 death not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Iloílo—Cont'd.											
Barotac Viejo	311	60		173	10					13	55
Bátad	216	87		102	17					7	3
Buenavista	370	93			66			4		22	185
Cabatúan	3,193	1,172		1,594	55		1	1		177	193
Calinog	244	81		77	3					23	60
Carlés	291	50		97	44			3		12	85
Concepción	252	107		81	2					3	59
Córdoba	522	256		250						1	15
Dingle	1,440	318		688	100					29	305
Dueñas	367	113		158	2					5	89
Dumangas	1,531	327	2	939	59			1		53	150
Estancia	252	48		170	13					5	16
Guimbal	1,562	695		436	8			3		14	406
Igbarás	1,801	1,414		326	6					2	53
Iloílo	1,794	60	3	845	70			55		95	666
Janiuay	4,125	2,035		1,351	131		1			123	484
Jaro	1,565	187	1	965	49			17		83	263
Jordan	403	167		61	18			3		13	141
La Paz	560	28	1	398	21			10		8	94
Lambúnao	760	282		265	31					65	117
Leganés	462	40	2	329	5			3		39	44
Lemery	165	47		37	23					20	38
León	2,335	1,411	1	393	92		2	3		40	393
Lucena	550	196	3	140	6			1		33	171
Maasin	1,583	1,081		411	2					44	45
Mandurriao	498	87	1	296	13			2		15	84
Miagao	2,836	486		1,245							1,105
Mina	484	61		355				3		13	52
Molo	765	62	3	267	23			28		47	335
Nabalás	191	46		46	10			3		8	78
Nueva Valencia	338	173		93	10					3	59
Otón	1,970	698		715	50			1		146	360
Passi	441	132		173	33					27	76
Pavía	924	151		573	22				2	32	144
Pototan	2,400	448		1,343	83					205	321
San Dionisio	470	42		320	3					8	97
San Enrique	145	37		83	6					8	11
San Joaquín	608	212		61	35			1	1	40	258
San Miguel	1,444	368		733	1					3	339
Santa Bárbara	1,946	353		977	48				46	203	319
Sara	1,162	248	1	464	94					89	266
Tigbauan	1,343	539	2	600	7			20		26	149
Tubungan	482	420		16						3	43
Zárraga	765	91	5	424	67			2		48	128
Isabela	4,584	1,357	569	861	703	2	1	23		259	809
Angadanan	341	182	21		83			3		10	42
Cabagán Nuevo	276	105		72	5		1			25	68
Cabagán Viejo	175	59		62	2	2		2		12	36
Carig	261	42	45	91	62					15	6
Cauayan	242	113	12		73					11	33
Cordón	56	22	18		1					2	13
Echague	769	90	210	323	39			4		21	82
Gamú	156	66			59			2		15	14
Ilagan	1,023	220	109	8	239			4		68	375
Naguilian	245	108	1		92			4		5	35
Palanan	36	13		9	9					4	1
Reina Mercedes	206	92	8	73	10					18	5
Santa María	267	83	40	64	4			2		23	51
Santo Tomás	120	59		22	1					16	22
Tamauini	411	103	105	137	24			2		14	26
Joló	2	1									1
Joló	2	1									1
La Laguna	15,918	4,877	2	4,763	1,308		3	241	3	1,994	2,727
Alaminos	300	97		158	14			2		18	11
Bay	279	84		65	14			16		32	68
Biñan	1,761	268		848	93		1	40	2	158	351
Cabúyao	750	357		197	67			1		89	39

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
La Laguna—Con.											
Calamba	571	134		160	36			1		54	186
Caláuan	213	113			20			3		36	41
Cavintí	311	182		78	1			4		39	7
Famy	59	21	1		1					15	21
Lilio	394	77		69	20			2		109	117
Longos	94	28		19	1			2		26	18
Los Baños	179	51		87						24	17
Luisiana	327	166		70	37					30	24
Lumban	274	61		95	16			13		48	41
Mabítac	72	24		26	3			2		7	10
Magdalena	256	73		40	23			9		53	58
Majayjay	611	277		148	25			5		69	87
Nagcarlán	1,240	391		335	106			25		159	224
Paete	126	30		16	8			4		25	43
Pagsanján	903	130	1	428	74			26		97	147
Pángil	112	43		16	2					20	31
Páquil	98	13		18	3		1	6		11	46
Pila	997	292		107	214			1		161	222
Rizal	65	38			11					7	9
San Antonio	69	27		9	8			1		19	5
San Pablo	2,903	1,194		758	329			11		289	322
San Pedro Tunasán	450	108		184	25			5		60	68
Santa Cruz	1,383	156		561	125		1	34	1	177	328
Santa María	36	22						1		10	3
Santa Rosa	932	381		261	17			24		107	142
Siniloan	153	39		10	15			3		45	41
La Unión	8,821	1,008	449	4,647	794		4	30		353	1,536
Agoó	886	117	119	531	25					12	82
Aringay	544	128	6	264	78			3		20	45
Bacnotan	621	36	3	484	15			2		11	70
Baláoan	416	56	4	114	106					26	110
Bangar	680	95		224	216		2	7		22	114
Báuang	704	77	22	385	41					48	131
Cabá	299	30		203	5			4		14	43
Galiano	10	6									4
Naguilian	724	111	141	264	47			1		42	118
Namagpacán	532	90	2	154	84					42	160
Rosario	323	35	25	202	13			9		4	35
San Fernando	1,175	126	20	704	121			3		44	157
San Juan	911	35	1	624	1					43	207
Santo Tomás	597	49	97	336	11		1	1		16	86
Túbao	399	17	9	158	31		1			9	174
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	386		10	10					12	31
Alilem	1										1
Angaqui	25	25									
Bagnén	21	21									
Banaao	17	17									
Bauco	83	83									
Cayán	71	69			1						1
Cervantes	63	26			6					8	23
Concepción	34	33								1	
Mancayán	14	13									1
Sabangan	42	42									
San Emilio	78	57		10	3					3	5
Leyte	17,016	5,011	2,465	3,618	991	26	8	381		597	3,919
Abúyog	378	166	30	93	6		1	10		19	53
Alangálang	376	153	71	88	9					16	39
Albuera	92	15		61						3	13
Almería	170	39	83		17			3		7	21
Babatungon	48	21		1				5		1	20
Barugo	475	125		183	34			1		36	96
Bató	846	19	103	154	4			12		17	37
Baybay	703	53	11	170	14			33		32	390
Biliran	281	101	27	129	9					6	9
Burauen	822	402	84	46	56			16		55	163
Cabilian	447	94	7	176	17			15		21	117
Cabugayan	130	20	58	6	17					2	27

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Leyte—Cont'd.											
Cajaguaán	139	19	61	57			1				1
Capoocan	128	31	57	7	6					8	19
Carigara	772	288	36	77	100			5		65	201
Caybiran	227	102	8					1			116
Culaba	127	40	5	77							5
Dagami	791	300	127	111	88			17		34	114
Dúlag	704	280	121	19	10		2	47		38	187
Hilongos	250	61	37	136	9					3	4
Hindang	528	97	105	212	3			2		20	89
Hinunangan	372	1	14	122							235
Hinundayan	250	25	130	85				1		6	3
Inopacan	195	33	35	89	1			3		14	20
Jaro	424	404	9	7							4
Leyte	250	71	53	112	1					3	10
Liloan	134	56	13	30				20		4	11
Maasin	762	97	179	199	7			66		23	191
Mac Crohon	240	37	5	94	1		1	1		3	98
Malibago	29	17		9	2					1	
Malítbog	607	217	134		152			2		5	97
Maripipí	28	18	5							1	4
Matalóm	448	58	242	65	3	26	1			11	42
Mérida	152	42	3	77	2					9	19
Naval	312	121	49	23	48			9		15	47
Ormoc	880	251		160	3			17		10	439
Palo	887	262	142	17	216					28	222
Palompón	450	129		236	3			5		14	63
Pastrana	267	101	107	22	16					2	19
Quiot	134	12		55	2					3	62
San Isidro	70	41		2	13					8	6
San Miguel	122	35	15	40	11					7	14
San Ricardo	224	15	146	14	8			34		5	2
Sógod Norte	126	49	15	53				2		4	3
Sógod Sur	58	23	3	20				3		5	4
Tabañgo	148	99		39	1					5	4
Tabontabón	100	60	8	22				1		4	5
Tacloban	741	153	12	154	98		1	21		19	283
Tanauan	300	20	106					15		3	156
Tolosa	150	66	9		3		1	14		2	55
Villaba	222	72		69	1						80
Manila city	15,223	320	29	3,428	1,122	10	53	828		1,062	8,371
Marinduque	3,222	1,466		265	195			43		252	1,001
Bóac	875	306		66	76			14		69	344
Gazán	689	234		199	16			6		43	191
Mogpog	730	431			29			9		35	226
Santa Cruz	762	380			65			13		83	221
Torrijos	166	115			9			1		22	19
Masbate	1,881	811	18	664	15			7		72	294
Baleno	121	75		29	1					15	1
Cataingan	101	32		26	2					5	36
Clavería	36	32								3	1
Magdalena	36	24			2					3	7
Malbug	27	25								1	1
Mandaón	36	24			5						7
Masbate	368	86		247				3		6	26
Milagros	127	20		80	1			1		4	21
Mobó	50	26		5						4	15
Palanas	356	69		277							10
Placer	47	38								4	5
Pulanduta	80	68			1					1	10
San Agustín	81	59			1					4	17
San Fernando	171	96			1					13	61
San Jacinto	70	9			1					5	55
San Pascual	30	6	18							1	5
Usón	144	122						3		3	16

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Small pox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Mindoro	2,466	621	113	854	266			66		139	407
Abra de Ilog	12	12									
Bulalácao	51	22			3			4		11	11
Calapán	761	107		284	132			21		35	182
Looc	52	18	12		4					8	10
Lubang	183	30	101		7					16	29
Mambúrao	32	15			3					8	6
Mangarín	37	16			5			2		3	11
Nauján	829	187		490	45			17		27	63
Palúan	58	24		2	6					4	22
Pinamalayan	183	50		72	8			6		15	32
Polá	173	74		1	48			8		3	39
Puerto Galera	95	66		5	5			8		9	2
Misamis	9,038	4,961		2,386	265		3	190		361	872
Agusan	82	18		36				8		9	11
Alubíjid	157	55		94			1				7
Balingasag	371	182		143				5		10	31
Cagayán	488	21		269	20			18		20	140
Catarmán	263	37		163	10			1		38	14
Gingóog	304	49		199	2			4		11	39
Iligan	174	72		39	15			21		10	17
Initao	191	95		85				5		2	4
Iponan	262	77		140	10					10	25
Jasaán	161	90		42				5		20	4
Jiménez	1,066	1,019						44		1	2
Lagonlong	160	45		96				3		7	9
Lañgaran	779	587			124		1	6		18	43
Loculan	356	299						26		31	
Mahinog	231	4		122	5			1		21	78
Mambájao	736	102		231	64			24		41	274
Misamis	310	290			1			13		5	1
Opol	225	55		142	3		1			10	14
Oroquieta	1,650	1,572			4			3		15	56
Sagay	226	1		147	2					15	61
Salay	42	11		21						9	1
Salvador	232	116		78						19	19
Santa Ana	147	33		77	5					20	12
Tagoloan	130	43		71				1		14	1
Talisayan	295	88		191				2		5	9
Negros Occidental	24,461	3,220	17	12,710	1,460		2	72	4	1,392	5,584
Bacolod	1,712	177		955	82			7		87	404
Bago	981	92		437	97			1		77	277
Binalbagan	481	22	2	398	13			1		13	32
Cádiz	746	158		280	31			3		56	218
Calatrava	163	63		24	5			3		16	52
Cavancalan	830	86		531	7					58	148
Escalante	675	4	1	568	11			2		24	65
Eustaquio Lopez	284	31		119	36			3		29	66
Granada	324	72		208	9					8	27
Guiljuñgan	411	74		291	8			3		14	21
Guimbalaon	266	33		205	3			1		6	18
Ilog	689	27		525				1		35	101
Isabela	978	128		454	126			1		36	233
Isiú	106	23		42	1					11	29
Jimamailan	669	20		527	17					22	83
Jinigaran	1,608	222		943	55			7	4	53	324
La Carlota	1,335	295		560	99					89	292
La Castellana	497	160		134	23			1		37	142
Máao	441	105	2	121	27			1		29	156
Manapla	448	52	1	245	16			1		23	110
Murcia	307	69		162	11					18	47
Pontevedra	1,313	314		460	31			10		85	413
Pulupandan	453	44		304	36					22	47
Sagay	300	54		98	9			2		27	110
San Carlos	170	63	11		23			1		6	66
San Enrique	727	61		502	54		1			36	73

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes
Negros Occidental—Cont'd.											
Saravia	1,131	93		355	96			2		96	489
Silay	1,795	187		903	171			7		98	429
Soledad	391	31		191	42		1			33	93
Suay	391	19		263	27					16	66
Súmag	449	81		275	11					18	64
Talisay	1,691	146		793	54			9		95	594
Valladolid	1,208	111		684	175					86	152
Victorias	491	103		153	54			5		33	143
Negros Oriental.	5,972	2,135	77	1,875	235		8	92		492	1,058
Amblán	199	83		93	1			6		5	11
Ayuquitan	207	34		109	7		1	2		17	37
Bacón	459	138		191	11			20		45	54
Bais	459	156	6	247	10			1		13	26
Bayauan	93	19		64	2					3	5
Canoan	84	27		31						14	12
Dauin	387	171		113	23					23	57
Dumaguete	736	253		64	52		1	29		112	225
Guiljugan	230	109	7	71	18		1	2		10	12
Jimalalud	88	64	2		16					3	3
Larena	89	34		38						9	8
Lazi	107	32	2				4			19	50
Libertad	102	24	2	61	1					4	10
Manjúyod	189	110	42	1						4	32
María	60	15								8	37
Nueva Valencia	233	112		33	5			12		16	55
San Juan	108	14	6							5	83
Siatón	185	163		2				2		12	6
Sibulan	394	108		99	41			9		46	91
Siquijor	180	57	4	45						46	28
Tanjay	922	182	1	515	20			1		31	172
Tayasan	114	42	5	32	14					14	7
Tolong	31	17			4		1			6	3
Zamboanguita	316	171		66	10			8		27	34
Nueva Écija	8,487	2,553	121	1,642	783		5	75	66	724	2,518
Aliaga	691	222	1	144	30			4		50	240
Bongabón	182	103			11			12		14	42
Cabanatúan	585	247		155	7		1	6	1	47	121
Cabiao	578	189	25	21	62			3		68	210
Carranglán	59	20			4					11	24
Cuyapó	956	317	1	298	31		2	9		44	254
Gapán	896	182		228	77			8	24	91	286
Jaén	346	67		56	66			3	6	22	126
Licab	368	107	18	39	46			3		25	130
Lupao	40	14			12					4	10
Nampicúan	263	104	56	49	10					10	34
Pantabangán	56	8		6	6			3		9	24
Peñaranda	299	82	1	100	11			3		19	83
Puncán	12	7								4	1
San Antonio	521	180	6	149	25					56	105
San Isidro	871	149	12	126	139			5	4	95	341
San José	135	57	1	5	4			4		8	56
San Juan de Guimba	239	70		72			1			25	71
San Leonardo	584	196		5	220			2		38	123
Santa Rosa	210	58		26	3			1	19	29	74
Santo Domingo	187	42		105	1			4	12	15	8
Talavera	134	53		1			1	1		17	61
Zaragoza	275	79		57	18			4		23	94
Nueva Vizcaya.	1,228	511	1	433	20			1		60	202
Aritao	102	7		44	1					2	48
Bagábag	112	57		31	1			1		11	11
Bambang	238	45		120	3					14	56
Bayombong	225	139		48	2					12	24
Dúpax	191	61	1	105	9					2	13
Solano	360	202		85	4					19	50

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Pampanga	14,383	3,247	127	2,672	1,095		1	60	7	1,382	5,792
Ángeles	431	119		15	40			3	4	42	208
Apálit	771	208	7	179	41			3		72	261
Aráyat	864	171		178	113			7		36	359
Bacolor	1,181	164		188	108		1	7	2	125	586
Betis	361	31		139	11			3		34	143
Candaba	565	95	1	273	15			2		60	119
Floridablanca	623	328		20	19			3		89	164
Guagua	467	49	1	89	53			5		37	233
Lubao	2,003	330		89	232					187	1,165
Mabalácat	201	126		3	3			1		35	33
Macabebe	1,263	273	79	438	63					94	316
Magalang	373	67		15	23					53	215
México	581	151		45	33				1	48	303
Minalin	495	139		150	6			1		41	158
Pórac	490	251	1	10	3					113	112
San Fernando	483	143	7	51	4			5		91	182
San Luis	582	71	7	23	45			9		36	391
San Miguel	417	100	24	185	4					27	77
San Simón	225	88		51	6			1		19	60
Santa Ana	310	91		90	23			1		24	81
Santa Rita	500	90		80	117			9		74	130
Santo Tomás	206	87		20	7					30	62
Sexmoán	991	75		341	126					15	434
Pangasinán	24,701	6,531	104	9,536	1,373	1	22	86	22	1,907	5,119
Aguilar	288	99		69	13		1	1		35	70
Alava	131	29	8	88						3	3
Alcalá	531	185		72	77					29	168
Asingan	595	135	1	283	43					43	90
Balungao	174	79		34	2					17	42
Bautista	446	84	1	209	24			4		25	99
Bayambang	610	170	1	129	53			3		125	129
Binalonan	889	313	12	382	18			8		47	109
Binmaley	1,189	153		539	48		5			148	296
Calasiao	1,321	309		639	47		1			147	178
Dagupan	1,852	250		1,039	46			3		119	395
Lingayén	869	157	1	133	115		5	6	13	120	319
Magaldán	1,502	225		718	98			1	1	84	375
Malasiqui	985	425		344						110	106
Manáoag	974	198	22	472	44		1	1		39	197
Mangatarém	627	178	1	131	47			10	7	53	200
Mapandan	219	78		82	3					22	34
Natividad	227	62		107	22			2		25	9
Pozorubio	606	151	11	227	23			1		37	156
Rosales	434	114		89	33	1		10		37	150
Salasa	738	199		267	58		2	4		59	149
San Carlos	1,856	744	1	828	21		1			94	167
San Fabián	804	144	4	511	9					30	106
San Isidro	255	57		98	14					19	67
San Jacinto	380	63		182	15			2		26	92
San Manuel	320	108		91	19					32	70
San Nicolás	328	103		143	19			4		16	43
San Quintin	456	192		89	23			11		36	105
Santa Bárbara	743	308		363	9		6			37	20
Santa María	404	111	4	133	7			1		20	128
Santo Tomás	156	19		66	51				1	11	8
Sual	137	46	1	13	11			1		14	51
Tayug	559	56		128	71			1		19	284
Umingan	454	125	29	176	16			1		29	78
Urbiztondo	816	197		183	141			8		38	249
Urdaneta	1,378	498	6	457	91					119	207
Villasis	448	167	1	22	42			3		43	170
Paragua	611	143		185	39			18		39	187
Areceli	219	18		185	5					9	2
Cagayancillo	33									3	30
Corón	65	38			10					8	9
Cuyo	130	4			3					5	118
Taytay	164	83			21			18		14	28

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Paragua Sur[1]	53	17			5			1		8	22
Puerto Princesa	51	16			5			1		8	21
Rizal	11,883	1,648	148	3,370	873		3	187	20	1,172	4,462
Angono	259	22	21	139	33					19	25
Antipolo	275	50		112				4		28	81
Barás	139	13	1	60	12		1			12	40
Binangonan	804	146	81	357	50			5		32	133
Bosoboso	23	7			1					8	7
Cainta	217	26	6	109	4					27	45
Caloocan	223	69	3	58	17			3		8	65
Cardona	269	15		218	1					9	26
Jalajala	221	70		139						9	3
Las Piñas	116	37		5	3			1		22	48
Malibay	68	3		7	4			1		4	49
Mariquina	600	79		138	54		1		4	66	258
Montalbán	79	25			1				1	18	34
Mórong	315	42		151	23			1		33	65
Muntinlupa	350	126		137	34					20	33
Navotas	1,165	47	8	248	119			36		116	591
Novaliches	88	32		41	1					10	4
Parañaque	478	52	12	126	6			4		60	218
Pásay	873	117	2	166	37			42		73	436
Pásig	929	148		159	168			14	9	68	363
Pateros	305	27	11	152	19		1	7		35	53
Pililla	181	23		91	4				3	22	38
Quisao	77	55		10						3	9
San Felipe Nery	450	54	1	65	45			17		59	209
San Juan del Monte	103	16		26				6		7	48
San Mateo	182	22		28	29				2	33	68
San Pedro Macati	220	29		49	6			16		16	104
Taguig	427	87		133	5			1		51	150
Tambóbong	1,596	109	1	258	140			27	1	214	846
Tanay	336	3		131	41			1		1	159
Taytay	404	50	1	29	9			1		62	252
Teresa	111	47		28	7					27	2
Romblón	1,422	531		164	85		2	33		180	427
Badajoz	116	55			24					10	27
Bantón	232	66		88				2		18	58
Cajidiocan	78	24			8		2			19	25
Corcuera	46	20			4					2	20
Despujols	65	61								2	2
Looc	99	22			17					15	45
Magallanes	78	56			1			1		14	6
Odiongan	242	115		56	1			8		34	28
Romblón	340	50		20	23			21		47	179
San Fernando	63	34			4			1		10	14
Santa Fé	63	28			3					9	23
Sámar	13,614	3,913	1,789	4,226	1,011		9	235		326	2,105
Almagro	58	58									
Balangiga	198	107	24	46						16	5
Basey	852	73	27	692	4		1	9		2	44
Bobón	197	68	3	8	31					18	69
Borongan	428	133	72	25	41		3	5		21	128
Calbáyog	450	67	112	156	10			40		10	55
Calbiga	475	36	163	213	2					7	54
Cápul	45		1							2	42
Catarman	204	52			44			3		4	101
Catbalogan	289	135	21	113	5			5		3	7
Catúbig	724	360			296						68
Gándara	715	129	59	373	2			3			149
Guiuan	485	144		11	209					17	104
Hernani	205	21		84	10					1	89
Jiabong	280	68	115	48	28			12		2	7
La Granja	65	20	1		3					31	10
Lanang	129	21	3	54	1		1			2	47

[1] Includes 2 deaths not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Sámar—Cont'd.											
Laoang	744	502		122	17			6		3	94
Lavezares	50	13	31							2	4
Mercedes	157	7		123	14					4	9
Mondragón	78	9		2	14			12		6	35
Motiong	414	139	68	148	28			23		1	7
Oquendo	183	28	18	78				28		3	28
Orás	309	121		40	51			5		2	90
Palápag	200	122			8					1	69
Pambuján	331	174			4			10		39	104
Paranas	720	167	167	287	5		1	41		3	49
Páric	296	110	29	79	36			1		10	31
Pinabacdáo	17	17									
Quinapundan	141	14		120	1						6
Salcedo	263	12		136	19		2			6	88
San Antonio	38	6	22							3	7
San Julián	430	23	230	84	27					44	22
San Sebastián	191	2	64	100							25
Santa Margarita	329	129	32	118	5			14		6	25
Santa Rita	100	36	1	27						1	35
Santo Niño	45	17									28
Súlat	499	99	36	261	16					21	66
Tarangnán	549	234	77	206	6			6		7	13
Tubig	292	92	16		65			4		13	102
Villareal	150	49	19		7		1	1		12	61
Weyler	456	70	170	103							113
Zumárraga	833	229	208	369	2			7		3	15
Siassi	2							1		1	
Siassi	2							1		1	
Sorsogón	4,380	998	82	310	286		1	92		391	2,220
Bacón	337	76		12	11			1		56	181
Barcelona	237	123		3	5			9		17	80
Bulan	442	64		23	19			5		45	286
Bulusan	318	18	2		60			8		25	205
Casiguran	293	61		50	28			7		34	113
Castilla	124	51	17	13	1					3	39
Donsol	245	131	1	7	7			5		9	85
Gúbat	620	125		7	17		1	11		52	407
Irocín	329	64	9	8	29			18		30	171
Jubán	208	69		13	12			4		22	88
Magallanes	125	40		19	8			1		8	49
Matnog	64	9								13	42
Pilar	333	114	42	41	2			2		17	115
Santa Magdalena	88	23		1	8			1		4	51
Sorsogón	617	30	11	113	79			20		56	308
Surigao	3,304	1,200	35	1,142	106		1	62		216	542
Anao-ao	90	59			23						8
Bacuag	100	77		11						12	
Bislig	15	13									2
Butuan	584	64		458	19					14	29
Cabarbaran	184	41	1	142							
Cabúntog	28	22								6	
Cantilan	190	76		5	1					49	59
Carrascal	47	16					1	7		3	20
Claver	100	48		23	13					13	3
Cortés	9	7									2
Dapá	82	74								6	2
Dinágat	95	21	6	58	7						3
Gigáquit	115	63		18				2		25	7
Hinatúan	49				1			1			47
Jabonga	23	18						1		4	
La Paz	40	28								5	7
Lanuza	51	16		22							13
Lianga	63	51						2		2	8
Linigig	10	3			1						6
Loreto	51	29	18					1		3	
Mainit	123	84									39
Nasipit	87	7		80							

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes
Surigao—Cont'd.											
Nonoc	33	10	9	7	1						6
Numancia	101	38			5					4	54
Placer	88	53						1		19	15
Sapao	49	25						1		17	6
Surigao	396	83	1	122	8			44		22	116
Taganaan	56	20		1				2		1	32
Tago	129	60			23					5	41
Talacogon	92	18		74							
Tándag	33	14			1					6	12
Tigao	16	8			3						5
Túbay	50	4		46							
Veruela	125	50		75							
Tárlac	7,088	2,453	55	1,464	225		1	34	13	654	2,189
Anao	91	39	6	2	10					12	22
Bambán	140	44			1			2		31	62
Camiling	1,288	513		215	33			11		79	437
Capas	208	81		3	6			1		12	105
Concepción	600	211						4		134	251
Gerona	635	257		112	8					45	213
La Paz	254	149			2			3		31	69
Moncada	609	263	48	149	35					39	75
Moriones	94	33		28	13					1	19
Murcia	67	51	1							12	3
O'Donnell	68	32			1			3		11	21
Paniqui	756	181		163	48		1	6	13	74	270
Pura	182	66		22						17	77
San Clemente	63	25		12	12					7	7
Santa Ignacia	79	32		29	1					5	12
Tárlac	803	273		119	30					94	287
Victoria	1,151	203		610	25			4		50	259
Tawi Tawi	2				1						1
Bongao	2				1						1
Tayabas	9,418	3,501	1	1,569	885		1	254		1,077	2,130
Alabat	116	40		30	9			2		1	34
Atimonan	446	102		6	26			33		41	238
Baler	51	14			7			3		9	18
Bondoc	82	44			5			4		11	18
Calauag	143	67			11			7		18	40
Casiguran	97	2			53					7	35
Catanauan	183	121			14			9		12	27
Guinayangan	195	79		36	17			7		21	35
Gumacá	284	175		9	37			7		10	46
Infanta	140	31			29			3		32	45
López	470	245			89			1		50	85
Lucbán	539	114		28	109			11		89	188
Lucena	589	239		110	51			25		99	65
Macalelón	657	175		296	71			1		26	88
Maubán	750	322	1	43	51			90		49	194
Mulanay	129	89			10			7		19	4
Pagbilao	380	127		126	23			2		35	67
Pitogo	644	50		364	53					30	147
Polillo	51	18			14			2		12	5
Sampáloc	70	19		33	1			1		15	1
San Narciso	114	38			37		1			11	27
Sariaya	704	178		152	63			4		84	223
Tayabas	841	350		44	39			22		162	224
Tiaong	1,692	841		292	59			11		232	257
Unisan	51	21			7			2		2	19
Zambales	6,772	1,398	396	2,180	772	1	2	16		537	1,470
Agno	417	48	119	72	15			1		36	126
Alaminos	420	87	44	160	24			3		32	70
Alós	116		64	3	22			1		9	17
Anda	305	79	4	153	20					25	24
Balincaguin	139	43	28	30		1				15	22
Bani	365	48	27	207	25					34	24

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from certain principal causes in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Zambales—Con.											
Bolinao	169	63	10	9	14					16	57
Botolan	464	69		123	58					81	133
Cabangán	229	99			30					41	59
Candelaria	245	95		120	5					12	13
Castillejos	332	95		94	36			6		21	80
Dasol	160	17	1	134	1					2	5
Iba	175	31			46			1		16	81
Infanta	226	75		117	10					7	17
Masinloc	208	113	7	15	8					28	37
Olongapó	101	23		38	3			1		9	27
Paláuig	137	32	1		13					19	72
San Antonio	366	81		128	78					16	63
San Felipe	287	41		58	70		2			22	94
San Isidro	212	35	91	43	21			2		7	13
San Marcelino	261	43		57	56					24	81
San Narciso	665	38		348	112					31	136
Santa Cruz	596	117		171	78					25	205
Súbic	144	21		72	27			1		9	14
Zaragoza	33	5		28							
Zamboanga	1,103	202		749	25			1		25	101

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Bantayán	901	330	285	205	7			1		21	52
Batán	362	99		70	49		4			44	96
Biliran	1,247	423	230	235	91			13		30	225
Bohol	10,335	2,731	422	4,528	685		3	28		508	1,430
Camiguín	1,456	144		663	81			26		115	427
Catanduanes	1,069	234	4		76			59		100	596
Cebú	18,955	6,356	881	5,292	330	13	10	648	1	882	4,542
Cuyo	130	4			3					5	118
Dinágat	146	50	24	58	7			1		3	3
Guimarás	1,302	479		200	104			10		46	463
Laguán	744	502		122	17			6		3	94
Leyte	15,383	4,499	2,071	3,339	892	26	8	314		557	3,677
Lubang	235	48	113		11					24	39
Luzón	248,831	60,516	7,744	69,209	19,154	17	127	3,243	242	19,836	68,743
Mactán	584	188	88	192	2		10	24		41	39
Marinduque	3,222	1,466		265	195			43		252	1,001
Masbate	1,574	668		664	13			7		50	172
Mindanao	12,572	6,423	11	3,570	443		7	228		489	1,401
Mindoro	2,231	573		854	255			66		115	368
Negros	29,805	5,176	82	14,471	1,695		6	164	4	1,783	6,424
Panaón	358	71	159	44	8			54		9	13
Panay	72,535	22,478	900	28,205	4,539	10	10	437	58	3,750	12,148
Panglao	516	17	3	355	14			2		34	91
Paragua	217	100			26			19		22	50
Pasijan	210	38	13	99	9					5	46
Poro	184	87	2	2	7					33	53
Romblón	340	50		20	23			21		47	179
Sámar	11,934	3,124	1,580	3,735	992		9	222		318	1,954
Siargao	260	159			5			1		33	62
Sibuyán	219	114			13		2	2		43	45
Siquijor	628	179	12	114			4			101	218
Tablas	585	281		56	45			8		70	125
Ticao	241	105			2					18	116

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902.*

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Philippine Islands	160,007	90,291	2,140	2,424	5,845	683	1,606	1,436	4,697	38,517	12,368
Abra	507	289		3	9	5	1	7	2	171	20
Albay	2,816	1,712		18	13	2		6	16	876	173
Ambos Camarines	4,350	2,589		48	83	3	2	39	85	1,183	318
Antique	3,328	1,718		5	5	1	2	16	1	1,523	57
Basilan	29	10		6	2	1		1	1		8
Bataán	1,994	1,048		36	312		8	38	380	1	171
Batangas	10,843	6,222		30	199	10	20	50	195	3,424	693
Benguet	3	2			1						
Bohol	3,556	2,098		5	122	8	21	28	190	933	151
Bulacán	4,097	2,413		86	528	29	247	35	178	44	537
Cagayán	2,867	2,484		16	94	14	22	5	31	30	171
Cápiz	6,454	3,447		33	12	4	517	61	179	2,036	165
Cavite	3,052	1,468		56	195	29		46	172	625	461
Cebú	8,699	3,846	503	223	445	24		112	291	2,834	421
Cottabato	17	9		2	4			1			1
Dapitan	172	144		3	1				1	17	6
Dávao	150	120			1	1			3	23	2
Ilocos Norte	3,783	1,919		7	8		22	11	5	1,580	231
Ilocos Sur	4,182	2,376	144	6	39	62	11	40	171	940	393
Iloílo	22,641	12,656	516	149	212	28	5	116	262	7,992	705
Isabela	1,667	1,607		4	16	11		1			28
Joló	2										2
La Laguna	5,608	3,562		117	413	39	13	9	229	116	1,110
La Unión	3,143	1,797		10	17			10	10	1,144	155
Lepanto-Bontoc	302	295								4	3
Leyte	6,412	3,527		117	180	5	1	67	91	2,142	282
Manila city	3,296	60	977	241	255	129	2	72	83	3	1,474
Marinduque	1,134	628		3	12			11	9	435	36
Masbate	859	441		2	4	2	9	5	18	297	81
Mindoro	832	428		3	11	2		16	16	315	41
Misamis	3,586	2,288		20	50	3		41	58	916	210
Negros Occidental	8,520	5,220		83	208	11	1	125	133	2,098	641
Negros Oriental	2,447	1,258		12	24	1		9	60	1,017	66
Nueva Ecija	2,832	1,846		78	365		3		2	151	387
Nueva Vizcaya	372	360						3		1	8
Pampanga	4,676	1,717		290	864	43	265	129	303	232	833
Pangasinán	7,438	4,566		218	125	62	116	111	387	1,227	626
Paragua	414	281		1	3			12	2	95	20
Paragua Sur	33	22						2	1	2	6
Rizal	4,663	1,879		200	663	135	158	98	818	22	690
Romblón	649	398			2			5	3	197	44
Sámar	6,506	3,621		41	55	5	61	29	183	2,372	139
Siassi	2				1						1
Sorsogón	1,277	881		2	8	1		8	20	329	28
Surigao	1,495	899		21	15	1		14	22	406	117
Tárlac	1,825	1,386		46	152	1		11	9	23	197
Tawi Tawi	1										1
Tayabas	3,881	3,030		122	41	7	27	20	19	509	106
Zambales	2,171	1,533		37	48	4	69		58	232	190
Zamboanga	424	191		24	28		3	16			162
Abra	507	289		3	9	5	1	7	2	171	20
Bangued	105	77			7	5		4		1	11
Bucay	40	16			2			1		18	3
Dolores	59	32						1	1	25	
La Paz	29	12		1			1			14	1
Pidigan	76	39								37	
Pilar	12	5								6	1
San Gregorio	27	14								12	1
San José	29	16								13	
San Juan	40	24								16	
San Quintin	24	8		1					1	13	1
Tayum	35	19								16	
Villavieja	31	27		1				1			2

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Albay	2,816	1,712		18	13	2		6	16	876	173
Albay	114	49								59	6
Bacacay	123	65		5		1				31	21
Bagamanoc	16	10								6	
Barás	17	15			1						1
Bató	95	74		4						15	2
Calolbon	33	23			1					9	
Camálig	205	205									
Caramoran	22	14								8	
Guinobatan	455	296		1						143	15
Jovellar	233	121			1					110	1
Legaspi	115	49		1	5					47	13
Libog	36	11								20	5
Libón	62	30								29	3
Ligao	39	19						1		16	3
Malilipot	56	30								22	4
Malinao	288	147								140	1
Manito	14	6						1		4	3
Oás	169	141			1	1		1		8	17
Pandán	12	12									
Payo	25	15								10	
Polangui	74	59			2			1	1		11
Rapurapu	7	5							2		
Tabaco	456	214		7	1			1	13	157	63
Tiuí	42	38			1			1			2
Viga	52	31								20	1
Virac	56	33								22	1
Ambos Camarines	4,350	2,589		48	83	3	2	39	85	1,183	318
Baao	227	133			6				5	76	7
Basod	41	20			1					19	1
Bató	66	13		1	3				17	26	6
Bombón	42	30						2		3	7
Buhi	109	84						2	5	10	8
Bula	34	19								13	2
Calabanga	122	79			1			1	5	34	2
Capalonga	15	14						1			
Caramoan	61	26			2				1	32	
Dáet	318	154		6	8			1	2	37	110
Gainza	102	56								46	
Goa	190	117		1	7			2		57	6
Indán	97	78			3					15	1
Iriga	209	100			2					107	
Labó	70	49		2	1					10	8
Lagonoy	86	35			1					50	
Libmanan	268	163			2			1	12	78	12
Lupi	14	12								1	1
Magárao	200	89		5	13			3	11	63	16
Mambúlao	25	15		1					2		7
Milaor	194	127		1		1		14		46	5
Minalabag	75	45						2		17	11
Nabua	257	160		1	11	2		3	7	37	36
Nueva Cáceres	432	196		15	8					200	13
Pamplona	73	44		2	6		2	3		13	3
Paracale	80	70		1					4	1	4
Pasacao	32	26								6	
Pili	52	50								2	
Quipayo	25	23									2
Ragay	85	46		9						15	15
Sagñay	97	94									3
San Fernando	51	36								15	
San José	161	70		2	3			2	1	72	11
San Vicente	32	26			1						5
Sipócot	16	8			1				2	1	4
Siroma	13			1	1				4	7	
Talisay	164	97			1			2		62	2
Tigaon	178	172			1						5
Tinambac	37	13							7	12	5

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Antique	3,328	1,718		5	5	1	2	16	1	1,523	57
Anini-y	74	30						1		43	
Antique	335	159						1		175	
Barbaza	33	13								20	
Bugasón	173	92								80	1
Caritan	49	47								2	
Culasi	157	53			1	1	1	2		77	22
Dao	175	75								95	5
Egaña	152	73		2	2					71	4
Guijisan	51	23								28	
Guintás	110	45						1		64	
Lauaan	19	11								8	
Pandan	266	114		1				3		148	
Patnongón	136	99								37	
San José de Buenavista	186	173		1						2	10
San Pedro	170	67			2			1	1	96	3
San Remigio	88	80								3	5
Sebaste	326	164		1			1			155	5
Sibalom	696	342						7		345	2
Tibiao	52	22								30	
Valderrama	80	36								44	
Basilan	29	10		6	2	1		1	1		8
Isabela de Basilan	29	10		6	2	1		1	1		8
Bataán	1,994	1,048		36	312		8	38	380	1	171
Abúcay	231	139			28			3	40		21
Bagác	68	63						3			2
Balanga	339	214		2	26			4	79		14
Dinalupijan	66	37		2	5			1			21
Hermosa	44	23		1	5			1	4		10
Mabatan	26	20			3				1		2
Mariveles	43	33		2	1			2		1	4
Morón	125	107		6					1		11
Orani	255	42		5	96			6	93		13
Orión	494	214		13	114			7	117		29
Pilar	98	44		3	16			4	16		15
Sámal	205	112		2	18		8	7	29		29
Batangas	10,843	6,222		30	199	10	20	50	195	3,424	693
Balayán	352	144			13			3	17	161	14
Batangas	631	342			12				7	266	4
Bauan	935	344			21	1		1	51	472	45
Calacá	247	127						1		118	1
Calatagán	257	217		2	3		20	1	13		1
Cuenca	285	166						1	1	85	32
Ibaán	374	199			6			6		157	6
Lemery	452	161		2	41	3		1	44	126	74
Liang	209	84		4	1			3	6	100	11
Lipá	1,890	1,227		1	17			2		630	13
Lobobó	302	153							1	147	1
Nasugbú	529	267						1	9	251	1
Rosario	351	221						1		129	
San José	202	110		1	2					65	24
San Juan de Bocboc	886	883						1		1	1
San Luis	321	138			2	1			22	153	5
Santo Tomás	430	297		20	29			18		16	50
Taal	984	397			39	4		8	11	301	224
Talisay	356	197				1				154	4
Tanauan	562	341			13				13	16	179
Taysán	147	146									1
Tuy	141	61						2		76	2

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Benguet	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabayan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Trinidad	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohol	3,556	2,098	...	5	122	8	21	28	190	933	151
Alburquerque	66	43	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	3	8
Anda	43	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1
Antequera	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baclayón	60	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	2
Balilijan	12	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batuanán	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilar	64	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Calape	387	158	...	...	3	3	...	1	20	191	11
Candijay	76	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	2
Carmen	154	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	6
Catigbian	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corella	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Cortés	74	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	30	5
Dauis	127	60	...	...	8	...	...	7	22	22	8
Dimiao	117	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
Duero	89	38	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	46	2
García Hernández	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Guindulman	172	95	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	68	3
Inabanga	349	135	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	167	25
Ipil	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagna	104	54	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	44	...
Jetafe	84	31	...	3	3	...	15	1	9	12	10
Lila	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Loay	132	37	...	...	31	...	...	3	1	38	22
Loboc	120	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Loón	251	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Maribojoc	120	88	...	...	28	...	...	...	3	...	1
Panglao	36	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Sevilla	72	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	36	...
Sierra Bullones	43	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Tagbilaran	119	34	...	...	31	...	...	6	23	1	24
Talibón	111	50	...	...	2	...	6	...	10	42	1
Tubigon	325	274	...	...	2	4	...	2	20	13	10
Úbay	81	41	...	...	4	...	...	...	13	22	1
Valencia	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Bulacán	4,097	2,413	...	86	528	29	247	35	178	44	537
Angat	92	79	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Baliuag	391	156	...	...	56	...	40	...	...	23	116
Barasoain	166	51	...	11	36	14	...	16	2	...	36
Bigaá	87	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bocaue	186	109	...	3	16	12	...	2	18	11	15
Bulacán	124	71	...	4	6	3	...	...	27	7	6
Bustos	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calumpit	374	167	...	2	83	...	68	8	6	3	37
Guiguintó	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malolos	100	50	...	1	22	...	...	3	5	...	19
Marilao	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Meycauayán	352	191	...	19	65	...	...	...	...	...	77
Norzagaray	70	67	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obando	171	46	...	...	1	...	...	1	119	...	4
Paombong	157	70	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	71
Polo	229	106	...	2	115	...	...	1	...	...	5
Pulilan	253	107	...	...	2	...	135	...	...	...	9
Quingua	256	141	...	1	65	...	...	1	...	...	48
San Ildefonso	78	74	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
San José	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Miguel	459	335	...	12	50	...	4	...	...	...	58
San Rafael	82	80	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Santa Isabel	161	156	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Santa María	211	180	...	14	4	...	...	2	1	...	10

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Daylaborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Cagayán	2,867	2,484		16	94	14	22	5	31	30	171
Abulug	72	60									12
Alcalá	127	117		1	1	4					4
Amulung	83	82			1						
Aparri	455	295		3	73			1	30	2	51
Baggao	50	49			1						
Buguey	30	10		4							16
Calayan	10	10									
Camalaniugan	144	143									1
Claveria	133	62			1	3	19			23	25
Cordoba	30	30									
Enrile	93	90		2							1
Gattaran	48	37			1	6	3				1
Iguig	77	77									
Isbayat	17	16			1						
Lalloc	101	89		3							9
Malaueg	41	41									
Mauanan	47	44			2						1
Nassiping	31	26									5
Pamplona	61	61									
Peña Blanca	149	148									1
Piat	115	115									
San Carlos, or Magátao	55	55									
San José, or Ibanag	45	45									
San Vicente, or Saptán	13	13									
Sanchez Mira	19	8								4	7
Santo Domingo, or Basco	37	37									
Santo Niño	62	50			2	1		1			8
Solana	103	103									
Tuao	210	208			1						1
Tuguegarao	409	363		3	10			3	1	1	28
Cápiz	6,454	3,447		33	12	4	517	61	179	2,036	165
Balete	56	48								7	1
Bañgá	235	107		3	1				1	120	3
Batán	377	135		7				12	46	175	2
Buruanga	20	16								4	
Calibo	538	318								219	1
Cápiz	1,091	453		11	7	4	416	7	76	66	51
Casanayan	141	62			2			2	6	53	16
Cuartero	48	22								21	5
Dao	136	68		8						41	19
Dumálag	98	48								49	1
Dumarao	63	37		1			8			13	4
Ibajay	435	239						1		191	4
Ivisan	128	39		1	1		61		19		7
Jagnaya	24	24									
Jamindán	28	16						1		7	4
Jimeno	78	66						3	9		
Lezo	191	114						6		69	2
Libacao	83	31								52	
Loctugan	94	51					21			16	6
Maayon	59	56								3	
Macato	405	256							6	141	2
Madalag	60	40								19	1
Malinao	539	245			1			17		265	11
Mambúsao	248	182						2		62	2
Nabas	93	47								46	
Numancia	104	104									
Panay	258	182		1			10	3	7	50	5
Panitan	35	24		1				1		7	2
Pilar	96	44					1			47	4
Pontevedra	346	151						3	2	186	4
Sapián	118	82							7	25	4

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Cápiz—Cont'd.											
Sigma	154	72						2		78	2
Tangalan	49	48									1
Tapás	26	20						1		4	1
Cavite	3,052	1,468		56	195	29		46	172	625	461
Alfonso	133	75			2					56	
Amadeo	119	51								68	
Bacoor	130	96		8	4	3			5	4	10
Bailén	86	33								53	
Carmona	182	109			18			1		1	53
Cavite	24	2			5	1		1			15
Cavite Viejo	176	69		8	6	18		3	4		68
Corregidor Island	12	5			1				2		4
Imus	234	188		1	9			2		1	33
Indang	170	84			2					82	2
La Caridad	182	14		25	17			16	59		51
Magallanes	139	87								50	2
Maragondong	145	66								75	4
Méndez Núñez	83	40								43	
Naic	256	130		8	2			1	12	77	26
Noveleta	39	12		2	4			3		11	7
Pérez Dasmariñas	67	67									
Rosario	88	18		1	3				41	3	22
San Francisco de Malabón	224	97		1	70			7			49
San Roque	85	20		1	7	7		7	12		31
Santa Cruz de Malabón	190	61		1	32			2	18		76
Silang	225	139			13			3		62	8
Ternate	63	5							19	39	
Cebú	8,699	3,846	503	223	445	24		112	291	2,834	421
Alcántara	40	21								19	
Alcoy	37	14								22	1
Alegría	88	41			4				2	41	
Aloguinsán	154	125								29	
Argao	267	141								125	1
Asturias	119	108						1	2	5	3
Badián	130	57		4					11	58	
Balambán	150	122			10				4	9	5
Bantayán	157	62			1				11	80	3
Barili	292	171			3					118	
Bogó	56	33			6			2	3	9	3
Bolhoón	81	33						1	6	36	5
Borbón	39	26						2		9	2
Cárcar	480	234		1	15			4	2	219	5
Carmen	111	53						1		53	4
Catmón	107	55		23						1	28
Cebú	1,196	15	503	136	210	7		73	81	7	164
Compostela	35	22		2	2			1	4		4
Consolación	118	53		8	35	2		2	6	4	8
Córdova	124	21			18				30	45	10
Daan-Bantayán	83	41			1				3	34	4
Dalaguete	219	116			1				6	92	4
Danao	284	113			14					155	2
Del Pilar	32	22								10	
Dumanjug	195	109								86	
Ginatilan	100	51								49	
Liloan	143	70								72	1
Mabolo	116	69		8	16			3	2	5	13
Madridejos	10	5								4	1
Malabúyoc	144	66							1	75	2
Mandaue	188	115		1	2	7		1	1	53	8
Medellín	79	43								33	3
Minglanilla	194	95			1			2	2	94	
Moalbual	118	55		2	3				5	50	3

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Cebú—Cont'd.											
Naga	175	96		6	29			1	9	21	13
Nueva Cáceres	26	10								16	
Opón	112	44			3			1	20	28	16
Oslob	89	43			1			1	1	39	4
Pardo	201	62		15	39			8	6	54	17
Pinamungajan	260	132			1				1	125	1
Poro	52	23								29	
Ronda	107	62						1		43	1
Samboan	133	90			4				4	33	2
San Fernando	225	131								94	
San Francisco	96	41				1			2	48	4
San Remigio	87	45			1					41	
San Sebastián	45	38								6	1
Santa Fé	36	7				1			1	21	6
Santa Rosa	76	24			1				42	7	2
Santander	67	29								37	1
Sibonga	307	126		16	5	6		2	12	87	53
Sógod	86	45			1					32	8
Tabogón	88	50		1	1				1	33	2
Talísay	408	210			17			4	10	166	1
Toledo	178	84								94	
Tuburan	126	58								66	2
Tudela	33	19						1		13	
Cottabato	17	9		2	4			1			1
Dapitan[1]	172	144		3	1				1	17	6
Dapitan	85	74		3	1				1	4	2
Dipólog	39	26								13	
Ilaya	19	15									4
Lubungan	28	28									
Dávao	150	120			1	1			3	23	2
Baganga	14	14									
Caraga	55	55									
Cateel	32	17								15	
Dávao	38	24			1	1			3	7	2
Matti	11	10								1	
Ilocos Norte	3,783	1,919		7	8		22	11	5	1,580	231
Bacarra	144	139			1				3		1
Badoc	253	132			1					120	
Bangui	160	82		2	2		21			42	11
Banná	128	63								65	
Bátac	616	304			1			10		261	40
Dingrás	404	185								210	9
Laoag	738	325		1	1			1		375	35
Nagpartian	9	5					1				3
Paoay	143	70			1				2	70	
Pasuquín	118	63								45	10
Piddig	114	82								22	10
San Miguel	341	182								142	17
San Nicolás	247	109		4	1					42	91
Solsona	120	53								63	4
Vintar	248	125								123	
Ilocos Sur	4,182	2,376	144	6	39	62	11	40	171	940	393
Bantay	223	95		1	2			1	1	104	19
Cabúgao	207	207									
Candón	466	262			1					157	46
Caoayan	158	33			1	30		1	62	15	16
Lapo	241	119								119	3

[1] Includes 1 death not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Daylaborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Ilocos Sur—Continued.											
Magsingal	107	56			1			1	7	27	15
Narvacán	215	168			1		5		29		12
Nueva Coveta	60	23						1		36	
Salcedo	51	27								18	6
San Esteban	74	45				1			1	22	5
San Ildefonso	58	28						4		26	
San José	49	49									
San Vicente	148	16					1	17	5	57	52
Santa	148	141							2		5
Santa Catalina	167	100			16			2	12	4	33
Santa Cruz	94	94									
Santa Lucía	291	290									1
Santa María	216	162		1	1			4	5	30	13
Santiago	129	96								27	6
Santo Domingo	173	91			6		5	3	2	58	8
Sevilla	50	20		2	1			1	1	15	10
Sinait	343	208							3	126	6
Tagudín	119	42			2				4	69	2
Vigan	395	4	144	2	7	31		5	37	30	135
Iloílo	22,641	12,656	516	149	212	28	5	116	262	7,992	705
Ajuy	443	308								134	1
Alimodián	935	442		2	1			6		467	17
Anilao	77	33			1			1	3	39	
Arévalo	164	67			5					89	3
Balasan	73	48		4	1	1		5			14
Banate	265	31		19	4				96	104	11
Barotac Nuevo	546	262			28	1		1	2	242	10
Barotac Viejo	146	77		2				1	11		55
Bátad	49	47									2
Buenavista	223	91		6	1	4	1		5	88	27
Cabatúan	832	796		1				9		1	25
Calinog	134	106			1			2	1	24	
Carlés	72	39		1	2			2	21	1	6
Concepción	143	70						1		70	2
Córdoba	134	133									1
Dingle	722	503						1		217	1
Dueñas	180	127		16							37
Dumangas	825	406							1	414	4
Estancia	58	23			10	1			18		6
Guimbal	622	360		3	1	1		3	32	166	56
Igbarás	1,090	498			1			2		585	4
Iloílo	877	3	516		10	9				311	28
Janiuay	2,264	1,665			2					589	8
Jaro	453	270		15	37			7	3	71	50
Jordan	197	90		11	8	2		6	2	64	14
La Paz	258	147			1	1		1		106	2
Lambúnao	216	203		5				1		1	6
Leganés	229	125			1			1		97	5
Lemery	39	19								20	
León	1,050	397		48	22	1	1	23		430	128
Lucena	258	123			1			1		130	3
Maasin	855	375			1					479	
Mandurriao	301	124		3	13		1	3	2	110	45
Miagao	1,181	564		1	10	1	2	4	5	562	32
Mina	224	186		2	8			4		9	15
Molo	176	114		7	7				15	19	14
Nabalás	108	50				3			4	48	3
Nueva Valencia	209	105		1		1		1	1	96	4
Otón	995	494			8				27	463	3
Passi	114	101			9			2			2
Pavía	216	182			7			2		20	5
Pototan	942	633								308	1
San Dionisio	293	214			2	2		2	4	57	12
San Enrique	51	30		1	2			4		10	4
San Joaquín	350	186						1	3	160	
San Miguel	844	488								356	

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Daylaborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Iloilo—Cont'd.											
Santa Bárbara	486	449		1	7			11			18
Sara	443	206								235	2
Tigbauan	657	306						3	3	336	9
Tubungan	287	120								167	
Zárraga	335	220						5	3	97	10
Isabela	1,667	1,607		4	16	11		1			28
Angadanan	87	86				1					
Cabagán Nuevo	143	139				1					3
Cabagán Viejo	91	90			1						
Carig	84	82			1						1
Cauayan	101	100			1						
Cordón	13	8		2							3
Echague	222	220			1						1
Gamú	71	65		1	1						4
Ilagan	420	390		1	11	6					12
Naguilian	88	88									
Palanan	2	2									
Reina Mercedes	97	97									
Santa María	108	105				3					
Santo Tomás	52	50									2
Tamauini	88	85						1			2
Joló	2										2
Jolo	2										2
La Laguna	5,608	3,562		117	413	39	13	9	229	116	1,110
Alaminos	126	126									
Bay	138	96			16	2			12	6	6
Biñan	579	243		25	90	31			58	4	128
Cabúyao	196	194							1		1
Calamba	346	176		2	153						15
Caláuan	105	66		29							10
Cavintí	86	77			2					1	6
Famy	31	31									
Lilio	145	104		1	14	1	1				24
Longos	55	40							3		12
Los Baños	120	65		9		1					45
Luisiana	161	68								85	8
Lumban	144	104		5					21		14
Mabitac	39	39									
Magdalena	76	57			6						13
Majayjay	375	316		5	17		12			18	7
Nagcarlán	344	259		19	33						33
Paete	37	15		2	4				5	1	10
Pagsanján	198	193			2						3
Pángil	56	41		1	2				6		6
Páquil	34	21			1				9		3
Pila	143	101			2				36		4
Rizal	27	23			3					1	
San Antonio	42	36		2							4
San Pablo	1,459	756		3	11						689
San Pedro Tunasán	197	58		9	50	2		6	44		28
Santa Cruz	5	1									4
Santa María	18	13		1	1						3
Santa Rosa	289	220		4	5	1		3	27		29
Siniloan	37	23			1	1			7		5
La Unión	3,143	1,797		10	17			10	10	1,144	155
Agoó	329	198						4		114	13
Aringay	242	131						2		104	5
Bacnotan	130	127			1						2
Baláoan	130	52								76	2
Bangar	255	127								128	

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
La Unión—Con.											
Báuang	235	180			4					49	2
Cabá	144	77			1			1		63	2
Galiano	5	4								1	
Naguilian	253	137			2					114	
Namagpacán	269	122			5					127	15
Rosario	152	78		5					1	62	6
San Fernando	321	197		5	3				5	39	72
San Juan	266	130			1			2	3	130	
Santo Tomás	236	137							1	81	17
Túbao	176	100						1		56	19
Lepanto-Bontoc	302	295								4	3
Alilem	1										1
Angaqui	18	17								1	
Bagnén	19	19									
Banaao	10	10									
Bauco	66	66									
Cayán	21	20									1
Cervantes	43	39								3	1
Concepción	26	26									
Mancayán	13	13									
Sabangan	34	34									
San Emilio	51	51									
Leyte	6,412	3,527		117	180	5	1	67	91	2,142	282
Abúyog	193	104		11					1	64	13
Alangálang	164	87			1					69	7
Albuera	50	35			1					14	
Almería	40	28								12	
Babatungon	30	15			1				2	12	
Barugo	175	126			1			1		47	
Bató	68	33							9	23	3
Baybay	212	156			16			3	8	20	9
Biliran	123	62		4	4			2		49	2
Burauen	314	175			2					135	2
Cabilian	222	45		10	72	4		15		28	48
Cabugayan	13	6			1			1		4	1
Cajaguaán	41	20			3					16	2
Capoocan	37	13			1			1		18	4
Carigara	329	177		3	9			4	3	116	17
Caybiran	59	34			1					24	
Culaba	58	37			2					19	
Dagami	257	155			7			3		84	8
Dúlag	238	142		4	5	1		2	7	42	35
Hilongos	98	55			1					14	28
Hindang	260	108		14	6				9	101	22
Hinunangan	149	80			1					68	
Hinundayan	98	57								41	
Inopacan	80	43		2					3	29	3
Jaro	240	131		1						108	
Leyte	61	51			5			2			3
Liloan	58	42		2					6		8
Maasin	330	177			5			2		140	6
Mac Crohon	112	70		3	1				1	31	6
Malibago	25	16								9	
Malítbog	156	137		1	9					8	1
Maripipí	12	7			1					4	
Matalóm	116	60			1			5	4	44	2
Mérida	66	36							2	25	3
Naval	108	46		3	3			2	4	48	2
Ormoc	346	192			5					149	
Palo	322	150			1			1	4	158	8
Palompón	218	115		1				1	3	96	2
Pastrana	71	46								25	
Quiot	72	33						1	2	36	

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.								All other occupations.	
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Leyte—Cont'd.											
San Isidro	23	14								8	1
San Miguel	34	30							4		
San Ricardo	69	44		3				1	1	19	1
Sógod Norte	56	54			2						
Sógod Sur	40	24			1					14	1
Tabangó	69	46		2	1			5		15	
Tabontabón	41	15			2					24	
Tacloban	267	96		53	6			13	12	56	31
Tanauan	55	35			1		1	2		15	1
Tolosa	58	33			1				6	17	1
Villaba	79	34								44	1
Manila city	3,296	60	977	241	255	129	2	72	83	3	1,474
Marinduque	1,134	628		3	12			11	9	435	36
Bóac	390	183		1	7			1	3	184	11
Gazán	195	111		1	4			2		65	12
Mogpog	158	148						3	3		4
Santa Cruz	321	145		1	1			4	3	159	8
Torrijos	70	41						1		27	1
Masbate	859	441		2	4	2	9	5	18	297	81
Baleno	52	10					2			38	2
Cataíngan	40	22						1		14	3
Clavería	15	6			1		5			2	1
Magdalena	15	7								8	
Malbug	19	7				1				7	4
Mandaón	12	8								4	
Masbate	122	76		1		1		3	6		35
Milagros	81	45							2	32	2
Mobó	21	8								6	7
Palanas	246	123			1					120	2
Placer	30	9			2				2	16	1
Pulanduta	46	20		1					6	11	8
San Agustín	11	8									3
San Fernando	49	45						1		2	1
San Jacinto	15	7							1	7	
San Pascual	7	2					2				3
Usón	78	38							1	30	9
Mindoro	832	428		3	11	2		16	16	315	41
Abra de Ilog	6	6									
Bulalácao	6	5									1
Calapán	46	29			3	1		3	2	4	4
Looc	21	8			2					11	
Lubang	29	15								13	1
Mambúrao	24	15			1					8	
Mangarín	19	10			1			1		6	1
Naujan	475	219		2	1			11	11	210	21
Palúan	25	16		1						4	4
Pinamalayan	104	50			1				3	47	3
Polá	47	41			2	1		1			2
Puerto Galera	30	14								12	4
Misamis	3,586	2,288		20	50	3		41	58	916	210
Agusan	57	23			1					33	
Alubíjid	45	40						3			2
Balingasag	96	94						1	1		
Cagayán	127	71			12	3		3	20	3	15
Catarmán	92	59			1			1	7	21	3
Gingóog	163	113			2			2	3	37	6
Iligan	82	50						1		31	
Initao	122	71								51	

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.								All other occupations.	
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Misamis—Con.											
Iponan	140	61						1	4	47	27
Jasaán	51	28						9		10	4
Jiménez	339	329		1	1					1	7
Lagonlong	84	44			1			2	2	29	6
Langaran	240	223								17	
Loculan	94	94									
Mahinog	112	60						2	1	44	5
Mambájao	347	126		19	22			4	10	84	82
Misamis	119	54			2			1	1	37	24
Opol	121	58						4	2	47	10
Oroquieta	725	384			7			1	4	326	3
Sagay	114	71								41	2
Salay	13	13									
Salvador	86	58								27	1
Santa Ana	39	34						1			4
Tagoloan	73	34						2	2	30	5
Talisayan	105	96			1			3	1		4
Negros Occidental	8,520	5,220		83	208	11	1	125	133	2,098	641
Bacolod	796	418		21	5			10	9	296	37
Bago	269	126			16			2	7	36	82
Binalbagan	206	70		2	9	1		4	8	87	25
Cádiz	291	206		7	9	5	1	4	13	16	30
Calatrava	98	82		2	3				1	7	3
Cavancalan	431	233								197	1
Escalante	194	189		1							4
Eustaquio Lopez	108	96								12	
Granada	103	94		1	1			6			1
Guiljungan	197	87		1					1	101	7
Guimbalaon	65	46		1	2			2		6	8
Ilog	353	198							1	153	1
Isabela	236	233								1	2
Isiú	58	30								28	
Jimamailan	360	198		1						160	1
Jinigaran	594	392			2			3	10	175	12
La Carlota	453	326		2	2			26		5	92
La Castellana	221	151			1					68	1
Máao	193	112			1					79	1
Manapla	253	212			4			1	2	26	8
Murcia	113	42			4			1		63	3
Pontevedra	422	221		3	10			4	13	70	101
Pulupandan	160	80			5	1		3	7	43	21
Sagay	67	50			1			1	14		1
San Enrique	299	97		31	1			11	12	78	69
Saravia	448	241		8	15	4		5	10	141	24
Silay	246	158		1					3	75	9
Soledad	167	72			4			6		49	36
Suay	189	87		1	10			3	2	82	4
Súmag	130	124			2				4		
Talisay	498	307			96			32	15		48
Valladolid	299	242			5			1	1	41	9
Victorias	3									3	
Negros Oriental	2,447	1,258		12	24	1		9	60	1,017	66
Amblán	112	56			6					48	2
Ayuquitan	129	73								56	
Bacón	168	90			1				5	63	9
Bais	249	139							1	102	7
Bayauan	55	27							2	26	
Canoan	47	17			1			2	1	24	2
Dauin	161	96							4	59	2
Dumaguete	22	7						1	1	12	1
Guiljugan	110	63		11	7					19	10
Jimalalud	32	13				1			1	12	5

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Negros Oriental—Cont'd.											
Larena	32	26								6	
Lazi	22	13			1			1		4	3
Libertad	53	30						1	2	18	2
Manjúyod	119	70							1	48	
Nueva Valencia	116	64			1					51	
San Juan	37	22							2	12	1
Siatón	122	56						1		65	
Sibulan	184	108								75	1
Siquijor	48	40							8		
Tanjay	422	154		1	6			3	27	217	14
Tayasan	48	20							1	23	4
Tolong	20	9								10	1
Zamboanguita	139	65			1				4	67	2
Nueva Écija	2,832	1,846		78	365		3		2	151	387
Aliaga	214	142		1	5						66
Bongabón	80	45		1							34
Cabanatúan	138	117		1	3						17
Cabiao	247	158		27	40					2	20
Carranglán	13	13									
Cuyapó	347	190		2	9					143	3
Gapán	326	222		6	48						50
Jaén	125	105			18						2
Licab	121	83			3						35
Lupao	12	5								3	4
Nampicúan	45	39								3	3
Pantabangán	12	6		2					1		3
Peñaranda	43	42									1
Puncán	4	1									3
San Antonio	180	121			58				1		
San Isidro	326	118		19	127						62
San José	42	25		1	8						8
San Juan de Guimba	62	51									11
San Leonardo	135	106		5	9		3				12
Santa Rosa	76	55		3	1						17
Santo Domingo	118	93			17						8
Talavera	53	33		7	13						
Zaragoza	113	76		3	6						28
Nueva Vizcaya	372	360						3		1	8
Aritao	27	25									2
Bagábag	24	23									1
Bambang	97	95						1			1
Bayombong	38	36									2
Dúpax	105	100						2		1	2
Solano	81	81									
Pampanga	4,676	1,717		290	864	43	265	129	303	232	833
Ángeles	47	29		5	3			3			7
Apálit	322	111		3	6	2	115	6	8	1	70
Aráyat	329	100		11	35	9	11	7	29	98	29
Bacolor	303	83		9	98	1	5	23	23	4	57
Betis	126	21		3	40	2		20	9		31
Candaba	225	95		15	32			10	27	2	44
Floridablanca	103	76						3		1	23
Guagua	119	17		4	18			9	5		66
Lubao	823	339		103	226			8	33		114
Mabalácat	59	53		2							4
Macabebe	373	98		21	106	5	7	17	25	26	68
México	168	117		22	12			3		1	13
Minalin	192	51		2	29				47	25	38
Pórac	152	67		13	17			7	1	1	46
San Fernando	133	72		19	19			1	1		21
San Luis	265	120		19	1		88	2	1	7	27

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Pampanga—Continued.											
San Miguel	144	72		3	1				3	65	
San Simón	97	34		1			37		4		21
Santa Ana	104	58		12	22		2			1	9
Santa Rita	148	80		3	25			7	1		32
Santo Tomás	58	23			14			3	6		12
Sexmoán	386	1		20	160	24			80		101
Pangasinán	7,438	4,566		218	125	62	116	111	387	1,227	626
Aguilar	102	74							4	16	8
Alava	64	35								28	1
Alcalá	153	76								73	4
Asingan	192	101		1	1			8	8	38	35
Balungao	54	26								25	3
Bautista	177	98		4	44				1		30
Bayambang	154	99			4				5		46
Binalonan	253	156		15	3			24		44	11
Binmaley	287	102							169	1	15
Calasiao	327	277		2	8		32				8
Dagupan	504	246		20	9	60		5	84	2	78
Lingayén	272	144		20	6			16	15		71
Magaldán	348	282		8	7					21	30
Malasiqui	289	196		29			43				21
Manáoag	349	177		6	11			1		140	14
Mangatarém	258	219			8			1		21	9
Mapandan	78	43		1	8					24	2
Natividad	120	59								59	2
Pozorubio	259	137		75				1		43	3
Rosales	139	77		7	1				1	43	10
Salasa	201	148			6	1	7	2	8		29
San Carlos	454	453			1						
San Fabián	258	70			1		1	42	84	57	3
San Isidro	60	52		2					1		5
San Jacinto	90	81		1	1						7
San Manuel	110	36		3	3				1	48	19
San Nicolás	162	75		2						69	16
San Quintin	152	73		1	1			2		48	27
Santa Bárbara	229	176			1	1	33	1		5	12
Santa María	110	73								33	4
Santo Tomás	46	27								19	
Sual	28	18		2				1	6		1
Tayug	87	47		4				3		14	19
Umingan	230	105		14	1			4		80	26
Urbiztondo	208	208									
Urdaneta	525	245		1						236	43
Villasis	109	55								40	14
Paragua	414	281		1	3			12	2	95	20
Areceli	172	79		1				11	2	76	3
Cagayancillo	10	4								4	2
Corón	43	32						1		9	1
Cuyo	75	73			1						1
Taytay	114	93			2					6	13
Paragua Sur[1]	33	22						2	1	2	6
Puerto Princesa	31	22						2	1	2	4
Rizal	4,663	1,879		200	663	135	158	98	818	22	690
Angono	73	19			9				38		7
Antipolo	162	116		24	14						8
Barás	27	22			2						3
Binangonan	338	137		8	33	2			85		73

[1] Includes 2 deaths not credited to any municipality.

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.								All other occupations.	
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Rizal—Cont'd.											
Bosoboso	11	7									4
Caintá	104	100				2					2
Caloocan	118	52		1	15				3	14	33
Cardona	81	34							37		10
Jalajala	109	26		30	21			1	28		3
Las Piñas	28	26									2
Malíbay	22	22									
Mariquina	4										4
Montalbán	20	13		3	1						3
Mórong	161	139		2	1				7		12
Muntinlupa	214	84		1	80				35	1	13
Navotas	352	36		3	74			4	213	6	16
Novaliches	49	45			1			1			2
Parañaque	216	87		4	5			2	3		115
Pásay	379	117		15	77		19	2	25		124
Pásig	434	91		17	164	68		5	22		67
Pateros	95	51			16	16			7		5
Pililla	111	48					53		3		7
Quisao	26	14		2			10				
San Felipe Nery	152	48		52	9	1		2			40
San Juan del Monte	58	14		28	8	1				1	6
San Mateo	68	35		5	14	2		1	1		10
San Pedro Macatí	103	45		3	23						32
Taguig	259	27		1	61	2	2		133		33
Tambóbong	480	163			1	40		76	165		35
Tanay	167	69		1	4		74	3	11		5
Taytay	195	149			30	1			2		13
Teresa	47	43						1			3
Romblón	649	398			2			5	3	197	44
Badajoz	64	33						2		26	3
Bantón	76	37								36	3
Cajidiocan	41	36							2	1	2
Corcuera	13	8								4	1
Despujols	16	8								8	
Looc	45	23			1			3	1	11	6
Magallanes	40	23								14	3
Odiongan	130	62			1					64	3
Romblón	158	126								22	10
San Fernando	31	20								11	
Santa Fé	35	22									13
Sámar	6,506	3,621		41	55	5	61	29	183	2,372	139
Almagro	26	18								8	
Balañgiga	114	49		2				1	10	50	2
Basey	503	283		2	1		38	7	11	150	11
Bobón	126	75								51	
Borongan	176	86			1					89	
Calbáyog	132	74			4		23	2	4	12	13
Calbiga	208	127						1		78	2
Cápul	16	10								6	
Catarman	107	49				1		1	3	50	3
Catbalogan	146	17		6	10				49	62	2
Catúbig	312	138								173	1
Gándara	375	302		6	8					59	
Guiuan	329	157			1	1		2	22	145	1
Hernani	106	59								45	2
Jiabong	108	65						1	6	36	
La Granja	20	11								9	
Lanang	69	33								35	1
Laoang	411	226			1	2		1	3	173	5
Lavezares	14	8								6	
Mercedes	73	40								33	
Mondragón	54	33						1		20	
Motiong	206	111		6	4				1	76	8
Oquendo	113	74								39	

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Sámar—Con.											
Orás	130	98		1						31	
Palápag	97	44								53	
Pambujan	186	111			2			2	1	69	1
Paranas	328	180		17	8			3	15	51	54
Páric	153	82								71	
Pinabacdáo	6	2								4	
Quinapundan	89	45								44	
Salcedo	148	90								58	
San Antonio	12	9								3	
San Julián	139	64								75	
San Sebastián	64	29							8	27	
Santa Margarita	190	109			1			1	1	78	
Santa Rita	71	46								25	
Santo Niño	18	8								9	1
Súlat	208	136						3		63	6
Tarangnán	258	137			10			1	1	105	4
Tubig	167	102		1	1	1			1	50	11
Villareal	66	36			1				1	28	
Weyler	97	96			1						
Zumárraga	335	152			1			2	46	123	11
Siassi	2				1						1
Siassi	2				1						1
Sorsogón	1,277	881		2	8	1		8	20	329	28
Bacón	135	81			1			1		51	1
Barcelona	65	40								25	
Bulan	89	87			1						1
Bulusan	65	54						1	2	2	6
Casiguran	83	82			1						
Castilla	47	20			2	1			1	23	
Donsol	97	46						2	1	47	1
Gúbat	199	97						1		99	2
Irocín	66	45		1				1		15	4
Jubán	64	45								17	2
Magallanes	35	19							15		1
Matnog	28	10		1						14	3
Pilar	78	60			1					17	
Santa Magdalena	48	31								17	
Sorsogón	178	164			2			2	1	2	7
Surigao	1,495	899		21	15	1		14	22	406	117
Anao-ao	38	38									
Bacuag	33	19		1						12	1
Bislig	10	6								4	
Butuan	341	193			2			1		123	22
Cabarbaran	53	50			2						1
Cabúntog	17	7								10	
Cantilan	68	37			1			1		28	1
Carrascal	14	9			1					3	1
Claver	31	16								15	
Cortés	2									1	1
Dapá	35	17								18	
Dinágat	54	25		2						27	
Gigáquit	63	25						1	1	20	16
Hinatúan	27	17								9	1
Jabonga	16	14								2	
La Paz	18	11								7	
Lanuza	24	14								5	5
Liangá	37	11							5	13	8
Lingig	8	4								4	
Loreto	11	4			1					6	
Mainit	70	22		10				7	4		27
Nasipit	62	39								21	2
Nonoc	13	1							2	5	5
Numancia	46	24								12	10
Placer	24	23		1							

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Surigao—Con.											
Sapao	26	10						1	3	10	2
Surigao	134	99		7	6	1		3	5	4	9
Taganaan	14	8							2	4	
Tago	53	42								9	2
Talacogon	58	34			1					23	
Tándag	17	7								10	
Tigao	2	2									
Túbay	36	35			1						
Veruela	40	36								1	3
Tárlac	1,825	1,386		46	152	1		11	9	23	197
Anao	20	15							1	4	
Bambán	50	18		8	7			3			14
Camíling	171	159			5	1		1	1		4
Capas	37	31		1	1			2			2
Concepción	247	173		24	4			3	5		38
Gerona	21	18			3						
La Paz	110	51			4			1			54
Moncada	100	90			3			1	2		4
Moriones	37	31		2							4
Murcia	27	21									6
O'Donnell	24	13		4	2						5
Paniqui	146	144									2
San Clemente	27	26								1	
Santa Ignacia	41	41									
Tárlac	267	182		6	43						36
Victoria	500	373		1	80					18	28
Tawi Tawi	1										1
Bongao	1										1
Tayabas	3,881	3,030		122	41	7	27	20	19	509	106
Alabat	49	38								11	
Atimonan	192	107			7			2		72	4
Baler	23	13					6				4
Bondoc	36	29		1					1	4	1
Calauag	38	37				1					
Casiguran	14	4								8	2
Catanauan	91	39		3					4	41	4
Guinayangan	48	30			2			1	1		14
Gumacá	169	168									1
Infanta	33	32									1
López	277	275		1						1	
Lucbán	204	99			3			1		90	11
Lucena	323	214		108							1
Macalelón	279	224		5	2			1	6	25	16
Maubán	316	207		3	19			2	1	79	5
Mulanay	53	20						1	1	29	2
Pagbilao	120	108			2					4	6
Pitogo	344	180				6		9	4	134	11
Polillo	23	9			1			2	1	9	1
Sampáloc	38	13			3		21	1			
San Narciso	49	48									1
Sariaya	222	213								2	7
Tayabas	232	221		1	2						8
Tiaong	685	681									4
Unisan	23	21									2
Zambales	2,171	1,533		37	48	4	69		58	232	190
Agno	86	59		4	3				2	11	7
Alaminos	165	112		1	28		2		12	2	8
Alós	27	27									
Anda	126	75			2		36		2	4	7
Balincaguin	39	36									3
Bani	170	87		1	2		13		2	36	29
Bolinao	45	24					11				10

TABLE 6.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, municipality, and principal island, by occupation of decedents: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES, COMANDANCIAS, AND MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Zambales—Con.											
Botolan	109	105							1		3
Cabangán	77	71			1					1	4
Candelaria	100	71		1					1	9	18
Castillejos	90	60		6	4				2	9	9
Dasol	85	85									
Iba	34	27		2	1						4
Infanta	103	69								28	6
Masinloc	66	49		8	1						8
Olongapó	29	23							2		4
Paláuig	43	24		4							15
San Antonio	154	87				1			8	55	3
San Felipe	67	62				1			3		1
San Isidro	62	53		1						5	3
San Marcelino	88	40		1	1					46	
San Narciso	147	97		2		2			6	22	18
Santa Cruz	183	155		5	1						22
Súbic	55	25		1	4				17		8
Zaragoza	21	10					7			4	
Zamboanga	424	191		24	28		3	16			162

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
Bantayán	203	74			1	1			12	105	10
Batán	137	137									
Biliran	401	213		7	11			5	4	156	5
Bohol	3,393	2,005		5	114	8	21	21	167	911	141
Camiguín	665	316		19	23			7	18	190	92
Catanduanes	328	227		4	2					90	5
Cebú	8,047	3,602	503	223	423	22		110	227	2,556	381
Cuyo	75	73			1						1
Dinágat	65	29		2	1					33	
Guimarás	737	336		18	9	10	1	7	12	296	48
Laguán	411	226			1	2		1	3	173	5
Leyte	5,872	3,221		105	168	5	1	61	80	1,963	268
Lubang	50	23			2					24	1
Luzón	80,923	46,506	1,121	1,667	4,441	586	950	747	3,166	12,753	8,986
Mactán	236	65			21			1	50	73	26
Marinduque	1,134	628		3	12			11	9	435	36
Masbate	773	381		2	3	2	2	4	17	286	76
Mindanao	4,990	3,248		49	75	5	3	64	63	1,089	394
Mindoro	782	405		3	9	2		16	16	291	40
Negros	10,781	6,360		95	230	12	1	131	182	3,069	701
Panaón	127	86		5				1	7	19	9
Panay	31,614	17,446	516	168	218	23	523	184	409	11,254	873
Panglao	163	93			8			7	23	22	10
Paragua	147	115			2			2	1	8	19
Pasijan	96	41				1			2	48	4
Poro	85	42						1		42	
Romblón	158	126								22	10
Sámar	5,718	3,215		41	53	3	61	26	134	2,062	123
Siargao	124	58						1	3	50	12
Sibuyán	112	79							2	26	5
Siquijor	186	118			2			3	11	46	6
Tablas	290	148			2			5	1	109	25
Ticao	64	52						1	1	9	1

TABLE 7.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island at specified ages, by color and sex: 1902.*

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS.

COLOR, SEX, AND PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Philippine Islands.	442,058	54,045	148,469	73,512	41,203	49,350	37,592	58,639	33,293
Brown ... M..	231,816	29,637	80,161	39,717	18,850	23,667	20,168	32,077	17,176
Brown ... F..	208,228	24,294	68,097	33,704	22,153	25,123	16,977	26,175	15,999
White.... M..	361	21	32	9	36	116	72	56	40
White.... F..	89	18	27	7	14	21	4	11	5
Yellow... M..	1,077	8	15	22	91	355	315	242	37
Yellow... F..	210	25	47	29	29	28	26	38	13
Black.... M..	75	5	18	10	10	10	8	9	10
Black.... F..	32	6	9	5	2	4	2	8	2
Mixed M..	85	14	29	4	10	17	11	8	6
Mixed F..	85	17	34	5	8	9	9	15	5
Abra	1,296	151	367	208	105	136	136	212	132
Brown ... M..	658	95	202	113	39	72	54	113	65
Brown ... F..	625	56	163	95	65	62	80	95	65
Black ... M..	9		1		1	2	1	3	1
Black ... F..	3						1	1	1
Mixed ... M..	1		1						
Albay	11,564	2,747	5,433	1,393	727	867	574	1,273	1,297
Brown ... M..	6,078	1,500	2,918	750	335	419	312	689	655
Brown ... F..	5,466	1,244	2,509	641	390	445	258	581	642
Yellow... M..	7				1	3	2	1	
Yellow... F..	1	1	1						
Black ... M..	1			1					
Mixed ... M..	6	1	2	1	1		1	1	
Mixed ... F..	5	1	3				1	1	
Ambos Camarines	10,872	1,536	3,740	1,525	1,037	1,069	911	1,543	1,047
Brown ... M..	5,695	824	1,995	818	490	534	468	869	521
Brown ... F..	5,137	709	1,741	707	546	530	428	661	524
White.... M..	6					1	1	2	2
Yellow... M..	27				1	3	14	9	
Mixed ... M..	6	3	4			1		1	
Mixed ... F..	1							1	
Antique	7,411	583	2,348	1,170	473	696	603	1,265	856
Brown ... M..	3,707	322	1,286	624	199	278	270	616	434
Brown ... F..	3,703	260	1,061	546	274	418	333	649	422
White.... M..	1	1	1						
Basilan	59	10	19	4	5	7	9	12	3
Brown ... M..	29	4	9		3	5	4	6	2
Brown ... F..	28	6	10	4	1	2	5	5	1
Yellow... M..	2				1			1	
Bataán	4,479	556	1,375	644	456	611	516	662	215
Brown ... M..	2,333	319	747	347	195	276	276	365	127
Brown ... F..	2,139	237	628	297	261	332	237	296	88
White.... M..	2					1	1		
Yellow... M..	3						2	1	
Black ... M..	1					1			
Mixed ... M..	1					1			
Batangas	34,257	3,274	11,940	6,724	2,983	3,209	2,336	4,512	2,553
Brown ... M..	17,996	1,810	6,362	3,573	1,392	1,564	1,219	2,562	1,324
Brown ... F..	16,258	1,464	5,578	3,151	1,591	1,644	1,116	1,950	1,228
White.... M..	1								1
Yellow... M..	2					1	1		
Benguet	7	2	3			2		1	1
Brown ... M..	5	1	2			2		1	
Brown ... F..	2	1	1						1

TABLE 7.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island at specified ages, by color and sex: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

COLOR, SEX, AND PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Bohol	10,851	815	2,965	1,911	1,273	1,273	1,059	1,476	894
Brown M.	5,652	481	1,659	1,097	576	564	516	818	422
Brown F.	5,191	334	1,305	814	696	707	543	657	469
White M.	3					2			1
White F.	1		1						
Yellow M.	4				1			1	2
Bulacán	13,015	2,157	4,850	1,814	1,022	1,459	1,071	1,671	1,128
Brown M.	6,736	1,227	2,681	1,004	434	617	519	920	561
Brown F.	6,249	930	2,167	809	587	831	549	745	561
White M.	6					3	2	1	
White F.	3			1		1		1	
Yellow M.	8		1			2		3	2
Black M.	2						1		1
Mixed M.	6				1	2		1	2
Mixed F.	5		1			3			1
Cagayán	9,783	1,227	4,955	1,417	693	798	549	876	495
Brown M.	5,252	689	2,666	761	331	412	318	487	277
Brown F.	4,511	537	2,288	656	358	376	229	386	218
White M.	9				3	5	1		
Yellow M.	11	1	1		1	5	1	3	
Cápiz	15,564	1,156	4,160	3,154	1,361	1,663	1,282	2,463	1,481
Brown M.	7,524	635	2,209	1,662	562	662	588	1,137	704
Brown F.	8,034	521	1,951	1,492	798	1,000	692	1,324	777
White M.	1						1		
Yellow M.	5				1	1	1	2	
Cavite	8,983	1,235	3,629	1,304	711	905	653	1,163	618
Brown M.	4,629	682	1,923	707	314	416	328	641	300
Brown F.	4,347	552	1,705	597	397	489	322	520	317
Yellow M.	7	1	1				3	2	1
Cebú	20,920	2,930	7,149	3,300	2,097	2,278	1,821	2,878	1,397
Brown M.	10,938	1,525	3,821	1,818	1,049	1,096	934	1,512	708
Brown F.	9,837	1,388	3,293	1,471	1,034	1,151	864	1,343	681
White M.	14	4	4			6		3	1
White F.	5	1	2	1		2			
Yellow M.	47			1	5	13	17	11	
Black M.	28	3	14	5	3	1		2	3
Black F.	17	5	8	4	2	1		1	1
Mixed M.	15		1		2	6	2	1	3
Mixed F.	19	4	6		2	2	4	5	
Cottabato	35	4	9	5	4	7	4	6	
Brown M.	13	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	
Brown F.	8	1	3	2	1	2			
White M.	1				1				
White F.	1					1			
Yellow M.	2							2	
Yellow F.	7	2	2	1			2	2	
Black M.	2		1	1					
Mixed M.	1		1						
Dapitan	397	24	164	36	41	30	29	49	48
Brown M.	240	14	98	23	21	21	15	37	25
Brown F.	155	10	66	13	20	8	14	12	22
Yellow M.	2					1			1
Dávao	557	28	226	94	52	50	46	71	18
Brown M.	325	19	128	58	30	22	26	47	14
Brown F.	226	8	97	36	21	27	17	24	4
White M.	5				1	1	3		
Mixed F.	1	1	1						

TABLE 7.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island at specified ages, by color and sex: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

COLOR, SEX, AND PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Ilocos Norte	10,657	1,174	4,328	1,453	952	900	712	1,272	1,040
Brown M	5,364	618	2,271	761	417	414	379	623	499
Brown F	5,286	555	2,056	692	535	483	333	648	539
White M	4	1	1			1			2
White F	1				1				
Yellow M	1							1	
Mixed M	1					1			
Ilocos Sur	12,694	1,164	4,365	2,315	1,145	1,294	925	1,656	994
Brown M	6,711	674	2,420	1,233	508	642	510	910	488
Brown F	5,980	490	1,945	1,081	637	651	414	746	506
White M	1						1		
Mixed M	1					1			
Mixed F	1			1					
Iloílo	51,153	3,435	11,951	10,493	5,139	6,506	5,234	7,891	3,939
Brown M	26,064	1,882	6,331	5,531	2,265	3,042	2,705	4,138	2,052
Brown F	24,822	1,529	5,570	4,935	2,844	3,422	2,490	3,691	1,870
Yellow M	77	1	2	8	10	19	15	20	3
Yellow F	136	16	30	15	13	15	18	33	12
Black M	12			2	1	4	3	1	1
Black F	5					3		2	
Mixed M	18	4	10	1	4		2	1	
Mixed F	19	3	8	1	2	1	1	5	1
Isabela	4,584	571	1,961	799	371	419	302	534	198
Brown M	2,490	298	1,050	439	175	241	167	303	115
Brown F	2,075	273	909	358	194	173	131	227	83
White M	3		1		1	1			
White F	3		1	2					
Yellow M	11				1	4	3	3	
Black M	1						1		
Black F	1							1	
Joló	2					1		1	
Yellow M	2					1		1	
La Laguna	15,918	1,890	4,697	2,281	1,686	1,919	1,695	2,305	1,335
Brown M	8,186	1,036	2,524	1,210	779	863	899	1,224	687
Brown F	7,700	853	2,171	1,069	903	1,047	787	1,075	648
Yellow M	22			1	2	8	9	2	
Yellow F	3		1	1				1	
Black M	4	1	1		1	1		1	
Black F	2							2	
Mixed F	1				1				
La Unión	8,821	748	2,878	1,831	937	917	591	1,006	661
Brown M	4,694	403	1,583	1,005	447	441	327	540	351
Brown F	4,124	345	1,294	826	489	476	264	465	310
White M	1							1	
Mixed M	1				1				
Mixed F	1		1						
Lepanto-Bontoc	449	7	95	51	58	78	47	91	29
Brown M	236	6	43	26	31	34	30	52	20
Brown F	211	1	52	25	27	43	17	39	8
White F	2					1			1
Leyte	17,016	1,423	5,431	3,551	1,822	2,056	1,432	1,803	921
Brown M	9,500	789	3,018	1,979	921	1,065	874	1,108	535
Brown F	7,471	632	2,406	1,567	894	982	547	691	384
Yellow M	25		1		3	7	9	3	2
Yellow F	5		1	2	1		1		
Black M	2			1	1				
Black F	3	1	1	1			1		
Mixed M	4		1	1	1	1			
Mixed F	6	1	3		1	1		1	

TABLE 7.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island at specified ages, by color and sex: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

COLOR, SEX, AND PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Manila city	15,223	5,354	6,887	880	1,336	2,143	1,394	1,626	957
Brown M	7,699	2,890	3,697	475	678	944	688	807	410
Brown F	6,474	2,429	3,137	386	559	844	438	607	503
White M	241	13	22	5	23	77	50	44	20
White F	52	14	18	2	8	10	2	9	3
Yellow M	720	1	2	8	57	260	215	158	20
Yellow F	26	4	6	4	8	7		1	
Black M	4				3				1
Mixed M	3	2	2			1			
Mixed F	4	1	3				1		
Marinduque	3,222	639	1,195	438	293	224	245	459	368
Brown M	1,626	344	638	235	115	112	112	239	175
Brown F	1,592	295	557	203	178	111	132	218	193
Yellow M	4					1	1	2	
Masbate	1,881	164	484	302	186	241	181	316	171
Brown M	1,636	88	274	175	80	122	100	183	102
Brown F	838	76	210	127	106	116	79	131	69
Yellow M	5					2	2	1	
Mixed M	2					1		1	
Mindoro	2,466	270	767	400	288	263	214	352	182
Brown M	1,294	137	394	226	135	129	121	199	90
Brown F	1,168	133	373	174	153	134	92	153	89
White M	3								3
Yellow M	1						1		
Misamis	9,038	689	2,656	1,489	922	1,205	1,028	1,264	474
Brown M	4,907	375	1,470	786	456	641	601	712	241
Brown F	4,125	313	1,185	703	464	564	427	551	231
White F	1	1	1						
Yellow M	5				2			1	2
Negros Occidental	24,461	2,125	7,150	4,981	2,345	3,309	2,409	2,906	1,361
Brown M	13,529	1,117	3,776	2,779	1,120	1,801	1,507	1,747	799
Brown F	10,923	1,008	3,374	2,202	1,224	1,505	901	1,157	560
White M	2					1			1
Yellow M	7				1	2	1	2	1
Negros Oriental	5,972	836	1,809	850	645	712	561	931	464
Brown M	3,075	489	983	441	320	344	298	473	216
Brown F	2,887	346	824	408	325	365	262	455	248
White M	2					1		1	
White F	2			1		1			
Yellow M	4	1	1			1	1	1	
Yellow F	1		1						
Mixed M	1							1	
Nueva Écija	8,487	1,502	3,081	1,354	770	1,029	704	954	595
Brown M	4,512	826	1,739	758	294	466	386	540	329
Brown F	3,965	675	1,341	596	474	560	316	412	266
White M	2					1	1		
White F	3				1	1		1	
Yellow M	3				1	1		1	
Mixed M	1						1		
Mixed F	1	1	1						
Nueva Vizcaya	1,228	131	425	182	138	147	99	167	70
Brown M	637	72	231	73	64	59	65	100	45
Brown F	589	59	194	109	73	88	34	67	24
White M	2				1				1
Pampanga	14,383	2,630	5,756	2,251	1,188	1,535	1,108	1,558	987
Brown M	7,440	1,455	3,130	1,177	496	674	582	865	516
Brown F	6,934	1,174	2,624	1,074	691	857	525	693	470
Yellow M	4	1	2			1	1		
Yellow F	4				1	3			
Mixed M	1								1

TABLE 7.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island at specified ages, by color and sex: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

COLOR, SEX, AND PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Pangasinán	24,701	3,153	8,940	3,787	2,401	2,826	1,819	2,903	2,025
Brown M	13,208	1,798	4,994	2,143	1,069	1,359	1,004	1,639	1,060
Brown F	11,447	1,352	3,940	1,642	1,385	1,454	807	1,263	956
White M	22	1	1	1	4	7	3	1	5
White F	6	1	2		1	2			1
Yellow M	4	1	1				2		1
Yellow F	7		1	1	2	2	1		
Mixed M	3		1			1	1		
Mixed F	4					1	1		2
Paragua	611	41	120	68	75	85	96	121	46
Brown M	295	23	52	39	29	41	53	64	17
Brown F	287	18	65	24	43	40	36	54	25
White M	2		1						1
Yellow M	8		1	1		3	2	1	
Yellow F	13		1	4	3	1	3		1
Black M	5						2	1	2
Black F	1							1	
Paragua Sur	53	10	15	4	4	6	9	13	2
Brown M	30	6	8		2	4	7	7	2
Brown F	23	4	7	4	2	2	2	6	
Rizal	11,883	1,808	4,086	1,537	1,039	1,491	1,096	1,726	908
Brown M	6,197	980	2,212	816	447	720	575	982	445
Brown F	5,639	817	1,859	714	589	762	513	741	461
White M	6			2		2	1		1
White F	2					1	1		
Yellow M	15	1	2	2	1	5	3	1	1
Yellow F	3	1	1	1				1	
Black M	2	1	1			1			
Mixed M	7	4	5				2		
Mixed F	12	4	6	2	2		1	1	
Romblón	1,422	270	565	151	118	135	110	218	125
Brown M	775	147	303	86	48	68	60	134	76
Brown F	643	123	262	65	70	67	49	82	48
White M	1						1		
Yellow M	1							1	
Mixed M	1							1	
Mixed F	1								1
Sámar	13,614	254	3,327	2,880	1,427	1,550	1,388	2,314	728
Brown M	7,451	140	1,760	1,569	672	829	810	1,359	452
Brown F	6,154	113	1,566	1,310	754	720	575	953	276
White M	3	1	1					2	
Yellow M	2					1	1		
Yellow F	2				1		1		
Mixed M	1						1		
Mixed F	1			1					
Siassi	2						1	1	
Yellow M	2						1	1	
Sorsogón	4,380	1,364	2,134	346	311	395	252	470	472
Brown M	2,322	720	1,130	184	156	201	144	263	244
Brown F	2,048	643	1,003	162	154	191	105	205	228
White M	5				1	1	2	1	
White F	2	1	1				1		
Yellow M	3					2		1	
Surigao	3,304	234	886	565	363	409	367	505	209
Brown M	1,763	137	471	295	176	217	205	285	114
Brown F	1,529	97	415	269	185	189	157	219	95
White M	1					1			
Yellow M	9				2	2	4	1	
Mixed M	2			1			1		

TABLE 7.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island at specified ages, by color and sex: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

COLOR, SEX, AND PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Tárlac	7,088	1,423	3,054	903	586	743	524	762	516
Brown M.	3,754	812	1,697	485	252	346	271	431	272
Brown F.	3,330	610	1,356	418	334	396	253	329	244
Yellow M.	2							2	
Mixed F.	2	1	1			1			
Tawi Tawi	2	1	1			1			
Brown M.	1	1	1						
Yellow M.	1					1			
Tayabas	9,418	1,542	3,213	1,122	915	956	848	1,546	818
Brown M.	5,042	830	1,739	589	464	489	510	840	411
Brown F.	4,370	712	1,474	533	450	466	337	704	406
White M.	4				1	1	1		1
Yellow M.	1							1	
Mixed F.	1							1	
Zambales	6,772	696	2,634	1,220	531	671	513	724	479
Brown M.	3,581	372	1,400	671	239	328	271	418	254
Brown F.	3,182	324	1,232	548	292	342	240	305	223
White M.	2			1			1		
White F.	1		1						
Yellow M.	3					1	1		1
Black M.	2							1	1
Mixed M.	1		1						
Zamboanga	1,103	62	246	325	172	124	89	111	36
Brown M.	587	24	114	175	83	67	58	70	20
Brown F.	496	37	130	149	85	49	27	40	16
White M.	5					3	2		
White F.	4				4				
Yellow M.	8			1		4	2	1	
Yellow F.	2	1	2						
Mixed M.	1					1			

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

COLOR, SEX, AND ISLAND.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Bohol	10,335	783	2,884	1,834	1,203	11,191	1,014	1,394	815
Brown M.	5,419	463	1,613	1,053	554	531	501	781	386
Brown F.	4,908	320	1,270	781	648	658	513	612	426
White M.	3					2			1
White F.	1		1						
Yellow M.	4				1			1	2
Cebú	18,955	2,637	6,304	3,004	1,941	2,050	1,684	2,697	1,275
Brown M.	9,899	1,375	3,357	1,652	973	997	856	1,408	656
Brown F.	8,911	1,245	2,912	1,341	954	1,022	805	1,266	611
White M.	14	4	4			6		3	1
White F.	5	1	2	1		2			
Yellow M.	47			1	5	13	17	11	
Black M.	28	3	14	5	3	1		2	3
Black F.	17	5	8	4	2	1		1	1
Mixed M.	15		1		2	6	2	1	3
Mixed F.	19	4	6		2	2	4	5	
Leyte	15,383	1,386	4,745	3,224	1,691	1,909	1,313	1,617	884
Brown M.	8,582	765	2,646	1,795	853	987	796	995	510
Brown F.	6,757	619	2,093	1,424	831	913	506	618	372
Yellow M.	25		1		3	7	9	3	2
Yellow F.	5		1	2	1		1		
Black M.	2			1	1				
Black F.	3	1	1	1			1		
Mixed M.	4		1	1	1	1			
Mixed F.	5	1	2		1	1		1	

TABLE 7.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island at specified ages, by color and sex: 1902*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS—Continued.

COLOR, SEX, AND ISLAND.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over and unknown.
Luzón	248,831	37,565	93,980	37,177	21,968	26,347	19,244	30,901	19,214
Brown M	130,332	20,661	50,899	20,038	9,917	12,454	10,225	17,016	9,783
Brown F	117,109	16,842	42,980	17,102	11,921	13,450	8,681	13,619	9,356
White M	316	15	25	9	34	101	65	49	33
White F	75	16	23	5	10	17	4	11	5
Yellow M	849	6	10	11	64	295	255	188	26
Yellow F	44	6	10	7	11	12	1	3	
Black M	26	2	3	1	5	5	3	5	4
Black F	6						1	4	1
Mixed M	37	10	15	1	3	8	5	2	3
Mixed F	37	7	15	3	3	5	4	4	3
Marinduque	3,222	639	1,195	438	293	224	245	459	368
Brown M	1,626	344	638	235	115	112	112	239	175
Brown F	1,592	295	557	203	178	111	132	218	193
Yellow M	4					1	1	2	
Masbate	1,574	88	367	276	167	220	159	258	127
Brown M	863	46	207	161	71	112	92	145	75
Brown F	705	42	160	115	96	105	65	112	52
Yellow M	4					2	2		
Mixed M	2					1		1	
Mindanao	12,572	799	3,580	2,251	1,359	1,605	1,348	1,761	668
Brown M	6,859	431	1,961	1,201	681	852	789	1,021	354
Brown F	5,656	363	1,611	1,046	669	739	545	734	312
White M	12				2	5	5		
White F	6	1	1		4	1			
Yellow M	23			1	3	7	6	4	2
Yellow F	9	3	4	1			2	2	
Black M	2		1	1					
Mixed M	4		1	1		1	1		
Mixed F	1	1	1						
Mindoro	2,231	216	629	362	276	253	204	338	169
Brown M	1,178	104	327	204	129	124	116	192	86
Brown F	1,049	112	302	158	147	129	87	146	80
White M	3								3
Yellow M	1						1		
Negros	29,805	2,841	8,730	5,762	2,949	3,956	2,910	3,739	1,759
Brown M	16,293	1,535	4,641	3,180	1,416	2,122	1,776	2,174	984
Brown F	13,493	1,305	4,087	2,581	1,532	1,828	1,132	1,560	773
White M	4					2		1	1
White F	2			1		1			
Yellow M	11	1	1		1	3	2	3	1
Yellow F	1		1						
Mixed M	1							1	
Panay	72,535	5,026	18,084	14,522	6,828	8,641	6,969	11,355	6,136
Brown M	36,433	2,745	9,615	7,646	2,966	3,884	3,470	5,749	3,108
Brown F	35,828	2,256	8,418	6,849	3,831	4,714	3,458	5,542	3,060
White M	2	1	1				1		
Yellow M	82	1	2	8	11	20	16	22	2
Yellow F	136	16	30	15	13	15	18	33	12
Black M	12			2	1	4	3	1	1
Black F	5					3		2	
Mixed M	18	4	10	1	4		2	1	
Mixed F	19	3	8	1	2	1	1	5	1
Sámar	11,934	177	2,905	2,542	1,255	1,361	1,248	2,014	609
Brown M	6,550	93	1,526	1,385	600	739	724	1,192	384
Brown F	5,376	83	1,378	1,156	654	621	522	820	225
White M	3	1	1					2	
Yellow M	2					1	1		
Yellow F	2				1		1		
Mixed F	1			1					

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	442,058	440,043	450	1,288	107	170
Typhoid fever	1,669	1,641	9	19		
Malarial fever	118,476	118,280	18	138	20	20
Smallpox	14,860	14,840	9		6	5
Measles	2,758	2,756	1	1		
Scarlet fever	293	293				
Whooping cough	364	364				
Diphtheria and croup	1,567	1,564		3		
Influenza	1,929	1,915	2	8	2	2
Asiatic cholera	137,505	136,821	193	404	31	53
Cholera nostras	391	369		22		
Dysentery	16,180	16,086	27	61	3	3
Bubonic plague	66	62		4		
Leprosy	200	198		2		
Beri-beri	5,666	5,553	1	107	1	4
Dengue	305	305				
Tuberculosis of lungs	29,243	29,044	15	161	8	15
Tuberculous meningitis	41	38	3			
Other forms of tuberculosis	259	255	2	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	301	295	4	2		
Simple meningitis	1,087	1,077	6	4		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1,083	1,049	14	20		
Organic diseases of heart	556	528	10	16		2
Bronchitis	2,944	2,913	3	24		4
Pneumonia	609	595	4	10		
Diseases of stomach	5,318	5,291	7	11	6	3
Diarrhea and enteritis	13,751	13,696	15	36	1	3
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	82	78	1	2	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	57	49	2	6		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	223	200	5	18		
Diseases of female genital organs	259	257	1	1		
Puerperal septicemia	223	222	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,940	2,934	2	1		3
Congenital debility and malformations	723	712	7	1		3
Senile debility	6,397	6,384	5	8		
Suicide	47	38	5	3	1	
Other deaths from external causes	3,083	3,051	10	19	1	2
Other diseases	56,183	55,954	55	132	12	30
Unknown or ill-defined causes	14,420	14,333	13	42	14	18

PROVINCE OF ABRA.

All causes	1,296	1,283			12	1
Malarial fever	398	396			2	
Smallpox	1	1				
Measles	2	2				
Asiatic cholera	464	460			3	1
Dysentery	41	40			1	
Bubonic plague	1	1				
Beri-beri	6	6				
Tuberculosis of lungs	133	129			4	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	2				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	2				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Bronchitis	4	4				
Diseases of stomach	11	11				
Diarrhea and enteritis	23	23				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1				1	
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19	19				
Senile debility	16	16				
Deaths from external causes	6	6				
Other diseases	123	122			1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	41	41				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	11,564	11,544		8	1	11
Typhoid fever	8	8				
Malarial fever	3,103	3,101		1		1
Smallpox	1,239	1,239				
Measles	52	52				
Whooping cough	14	14				
Diphtheria and croup	9	9				
Influenza	5	5				
Asiatic cholera	480	478		1		1
Cholera nostras	73	73				
Dysentery	279	279				
Leprosy	2	2				
Beri-beri	187	187				
Dengue	49	49				
Tuberculosis of lungs	815	814		1		
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	8				
Simple meningitis	10	10				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	46	46				
Organic diseases of heart	16	16				
Bronchitis	158	155				3
Pneumonia	13	13				
Diseases of stomach	422	420		1	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	349	349				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	5				
Cirrhosis of liver	2	2				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	2				
Diseases of female genital organs	12	12				
Puerperal septicemia	4	4				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	151	150				1
Congenital debility and malformations	8	7				1
Senile debility	625	625				
Deaths from external causes	71	70		1		
Other diseases	3,109	3,103		2		4
Unknown or ill-defined causes	235	234		1		

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

All causes	10,872	10,832	6	27		7
Typhoid fever	1	1				
Malarial fever	2,634	2,625		9		
Smallpox	1,189	1,187	1			1
Measles	9	9				
Scarlet fever	2	2				
Whooping cough	1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	1	1				
Influenza	8	8				
Asiatic cholera	1,144	1,140	2	1		1
Cholera nostras	5	5				
Dysentery	327	323	1	2		1
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	494	485		8		1
Dengue	1	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,309	1,304	1	4		
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	3				
Simple meningitis	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	72	72				
Organic diseases of heart	7	7				
Bronchitis	46	46				
Pneumonia	11	11				
Diseases of stomach	375	372		2		1
Diarrhea and enteritis	209	209				
Diseases of female genital organs	8	8				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	169	169				
Senile debility	474	474				
Deaths from external causes	120	120				
Other diseases	1,929	1,927				2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	319	317	1	1		

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	7,411	7,410	1			
Typhoid fever	18	18				
Malarial fever	3,181	3,181				
Smallpox	173	173				
Measles	8	8				
Whooping cough	4	4				
Diphtheria and croup	2	2				
Influenza	60	60				
Asiatic cholera	827	827				
Cholera nostras	12	12				
Dysentery	372	372				
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	19	19				
Tuberculosis of lungs	826	826				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	6				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	7				
Organic diseases of heart	8	8				
Bronchitis	3	3				
Pneumonia	4	4				
Diseases of stomach	32	32				
Diarrhea and enteritis	934	934				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	49	49				
Congenital debility and malformations	34	34				
Senile debility	124	124				
Suicide	2	2				
Other deaths from external causes	44	44				
Other diseases	393	392	1			
Unknown or ill-defined causes	265	265				

COMANDANCIA OF BASILAN.

All causes	59	57		2		
Malarial fever	12	12				
Whooping cough	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	3	2		1		
Dysentery	6	6				
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	7		1		
Organic diseases of heart	2	2				
Bronchitis	6	6				
Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1				
Puerperal septicemia	2	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3	3				
Senile debility	1	1				
Other diseases	10	10				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	3				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BATAÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	4,479	4,472	2	3	1	1
Typhoid fever	10	10				
Malarial fever	613	611		2		
Smallpox	3	3				
Measles	11	11				
Diphtheria and croup	2	2				
Influenza	2	2				
Asiatic cholera	2,252	2,247	2	1	1	1
Cholera nostras	1	1				
Dysentery	218	218				
Beri-beri	29	29				
Tuberculosis of lungs	406	406				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	7				
Simple meningitis	8	8				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13	13				
Organic diseases of heart	2	2				
Bronchitis	5	5				
Pneumonia	6	6				
Diseases of stomach	63	63				
Diarrhea and enteritis	127	127				
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	31	31				
Senile debility	20	20				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	17	17				
Other diseases	598	598				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	32	32				

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

All causes	34,257	34,254	1	2		
Typhoid fever	69	69				
Malarial fever	13,216	13,216				
Smallpox	44	44				
Measles	839	839				
Scarlet fever	224	224				
Whooping cough	3	3				
Diphtheria and croup	49	49				
Influenza	93	93				
Asiatic cholera	10,383	10,383				
Cholera nostras	10	10				
Dysentery	1,784	1,784				
Bubonic plague	2	2				
Leprosy	2	2				
Beri-beri	282	281		1		
Dengue	47	47				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,747	1,746		1		
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	6				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	14	14				
Simple meningitis	8	8				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	65	65				
Organic diseases of heart	2	2				
Bronchitis	215	215				
Pneumonia	19	19				
Diseases of stomach	518	518				
Diarrhea and enteritis	953	953				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	15	15				
Diseases of female genital organs	15	15				
Puerperal septicemia	12	12				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	176	176				
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1				
Senile debility	84	84				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	167	166	1			
Other diseases	2,820	2,820				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	370	370				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	7	7				
Malarial fever	4	4				
Asiatic cholera	1	1				
Senile debility	1	1				
Other diseases	1	1				

PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

All causes	10,851	10,843	4	4		
Typhoid fever	15	15				
Malarial fever	2,748	2,748				
Smallpox	425	424	1			
Measles	48	48				
Influenza	31	31				
Asiatic cholera	4,883	4,879	2	2		
Dysentery	279	279				
Leprosy	3	3				
Beri-beri	30	30				
Tuberculosis of lungs	542	541		1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	11				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	12	11	1			
Bronchitis	12	11		1		
Pneumonia	18	18				
Diseases of stomach	78	78				
Diarrhea and enteritis	420	420				
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Puerperal septicemia	13	13				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	28	28				
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9				
Senile debility	173	173				
Suicide	2	2				
Other deaths from external causes	97	97				
Other diseases	636	636				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	336	336				

PROVINCE OF BULACÁN.

All causes	13,015	12,985	9	8	2	11
Typhoid fever	164	163		1		
Malarial fever	2,041	2,039	1			1
Smallpox	248	248				
Measles	47	47				
Whooping cough	6	6				
Diphtheria and croup	15	15				
Influenza	64	64				
Asiatic cholera	2,494	2,484	7		2	1
Cholera nostras	208	208				
Dysentery	413	413				
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	198	198				
Dengue	8	8				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,602	1,598		1		3
Other forms of tuberculosis	102	102				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	12	12				
Simple meningitis	46	46				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	34	34				
Organic diseases of heart	11	11				
Bronchitis	74	74				
Pneumonia	17	17				
Diseases of stomach	64	64				
Diarrhea and enteritis	275	274				1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	5				
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	16	16				
Diseases of female genital organs	7	7				
Puerperal septicemia	9	9				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	156	155				1
Congenital debility and malformations	29	29				
Senile debility	396	394		2		
Suicide	2	2				
Other deaths from external causes	80	80				
Other diseases	3,978	3,974		2		2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	192	187	1	2		2

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	9,783	9,763	9	11		
Malarial fever	2,724	2,721		3		
Smallpox	2,418	2,418				
Measles	111	111				
Scarlet fever	1	1				
Whooping cough	53	53				
Diphtheria and croup	2	2				
Influenza	10	10				
Asiatic cholera	1,375	1,373		2		
Dysentery	249	247	2			
Leprosy	8	8				
Beri-beri	57	56	1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	557	555		2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	2				
Simple meningitis	9	9				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	17				
Organic diseases of heart	9	9				
Bronchitis	27	27				
Pneumonia	3	3				
Diseases of stomach	51	51				
Diarrhea and enteritis	561	559	2			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1			
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	46	46				
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1				
Senile debility	73	73				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	41	41				
Other diseases	1,274	1,270	3	1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	100	97		3		

PROVINCE OF CÁPIZ.

All causes	15,564	15,558	1	5		
Typhoid fever	32	32				
Malarial fever	3,254	3,254				
Smallpox	694	694				
Whooping cough	14	14				
Diphtheria and croup	2	2				
Influenza	231	231				
Asiatic cholera	5,903	5,900	1	2		
Dysentery	1,339	1,338		1		
Bubonic plague	10	10				
Leprosy	4	4				
Beri-beri	263	263				
Dengue	9	9				
Tuberculosis of lungs	949	949				
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	4				
Simple meningitis	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	23	23				
Organic diseases of heart	2	2				
Bronchitis	32	32				
Pneumonia	2	1		1		
Diseases of stomach	163	163				
Diarrhea and enteritis	585	585				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	7	7				
Puerperal septicemia	3	3				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	51	51				
Congenital debility and malformations	4	4				
Senile debility	105	105				
Deaths from external causes	146	146				
Other diseases	761	761				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	968	967		1		

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	8,983	8,976		7		
Typhoid fever	32	32				
Malarial fever	2,073	2,071		2		
Smallpox	289	289				
Measles	63	63				
Scarlet fever	12	12				
Whooping cough	2	2				
Diphtheria and croup	3	3				
Influenza	28	28				
Asiatic cholera	1,893	1,893				
Cholera nostras	1	1				
Dysentery	374	374				
Leprosy	2	2				
Beri-beri	87	87				
Dengue	6	6				
Tuberculosis of lungs	744	742		2		
Tuberculous meningitis	17	17				
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	5				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	16	16				
Simple meningitis	20	20				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	36	36				
Organic diseases of heart	9	9				
Bronchitis	96	95		1		
Pneumonia	23	23				
Diseases of stomach	378	378				
Diarrhea and enteritis	511	511				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	3				
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10	10				
Diseases of female genital organs	19	19				
Puerperal septicemia	5	5				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67	67				
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1				
Senile debility	81	81				
Suicide	2	2				
Other deaths from external causes	55	54		1		
Other diseases	1,762	1,761		1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	257	257				

PROVINCE OF CEBÚ.

All causes	20,920	20,775	19	47	45	34
Typhoid fever	30	30				
Malarial fever	7,020	6,993	3	12	3	9
Smallpox	1,269	1,261	1		6	1
Measles	145	144		1		
Scarlet fever	3	3				
Whooping cough	112	112				
Diphtheria and croup	18	18				
Influenza	65	65				
Asiatic cholera	5,800	5,761	7	9	12	11
Cholera nostras	1	1				
Dysentery	216	215	1			
Bubonic plague	13	13				
Leprosy	20	20				
Beri-beri	673	662		9		2
Dengue	1	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,001	994		3	1	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	24	24				
Simple meningitis	20	19		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	20	19		1		
Organic diseases of heart	11	10	1			
Bronchitis	64	64				
Pneumonia	4	4				
Diseases of stomach	269	264			4	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	154	150	1	2	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	7		2		
Diseases of female genital organs	6	6				
Puerperal septicemia	9	9				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	144	144				
Congenital debility and malformations	157	157				
Senile debility	163	163				
Suicide	7	7				
Other deaths from external causes	142	140		1		1
Other diseases	1,572	1,555	5	4	8	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,755	1,737		2	10	6

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF COTTABATO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	35	21	2	9	2	1
Malarial fever	5	4		1		
Asiatic cholera	14	11	1		2	
Dysentery	2			2		
Beri-beri	1	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	2	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1		1			
Senile debility	1			1		
Other diseases	6	4		1		1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3			3		

COMANDANCIA OF DAPITAN.

All causes	397	395		2		
Malarial fever	152	152				
Dysentery	33	32		1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	8				
Diseases of stomach	7	7				
Deaths from external causes	5	5				
Other diseases	7	7				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	185	184		1		

COMANDANCIA OF DÁVAO.

All causes	557	551	5			1
Typhoid fever	5	5				
Malarial fever	256	255				1
Whooping cough	8	8				
Influenza	1	1				
Dysentery	49	45	4			
Leprosy	3	3				
Beri-beri	2	2				
Tuberculosis of lungs	28	28				
Bronchitis	2	2				
Diseases of stomach	3	3				
Diarrhea and enteritis	56	56				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	9	9				
Deaths from external causes	4	4				
Other diseases	48	47	1			
Unknown or ill-defined causes	83	83				

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

All causes	10,657	10,650	5	1		1
Typhoid fever	4	4				
Malarial fever	2,236	2,236				
Smallpox	233	233				
Measles	3	3				
Influenza	13	13				
Asiatic cholera	3,907	3,905	2			
Dysentery	1,057	1,057				
Leprosy	11	11				
Beri-beri	28	28				
Tuberculosis of lungs	488	486		1		1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	3				
Organic diseases of heart	8	8				
Bronchitis	6	6				
Pneumonia	12	12				
Diseases of stomach	53	53				
Diarrhea and enteritis	618	617	1			
Diseases of female genital organs	9	9				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	68	68				
Congenital debility and malformations	14	14				
Senile debility	359	358	1			
Suicide	5	5				
Other deaths from external causes	64	64				
Other diseases	1,142	1,141	1			
Unknown or ill-defined causes	315	315				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	12,694	12,691	1			2
Typhoid fever	58	58				
Malarial fever	1,214	1,214				
Smallpox	4	4				
Measles	3	3				
Whooping cough	1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	1	1				
Influenza	6	6				
Asiatic cholera	8,187	8,185	1			1
Dysentery	293	293				
Leprosy	7	7				
Beri-beri	13	13				
Tuberculosis of lungs	521	520				1
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	12	12				
Simple meningitis	2	2				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	28	28				
Organic diseases of heart	3	3				
Bronchitis	12	12				
Pneumonia	96	96				
Diseases of stomach	67	67				
Diarrhea and enteritis	419	419				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	6	6				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50	50				
Congenital debility and malformations	4	4				
Senile debility	275	275				
Deaths from external causes	52	52				
Other diseases	1,214	1,214				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	144	144				

PROVINCE OF ILOÍLO.

All causes	51,153	50,886		213	17	37
Typhoid fever	93	91		2		
Malarial fever	16,572	16,517		51	4	
Smallpox	33	33				
Measles	37	37				
Scarlet fever	7	7				
Whooping cough	7	7				
Diphtheria and croup	695	692		3		
Influenza	330	322		6	2	
Asiatic cholera	21,772	21,717		27	6	22
Cholera nostras	54	32		22		
Dysentery	645	632		10	2	1
Leprosy	5	5				
Beri-beri	168	158		9	1	
Dengue	49	49				
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,028	1,996		30		2
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	26				
Simple meningitis	60	60				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	31	30		1		
Organic diseases of heart	55	51		3		1
Bronchitis	76	75				1
Pneumonia	2	2				
Diseases of stomach	108	105		3		
Diarrhea and enteritis	812	804		7		1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	2				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	7		2		
Diseases of female genital organs	5	5				
Puerperal septicemia	7	7				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	104	104				
Congenital debility and malformations	114	114				
Senile debility	438	434		4		
Deaths from external causes	234	232		1	1	
Other diseases	3,824	3,793		23	1	7
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2,748	2,737		9		2

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	4,584	4,565	6	11	2	
Typhoid fever	2	2				
Malarial fever	1,357	1,348		7	2	
Smallpox	569	565	4			
Measles	9	9				
Influenza	5	5				
Asiatic cholera	861	859	1	1		
Dysentery	267	266		1		
Bubonic plague	2	2				
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	23	23				
Tuberculosis of lungs	257	255		2		
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2				
Simple meningitis	7	7				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	17				
Organic diseases of heart	21	21				
Bronchitis	18	18				
Pneumonia	6	6				
Diseases of stomach	115	114	1			
Diarrhea and enteritis	436	436				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	6	6				
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1				
Puerperal septicemia	5	5				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	11	11				
Senile debility	9	9				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	36	36				
Other diseases	369	369				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	171	171				

COMANDANCIA OF JOLÓ.

All causes	2			2		
Malarial fever	1			1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1			1		

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

All causes	15,918	15,886		25	6	1
Typhoid fever	56	56				
Malarial fever	4,877	4,870		5	2	
Smallpox	2	2				
Measles	34	34				
Diphtheria and croup	6	6				
Influenza	52	52				
Asiatic cholera	4,763	4,751		11		1
Dysentery	806	804		2		
Leprosy	3	3				
Beri-beri	241	240		1		
Dengue	3	3				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,987	1,982		3	2	
Other forms of tuberculosis	7	7				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	3				
Simple meningitis	10	10				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	86	85		1		
Organic diseases of heart	6	6				
Bronchitis	72	72				
Pneumonia	10	10				
Diseases of stomach	342	341			1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	502	502				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	4	4				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10	10				
Diseases of female genital organs	8	8				
Puerperal septicemia	8	8				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	135	135				
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3				
Senile debility	91	91				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	79	79				
Other diseases	1,514	1,512		1	1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	197	196		1		

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA UNIÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	8,821	8,818	1			2
Typhoid fever	170	170				
Malarial fever	1,008	1,008				
Smallpox	449	448				1
Measles	13	13				
Whooping cough	3	3				
Influenza	5	5				
Asiatic cholera	4,647	4,645	1			1
Dysentery	696	696				
Leprosy	4	4				
Beri-beri	30	30				
Tuberculosis of lungs	333	333				
Other forms of tuberculosis	20	20				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	6				
Simple meningitis	30	30				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	21	21				
Organic diseases of heart	4	4				
Bronchitis	10	10				
Pneumonia	17	17				
Diseases of stomach	84	84				
Diarrhea and enteritis	98	98				
Diseases of female genital organs	6	6				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41	41				
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8				
Senile debility	184	184				
Deaths from external causes	10	10				
Other diseases	876	876				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	48	48				

PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

All causes	449	447	2			
Malarial fever	386	386				
Asiatic cholera	10	10				
Dysentery	8	7	1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	12	12				
Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3	2	1			
Senile debility	5	5				
Other diseases	12	12				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	11	11				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	17,016	16,971		30	5	10
Typhoid fever	37	37				
Malarial fever	5,011	5,002		6	1	2
Smallpox	2,465	2,464				1
Measles	162	162				
Scarlet fever	2	2				
Whooping cough	43	43				
Diphtheria and croup	1	1				
Influenza	48	47				1
Asiatic cholera	3,618	3,611		5	1	1
Cholera nostras	7	7				
Dysentery	269	268		1		
Bubonic plague	26	26				
Leprosy	8	8				
Beri-beri	381	377		4		
Tuberculosis of lungs	594	592		2		
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	15	15				
Simple meningitis	34	34				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	8	8				
Organic diseases of heart	5	5				
Bronchitis	74	74				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	102	101		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	722	722				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	1		1		
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Puerperal septicemia	2	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	116	116				
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8				
Senile debility	163	163				
Suicide	5	5				
Other deaths from external causes	132	130		2		
Other diseases	1,523	1,521		2		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,426	1,412		6	3	5

CITY OF MANILA.

All causes	15,223	14,173	293	746	4	7
Typhoid fever	131	110	9	12		
Malarial fever	320	297	2	21		
Smallpox	29	27	2			
Measles	3	2	1			
Whooping cough	7	7				
Diphtheria and croup	4	4				
Influenza	45	43	2			
Asiatic cholera	3,428	3,013	125	287	2	1
Dysentery	413	363	14	36		
Bubonic plague	10	6		4		
Leprosy	53	51		2		
Beri-beri	828	762		66		
Tuberculosis of lungs	993	887	12	93		1
Tuberculous meningitis	22	19	3			
Other forms of tuberculosis	47	43	2	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	39	33	4	2		
Simple meningitis	378	370	5	3		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	181	152	12	17		
Organic diseases of heart	209	188	7	13		1
Bronchitis	833	808	3	22		
Pneumonia	112	99	4	9		
Diseases of stomach	114	106	5	3		
Diarrhea and enteritis	709	672	11	25		1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	19	17		2		
Cirrhosis of liver	41	33	2	6		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	117	99	5	13		
Diseases of female genital organs	11	10	1			
Puerperal septicemia	72	71	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	70	70				
Congenital debility and malformations	247	237	7	1		2
Senile debility	281	277	4			
Suicide	8	3	3	1	1	
Other deaths from external causes	197	179	7	11		
Other diseases	5,146	5,022	37	86		1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	106	93	3	9	1	

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	3,222	3,218		4		
Typhoid fever	17	17				
Malarial fever	1,466	1,466				
Measles	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	265	262		3		
Cholera nostras	1	1				
Dysentery	156	156				
Beri-beri	43	43				
Tuberculosis of lungs	252	252				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	4				
Simple meningitis	4	4				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	17				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Bronchitis	7	7				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	65	65				
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	38		1		
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27	27				
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3				
Senile debility	104	104				
Deaths from external causes	31	31				
Other diseases	690	690				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	26	26				

PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

All causes	1,881	1,874		5		2
Typhoid fever	4	4				
Malarial fever	811	807		3		1
Smallpox	18	18				
Measles	5	5				
Asiatic cholera	664	663		1		
Dysentery	9	9				
Beri-beri	7	7				
Tuberculosis of lungs	72	70		1		1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	27	27				
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	6				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8	8				
Senile debility	34	34				
Deaths from external causes	10	10				
Other diseases	187	187				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	15	15				

PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

All causes	2,466	2,462	3	1		
Typhoid fever	7	7				
Malarial fever	621	620		1		
Smallpox	113	113				
Scarlet fever	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	854	854				
Dysentery	226	226				
Beri-beri	66	66				
Tuberculosis of lungs	139	139				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	3				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Bronchitis	1	1				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	15	15				
Diarrhea and enteritis	40	40				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Diseases of female genital organs	4	4				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22	22				
Senile debility	24	24				
Deaths from external causes	25	25				
Other diseases	234	234				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	66	63	3			

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	9,038	9,032	1	5		
Typhoid fever	45	45				
Malarial fever	4,961	4,961				
Scarlet fever	20	20				
Whooping cough	2	2				
Influenza	26	26				
Asiatic cholera	2,386	2,381		5		
Dysentery	155	155				
Leprosy	3	3				
Beri-beri	190	190				
Tuberculosis of lungs	361	361				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	6				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	2				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Bronchitis	1	1				
Pneumonia	2	2				
Diseases of stomach	9	9				
Diarrhea and enteritis	110	110				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	24	24				
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1				
Senile debility	23	23				
Deaths from external causes	17	17				
Other diseases	283	283				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	410	409	1			

PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

All causes	24,461	24,451	2	8		
Typhoid fever	4	3		1		
Malarial fever	3,220	3,218		2		
Smallpox	17	17				
Measles	190	190				
Scarlet fever	17	17				
Whooping cough	53	53				
Diphtheria and croup	706	706				
Influenza	149	149				
Asiatic cholera	12,710	12,708		2		
Cholera nostras	2	2				
Dysentery	837	835		2		
Leprosy	2	2				
Beri-beri	72	72				
Dengue	4	4				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,390	1,390				
Tuberculous meningitis	2	2				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	26				
Simple meningitis	5	5				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	25	25				
Organic diseases of heart	21	20	1			
Bronchitis	45	45				
Pneumonia	8	8				
Diseases of stomach	103	103				
Diarrhea and enteritis	623	623				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Cirrhosis of liver	4	4				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	8	8				
Puerperal septicemia	4	4				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	105	105				
Congenital debility and malformations	5	5				
Senile debility	208	208				
Deaths from external causes	197	196	1			
Other diseases	3,174	3,173		1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	523	523				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	5,972	5,962	4	5		1
Malarial fever	2,135	2,129	2	4		
Smallpox	77	77				
Measles	3	3				
Influenza	62	62				
Asiatic cholera	1,875	1,873	2			
Cholera nostras	8	8				
Dysentery	110	110				
Leprosy	8	8				
Beri-beri	92	91				1
Tuberculosis of lungs	492	491		1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	8				
Simple meningitis	4	4				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	3				
Organic diseases of heart	35	35				
Bronchitis	38	38				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	123	123				
Diarrhea and enteritis	125	125				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Puerperal septicemia	9	9				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	55	55				
Congenital debility and malformations	10	10				
Senile debility	58	58				
Deaths from external causes	57	57				
Other diseases	345	345				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	237	237				

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ÉCIJA.

All causes	8,487	8,477	5	3		2
Typhoid fever	91	90		1		
Malarial fever	2,553	2,552	1			
Smallpox	121	121				
Measles	66	66				
Diphtheria and croup	2	2				
Influenza	106	106				
Asiatic cholera	1,642	1,640	2			
Cholera nostras	2	2				
Dysentery	332	332				
Leprosy	5	5				
Beri-beri	75	75				
Dengue	66	66				
Tuberculosis of lungs	720	718	1	1		
Other forms of tuberculosis	4	4				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	2				
Simple meningitis	16	16				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	42	42				
Organic diseases of heart	7	7				
Bronchitis	25	25				
Pneumonia	3	3				
Diseases of stomach	74	74				
Diarrhea and enteritis	451	451				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	3	3				
Diseases of female genital organs	13	13				
Puerperal septicemia	10	10				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	134	134				
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3				
Senile debility	107	107				
Deaths from external causes	50	50				
Other diseases	1,605	1,605				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	154	150	1	1		2

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	1,228	1,226	2			
Typhoid fever	1	1				
Malarial fever	511	511				
Smallpox	1	1				
Measles	78	78				
Whooping cough	2	2				
Asiatic cholera	433	431	2			
Dysentery	14	14				
Beri-beri	1	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	60	60				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1				
Bronchitis	2	2				
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	6				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4	4				
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2				
Senile debility	4	4				
Deaths from external causes	7	7				
Other diseases	33	33				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	68	68				

PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

All causes	14,383	14,374		8		1
Typhoid fever	263	262		1		
Malarial fever	3,247	3,246		1		
Smallpox	127	127				
Measles	319	319				
Scarlet fever	1	1				
Whooping cough	13	13				
Diphtheria and croup	22	22				
Influenza	25	25				
Asiatic cholera	2,672	2,671				1
Cholera nostras	2	2				
Dysentery	502	502				
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	60	60				
Dengue	7	7				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,352	1,347		5		
Other forms of tuberculosis	30	30				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	6				
Simple meningitis	66	66				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	54	54				
Organic diseases of heart	13	13				
Bronchitis	162	162				
Pneumonia	23	23				
Diseases of stomach	431	431				
Diarrhea and enteritis	593	593				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	7	7				
Cirrhosis of liver	2	2				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	5	5				
Diseases of female genital organs	29	29				
Puerperal septicemia	13	13				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	141	141				
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2				
Senile debility	352	352				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	43	43				
Other diseases	3,666	3,665		1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	131	131				

TABLE 3.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	24,701	24,655	28	11		7
Typhoid fever	38	38				
Malarial fever	6,531	6,528	2			1
Smallpox	104	104				
Measles	125	125				
Scarlet fever	3	3				
Whooping cough	1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	2	2				
Influenza	119	119				
Asiatic cholera	9,536	9,507	20	6		3
Dysentery	1,028	1,027				1
Bubonic plague	1	1				
Leprosy	22	22				
Beri-beri	86	86				
Dengue	22	22				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,905	1,903		1		1
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	15	15				
Simple meningitis	2	1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	45	45				
Organic diseases of heart	14	13	1			
Bronchitis	156	156				
Pneumonia	11	11				
Diseases of stomach	263	263				
Diarrhea and enteritis	345	345				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	14	14				
Puerperal septicemia	3	3				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	258	257		1		
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9				
Senile debility	495	495				
Suicide	1		1			
Other deaths from external causes	80	79				1
Other diseases	3,232	3,226	3	3		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	230	230				

PROVINCE OF PARAGUA.

All causes	611	582	2	21	6	
Malarial fever	143	135		2	6	
Measles	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	185	168		17		
Dysentery	26	24	1	1		
Beri-beri	18	18				
Tuberculosis of lungs	39	38		1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	2				
Pneumonia	6	6				
Diarrhea and enteritis	13	13				
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8	8				
Senile debility	4	4				
Deaths from external causes	4	4				
Other diseases	14	14				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	147	146	1			

COMANDANCIA OF PARAGUA SUR.

All causes	53	53				
Typhoid fever	1	1				
Malarial fever	17	17				
Beri-beri	1	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	8				
Bronchitis	2	2				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	2	2				
Diarrhea and enteritis	5	5				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1	1				
Deaths from external causes	1	1				
Other diseases	11	11				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	3				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	11,883	11,836	8	18	2	19
Typhoid fever	81	81				
Malarial fever	1,648	1,643	1	1		3
Smallpox	148	148				
Measles	48	48				
Influenza	204	201		2		1
Asiatic cholera	3,370	3,352	5	8	1	4
Dysentery	453	451	1	1		
Leprosy	3	3				
Beri-beri	187	186		1		
Dengue	20	20				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,167	1,167				
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	5				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	6				
Simple meningitis	180	180				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	56	56				
Organic diseases of heart	33	33				
Bronchitis	210	210				
Pneumonia	43	43				
Diseases of stomach	252	250	1			1
Diarrhea and enteritis	420	420				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	5				
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	15	15				
Diseases of female genital organs	30	29		1		
Puerperal septicemia	26	26				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	53	53				
Congenital debility and malformations	35	35				
Senile debility	218	217		1		
Deaths from external causes	57	57				
Other diseases	2,665	2,651		3	1	10
Unknown or ill-defined causes	244	244				

PROVINCE OF ROMBLÓN.

All causes	1,422	1,418	1	1		2
Malarial fever	531	530	1			
Measles	1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	1	1				
Influenza	10	10				
Asiatic cholera	164	164				
Dysentery	30	30				
Leprosy	2	2				
Beri-beri	33	33				
Tuberculosis of lungs	178	177				1
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	3				
Simple meningitis	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	3				
Organic diseases of heart	2	2				
Bronchitis	12	12				
Pneumonia	10	10				
Diseases of stomach	18	17		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	55	55				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	18	18				
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2				
Senile debility	36	36				
Deaths from external causes	14	14				
Other diseases	199	198				1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	95	95				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SÁMAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	13,614	13,605	3	4		2
Typhoid fever	2	2				
Malarial fever	3,913	3,911	1			1
Smallpox	1,789	1,788				1
Measles	42	42				
Influenza	82	82				
Asiatic cholera	4,226	4,222	1	3		
Cholera nostras	1	1				
Dysentery	253	253				
Leprosy	9	9				
Beri-beri	235	235				
Tuberculosis of lungs	320	320				
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	6				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Bronchitis	97	97				
Diseases of stomach	79	79				
Diarrhea and enteritis	758	758				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8	8				
Diseases of female genital organs	11	11				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	52	52				
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2				
Senile debility	47	47				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	348	348				
Other diseases	656	656				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	676	674	1	1		

COMANDANCIA OF SIASSI.

All causes	2			2		
Beri-beri	1			1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1			1		

PROVINCE OF SORSOGÓN.

All causes	4,380	4,370	7	3		
Typhoid fever	2	2				
Malarial fever	998	998				
Smallpox	82	82				
Measles	4	4				
Whooping cough	1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	4	4				
Influenza	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	310	309	1			
Dysentery	157	157				
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	92	92				
Tuberculosis of lungs	391	388	1	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Simple meningitis	23	23				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	25	24	1			
Organic diseases of heart	10	10				
Bronchitis	187	187				
Pneumonia	18	18				
Diseases of stomach	112	112				
Diarrhea and enteritis	129	129				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	3				
Diseases of female genital organs	5	5				
Puerperal septicemia	3	3				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	86	86				
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1				
Senile debility	245	245				
Suicide	1		1			
Other deaths from external causes	95	93	1	1		
Other diseases	1,306	1,304	2			
Unknown or ill-defined causes	87	87				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	3,304	3,292	1	9		2
Typhoid fever	43	43				
Malarial fever	1,200	1,200				
Smallpox	35	35				
Measles	37	37				
Influenza	2	2				
Asiatic cholera	1,142	1,141		1		
Dysentery	25	25				
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	62	56		6		
Tuberculosis of lungs	216	215				1
Bronchitis	9	9				
Pneumonia	2	2				
Diseases of stomach	32	32				
Diarrhea and enteritis	81	81				
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	40	40				
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2				
Senile debility	23	23				
Suicide	1			1		
Other deaths from external causes	17	16		1		
Other diseases	216	216				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	117	115	1			1

PROVINCE OF TÁRLAC.

All causes	7,088	7,084		2		2
Typhoid fever	92	91		1		
Malarial fever	2,453	2,453				
Smallpox	55	55				
Measles	59	59				
Whooping cough	1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	3	3				
Influenza	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	1,464	1,464				
Dysentery	143	143				
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	34	34				
Dengue	13	13				
Tuberculosis of lungs	653	653				
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Simple meningitis	134	134				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13	13				
Organic diseases of heart	6	6				
Bronchitis	15	15				
Pneumonia	4	4				
Diseases of stomach	68	68				
Diarrhea and enteritis	82	82				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1				
Puerperal septicemia	2	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	83	82				1
Senile debility	98	98				
Suicide	3	2		1		
Other deaths from external causes	47	47				
Other diseases	1,161	1,160				1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	394	394				

COMANDANCIA OF TAWI TÀWI.

All causes	2	1		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	1			1		
Other diseases	1	1				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	9,418	9,412	4	1		1
Typhoid fever	18	18				
Malarial fever	3,501	3,500	1			
Smallpox	1	1				
Measles	136	136				
Whooping cough	3	3				
Diphtheria and croup	17	17				
Influenza	7	7				
Asiatic cholera	1,569	1,569				
Dysentery	680	679	1			
Leprosy	1	1				
Beri-beri	254	253		1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,075	1,075				
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Simple meningitis	5	5				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	61	61				
Organic diseases of heart	14	14				
Bronchitis	106	106				
Pneumonia	94	94				
Diseases of stomach	105	105				
Diarrhea and enteritis	205	205				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Puerperal septicemia	2	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	69	69				
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3				
Senile debility	74	74				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	128	128				
Other diseases	914	911	2			1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	369	369				

PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

All causes	6,772	6,763	3	3	2	1
Typhoid fever	10	10				
Malarial fever	1,398	1,396		2		
Smallpox	396	396				
Measles	44	44				
Whooping cough	7	7				
Influenza	33	33				
Asiatic cholera	2,180	2,176	2		1	1
Dysentery	584	582	1	1		
Bubonic plague	1	1				
Leprosy	2	2				
Beri-beri	16	16				
Tuberculosis of lungs	537	536			1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	6				
Simple meningitis	3	3				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	9	9				
Organic diseases of heart	5	5				
Bronchitis	24	24				
Pneumonia	3	3				
Diseases of stomach	120	120				
Diarrhea and enteritis	188	188				
Diseases of female genital organs	9	9				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50	50				
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1				
Senile debility	101	101				
Deaths from external causes	55	55				
Other diseases	876	876				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	114	114				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF ZAMBOANGA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	1,103	1,083	9	10		1
Typhoid fever	15	15				
Malarial fever	202	198	3	1		
Whooping cough	2	2				
Asiatic cholera	749	734	6	8		1
Cholera nostras	3	3				
Dysentery	25	25				
Beri-beri	1	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	25	25				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Pneumonia	2	2				
Diseases of stomach	1	1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4	4				
Deaths from external causes	1	1				
Other diseases	68	67		1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	3				

ISLAND OF BOHOL.

All causes	10,335	10,327	4	4		
Typhoid fever	15	15				
Malarial fever	2,731	2,731				
Smallpox	422	421	1			
Measles	47	47				
Influenza	30	30				
Asiatic cholera	4,528	4,524	2	2		
Dysentery	275	275				
Leprosy	3	3				
Beri-beri	28	28				
Tuberculosis of lungs	508	507		1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	11				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	10	9	1			
Bronchitis	11	10		1		
Pneumonia	18	18				
Diseases of stomach	69	69				
Diarrhea and enteritis	410	410				
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Puerperal septicemia	12	12				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22	22				
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9				
Senile debility	155	155				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	94	94				
Other diseases	590	590				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	334	334				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF CEBÚ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	18,955	18,810	19	47	45	34
Typhoid fever	30	30				
Malarial fever	6,356	6,329	3	12	3	9
Smallpox	881	873	1		6	1
Measles	145	144		1		
Whooping cough	111	111				
Diphtheria and croup	1	1				
Influenza	61	61				
Asiatic cholera	5,292	5,253	7	9	12	11
Cholera nostras	1	1				
Dysentery	194	193	1			
Bubonic plague	13	13				
Leprosy	10	10				
Beri-beri	648	637		9		2
Dengue	1	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	881	874		3	1	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	18	18				
Simple meningitis	20	19		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	20	19		1		
Organic diseases of heart	11	10	1			
Bronchitis	64	64				
Pneumonia	4	4				
Diseases of stomach	265	260			4	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	136	132	1	2	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	7		2		
Diseases of female genital organs	6	6				
Puerperal septicemia	9	9				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	139	139				
Congenital debility and malformations	157	157				
Senile debility	160	160				
Suicide	7	7				
Other deaths from external causes	132	130		1		1
Other diseases	1,479	1,462	5	4	8	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,693	1,675		2	10	6

ISLAND OF LEYTE.

All causes	15,383	15,339		30	5	9
Typhoid fever	34	34				
Malarial fever	4,499	4,490		6	1	2
Smallpox	2,071	2,071				
Measles	53	53				
Scarlet fever	1	1				
Whooping cough	30	30				
Diphtheria and croup	1	1				
Influenza	48	47				1
Asiatic cholera	3,339	3,332		5	1	1
Cholera nostras	5	5				
Dysentery	197	196		1		
Bubonic plague	26	26				
Leprosy	8	8				
Beri-beri	314	310		4		
Tuberculosis of lungs	554	552		2		
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13	13				
Simple meningitis	34	34				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	7				
Organic diseases of heart	5	5				
Bronchitis	72	72				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	100	99		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	695	695				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	1		1		
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2				
Puerperal septicemia	2	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	114	114				
Congenital debility and malformations	7	7				
Senile debility	160	160				
Suicide	5	5				
Other deaths from external causes	116	114		2		
Other diseases	1,450	1,448		2		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,414	1,400		6	3	5

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LUZÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	248,831	247,441	391	893	32	74
Typhoid fever	1,294	1,269	9	16		
Malarial fever	60,516	60,445	8	51	6	6
Smallpox	7,744	7,735	7			2
Measles	2,038	2,037	1			
Scarlet fever	243	243				
Whooping cough	99	99				
Diphtheria and croup	133	133				
Influenza	830	825	2	2		1
Asiatic cholera	69,209	68,690	173	318	10	18
Cholera nostras	302	302				
Dysentery	10,999	10,932	21	43	1	2
Bubonic plague	17	13		4		
Leprosy	127	125		2		
Beri-beri	3,243	3,164	1	77		1
Dengue	242	242				
Tuberculosis of lungs	19,559	19,411	15	119	7	7
Tuberculous meningitis	39	36	3			
Other forms of tuberculosis	238	234	2	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	161	155	4	2		
Simple meningitis	958	949	6	3		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	906	875	13	18		
Organic diseases of heart	410	388	8	13		1
Bronchitis	2,451	2,424	3	23		1
Pneumonia	540	527	4	9		
Diseases of stomach	4,022	4,005	7	6	2	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	8,155	8,114	14	25		2
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	61	57	1	2	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	51	43	2	6		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	202	184	5	13		
Diseases of female genital organs	209	207	1	1		
Puerperal septicemia	173	172	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,052	2,047	1	1		3
Congenital debility and malformations	372	361	7	1		3
Senile debility	4,558	4,550	5	3		
Suicide	29	21	5	2	1	
Other deaths from external causes	1,537	1,514	8	14		1
Other diseases	40,866	40,696	48	99	3	20
Unknown or ill-defined causes	4,246	4,217	6	18	1	4

ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE.

All causes	3,222	3,218		4		
Typhoid fever	17	17				
Malarial fever	1,466	1,466				
Measles	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	265	262		3		
Cholera nostras	1	1				
Dysentery	156	156				
Beri-beri	43	43				
Tuberculosis of lungs	252	252				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	4				
Simple meningitis	4	4				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	17				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Bronchitis	7	7				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	65	65				
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	38		1		
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27	27				
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3				
Senile debility	104	104				
Deaths from external causes	31	31				
Other diseases	690	690				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	26	26				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MASBATE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	1,574	1,568		4		2
Typhoid fever	4	4				
Malarial fever	668	664		3		1
Measles	5	5				
Asiatic cholera	664	663		1		
Dysentery	7	7				
Beri-beri	7	7				
Tuberculosis of lungs	50	49				1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	15	15				
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	6				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4	4				
Senile debility	10	10				
Deaths from external causes	6	6				
Other diseases	113	113				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	12	12				

ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

All causes	12,572	12,515	18	32	2	5
Typhoid fever	107	107				
Malarial fever	6,423	6,417	3	2		1
Smallpox	11	11				
Measles	37	37				
Scarlet fever	20	20				
Whooping cough	12	12				
Influenza	29	29				
Asiatic cholera	3,570	3,549	7	11	2	1
Cholera nostras	3	3				
Dysentery	231	224	4	3		
Leprosy	7	7				
Beri-beri	228	222		6		
Tuberculosis of lungs	489	487		1		1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	5				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	2				
Organic diseases of heart	2	2				
Bronchitis	7	7				
Pneumonia	6	6				
Diseases of stomach	41	41				
Diarrhea and enteritis	212	212				
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67	66	1			
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3				
Senile debility	45	44		1		
Suicide	1			1		
Other deaths from external causes	44	43		1		
Other diseases	450	446	1	2		1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	519	512	2	4		1

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MINDORO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	2,231	2,227	3	1		
Typhoid fever	7	7				
Malarial fever	573	572		1		
Asiatic cholera	854	854				
Dysentery	216	216				
Beri-beri	66	66				
Tuberculosis of lungs	115	115				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	3				
Organic diseases of heart	1	1				
Bronchitis	1	1				
Pneumonia	1	1				
Diseases of stomach	12	12				
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	39				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Diseases of female genital organs	4	4				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19	19				
Senile debility	17	17				
Deaths from external causes	24	24				
Other diseases	212	212				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	64	61	3			

ISLAND OF NEGROS.

All causes	29,805	29,785	6	13		1
Typhoid fever	4	3		1		
Malarial fever	5,176	5,168	2	6		
Smallpox	82	82				
Measles	193	193				
Scarlet fever	17	17				
Whooping cough	53	53				
Diphtheria and croup	706	706				
Influenza	211	211				
Asiatic cholera	14,471	14,467	2	2		
Cholera nostras	10	10				
Dysentery	947	945		2		
Leprosy	6	6				
Beri-beri	164	163				1
Dengue	4	4				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,781	1,780		1		
Tuberculous meningitis	2	2				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	34	34				
Simple meningitis	9	9				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	28	28				
Organic diseases of heart	56	55	1			
Bronchitis	83	83				
Pneumonia	9	9				
Diseases of stomach	214	214				
Diarrhea and enteritis	748	748				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	3				
Cirrhosis of liver	4	4				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	8	8				
Puerperal septicemia	13	13				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	149	149				
Congenital debility and malformations	15	15				
Senile debility	263	263				
Deaths from external causes	245	244	1			
Other diseases	3,504	3,503		1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	592	592				

TABLE 8.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by color: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF PANAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Brown.	White.	Yellow.	Black.	Mixed.
All causes	72,535	72,261	2	218	17	37
Typhoid fever	131	129		2		
Malarial fever	22,478	22,423		51	4	
Smallpox	900	900				
Measles	45	45				
Scarlet fever	7	7				
Whooping cough	25	25				
Diphtheria and croup	666	663		3		
Influenza	558	550		6	2	
Asiatic cholera	28,205	28,147	1	29	6	22
Cholera nostras	66	44		22		
Dysentery	2,291	2,277		11	2	1
Bubonic plague	10	10				
Leprosy	10	10				
Beri-beri	437	427		9	1	
Dengue	58	58				
Tuberculosis of lungs	3,745	3,713		30		2
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	5				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	35	35				
Simple meningitis	61	61				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	60	59		1		
Organic diseases of heart	65	61		3		1
Bronchitis	111	110				1
Pneumonia	8	7		1		
Diseases of stomach	299	296		3		
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,248	2,240		7		1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2				
Cirrhosis of liver	2	2				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	7		2		
Diseases of female genital organs	13	13				
Puerperal septicemia	10	10				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	196	196				
Congenital debility and malformations	149	149				
Senile debility	628	624		4		
Suicide	2	2				
Other deaths from external causes	414	412		1	1	
Other diseases	4,644	4,612	1	23	1	7
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3,942	3,930		10		2

ISLAND OF SÁMAR.

All causes	11,934	11,926	3	4		1
Typhoid fever	2	2				
Malarial fever	3,124	3,123	1			
Smallpox	1,580	1,579				1
Measles	42	42				
Influenza	72	72				
Asiatic cholera	3,735	3,731	1	3		
Dysentery	238	238				
Leprosy	9	9				
Beri-beri	222	222				
Tuberculosis of lungs	312	312				
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	6				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1				
Bronchitis	80	80				
Diseases of stomach	65	65				
Diarrhea and enteritis	754	754				
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8	8				
Diseases of female genital organs	7	7				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41	41				
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2				
Senile debility	44	44				
Suicide	1	1				
Other deaths from external causes	335	335				
Other diseases	615	615				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	639	637	1	1		

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	442,058	271,729	111,694	47,583	11,052
Typhoid fever	1,669	924	537	160	48
Malarial fever	118,476	75,391	27,777	13,415	1,893
Smallpox	14,860	14,412	367	55	26
Measles	2,758	2,615	76	16	51
Scarlet fever	293	285	7	1	
Whooping cough	364	341	10	9	4
Diphtheria and croup	1,567	1,535	23	6	3
Influenza	1,929	1,048	577	259	45
Asiatic cholera	137,505	75,590	43,861	12,294	5,760
Cholera nostras	391	248	92	19	32
Dysentery	16,180	11,711	2,753	1,425	291
Bubonic plague	66	45	17	2	2
Leprosy	200	97	80	19	4
Beri-beri	5,666	2,171	2,483	872	140
Dengue	305	153	95	49	8
Tuberculosis of lungs	29,243	6,678	13,643	7,925	997
Tuberculous meningitis	41	41			
Other forms of tuberculosis	259	107	97	48	7
Cancer and other malignant tumors	301	126	110	56	9
Simple meningitis	1,087	1,020	54	10	3
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1,083	484	390	162	47
Organic diseases of heart	556	218	237	74	27
Bronchitis	2,944	2,290	365	266	23
Pneumonia	609	336	175	70	28
Diseases of stomach	5,318	3,800	1,055	376	87
Diarrhea and enteritis	13,751	9,930	2,622	1,021	178
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	82	30	36	14	2
Cirrhosis of liver	57	24	26	6	1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	223	95	90	29	9
Diseases of female genital organs	259	73	154	21	11
Puerperal septicemia	223	25	178	8	12
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,940	300	2,470	91	79
Congenital debility and malformations	723	723			
Senile debility	6,397	472	1,512	4,156	257
Suicide	47	14	19	9	5
Other deaths from external causes	3,083	1,821	960	203	99
Other diseases	56,183	48,454	5,191	2,161	377
Unknown or ill-defined causes	14,420	8,102	3,555	2,276	487

PROVINCE OF ABRA.

All causes	1,296	681	386	210	19
Malarial fever	398	258	64	72	4
Smallpox	1		1		
Measles	2	2			
Asiatic cholera	464	237	166	54	7
Dysentery	41	28	6	7	
Bubonic plague	1		1		
Beri-beri	6	3	2	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	133	19	70	41	3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2		1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2		1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	1			1	
Bronchitis	4	3		1	
Diseases of stomach	11	7	4		
Diarrhea and enteritis	23	10	12		1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1		
Diseases of female genital organs	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19	1	17	1	
Senile debility	16			16	
Deaths from external causes	6	4		1	1
Other diseases	123	95	19	8	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	41	14	20	5	2

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	11,564	7,977	2,018	1,125	444
Typhoid fever	8	3	1	2	2
Malarial fever	3,103	2,111	601	297	94
Smallpox	1,239	1,205	23	6	5
Measles	52	51		1	
Whooping cough	14	11	1	2	
Diphtheria and croup	9	9			
Influenza	5	2	2	1	
Asiatic cholera	480	239	161	49	31
Cholera nostras	73	36	5	3	29
Dysentery	279	168	66	37	8
Leprosy	2	1		1	
Beri-beri	187	70	94	21	2
Dengue	49	3	22	24	
Tuberculosis of lungs	815	192	362	180	81
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	2	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	3	3		2
Simple meningitis	10	8	2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	46	13	21	10	2
Organic diseases of heart	16	6	7		3
Bronchitis	158	128	11	7	12
Pneumonia	13	6	2	2	3
Diseases of stomach	422	361	34	15	12
Diarrhea and enteritis	349	220	81	30	18
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	1	2	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1	1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	1		1	
Diseases of female genital organs	12	4	5		3
Puerperal septicemia	4	1	1		2
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	151	21	112	6	12
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8			
Senile debility	625	70	166	323	66
Deaths from external causes	71	32	27	2	10
Other diseases	3,109	2,861	140	74	34
Unknown or ill-defined causes	235	129	64	30	12

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

All causes	10,872	6,678	2,860	1,320	14
Typhoid fever	1		1		
Malarial fever	2,634	1,791	616	226	1
Smallpox	1,189	1,166	23		
Measles	9	9			
Scarlet fever	2	2			
Whooping cough	1	1			
Diphtheria and croup	1	1			
Influenza	8		7	1	
Asiatic cholera	1,144	599	424	116	5
Cholera nostras	5	4		1	
Dysentery	327	196	89	42	
Leprosy	1	1			
Beri-beri	494	186	253	54	1
Dengue	1	1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,309	229	714	364	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	2	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	1	1	1	
Simple meningitis	1		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	72	39	22	10	1
Organic diseases of heart	7	3	4		
Bronchitis	46	43	1	2	
Pneumonia	11	4	3	4	
Diseases of stomach	375	298	50	26	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	209	126	56	26	1
Diseases of female genital organs	8	5	2	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	169	29	137	3	
Senile debility	474	33	114	325	2
Deaths from external causes	120	77	32	11	
Other diseases	1,929	1,695	178	56	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	319	137	131	51	

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	7,411	4,265	2,001	1,094	51
Typhoid fever	18	14	3	1	
Malarial fever	3,181	1,687	1,001	474	19
Smallpox	173	171	2		
Measles	8	8			
Whooping cough	4	4			
Diphtheria and croup	2	2			
Influenza	60	25	19	14	2
Asiatic cholera	827	525	225	75	2
Cholera nostras	12	6	4		2
Dysentery	372	326	29	15	2
Leprosy	1		1		
Beri-beri	19	7	8	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	826	175	371	266	14
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	4	2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	5	2		
Organic diseases of heart	8	5	3		
Bronchitis	3	2		1	
Pneumonia	4	4			
Diseases of stomach	32	16	13	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	934	849	58	26	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1			
Diseases of female genital organs	2		2		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	49	6	42	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	34	34			
Senile debility	124	7	29	85	3
Suicide	2	1	1		
Other deaths from external causes	44	32	12		
Other diseases	393	230	88	74	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	265	119	86	55	5

COMANDANCIA OF BASILAN.

All causes	59	36	19	4	
Malarial fever	12	7	4	1	
Whooping cough	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	3	3			
Dysentery	6	4	1	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	2	5	1	
Organic diseases of heart	2	2			
Bronchitis	6	5	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1			
Diseases of female genital organs	1		1		
Puerperal septicemia	2		2		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3		3		
Senile debility	1			1	
Other diseases	10	8	2		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	3			

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BATAÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	4,479	2,543	1,452	480	4
Typhoid fever	10	5	2	3	
Malarial fever	613	388	153	71	1
Smallpox	3	3			
Measles	11	11			
Diphtheria and croup	2	2			
Influenza	2	1		1	
Asiatic cholera	2,252	1,082	942	225	3
Cholera nostras	1		1		
Dysentery	218	189	20	9	
Beri-beri	29	11	13	5	
Tuberculosis of lungs	406	101	175	130	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	4	3		
Simple meningitis	8	7	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13	4	8	1	
Organic diseases of heart	2	1	1		
Bronchitis	5	4		1	
Pneumonia	6	1	4	1	
Diseases of stomach	63	48	13	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	127	85	36	6	
Diseases of female genital organs	2		2		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	31	3	28		
Senile debility	20	2	3	15	
Suicide	1		1		
Deaths from external causes	17	9	7	1	
Other diseases	598	569	25	4	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	32	13	14	5	

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

All causes	34,257	21,808	7,402	3,597	1,450
Typhoid fever	69	40	21	8	
Malarial fever	13,216	8,638	2,700	1,398	480
Smallpox	44	43	1		
Measles	839	794	36	5	4
Scarlet fever	224	221	2	1	
Whooping cough	3	2		1	
Diphtheria and croup	49	48	1		
Influenza	93	58	22	10	3
Asiatic cholera	10,383	6,161	2,644	884	694
Cholera nostras	10	4	3	3	
Dysentery	1,784	1,318	246	190	30
Bubonic plague	2		1	1	
Leprosy	2	1	1		
Beri-beri	282	115	86	44	37
Dengue	47	31	13	2	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,747	347	728	588	84
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	2		3	1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	14	6	7	1	
Simple meningitis	8	5	3		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	65	43	10	8	4
Organic diseases of heart	2		1	1	
Bronchitis	215	155	27	32	1
Pneumonia	19	11	4	4	
Diseases of stomach	518	317	118	66	17
Diarrhea and enteritis	953	639	202	91	21
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1		
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	15	10	5		
Diseases of female genital organs	15	4	9	2	
Puerperal septicemia	12	1	11		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	176	10	151	8	7
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1			
Senile debility	84	5	15	59	5
Suicide	1	1			
Other deaths from external causes	167	81	69	12	5
Other diseases	2,820	2,469	187	123	41
Unknown or ill-defined causes	370	226	77	52	15

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	7	5	1	1	
Malarial fever	4	4			
Asiatic cholera	1	1			
Senile debility	1			1	
Other diseases	1		1		

PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

All causes	10,851	6,478	3,443	905	25
Typhoid fever	15	6	8	1	
Malarial fever	2,748	1,839	703	205	1
Smallpox	425	403	20	2	
Measles	48	48			
Influenza	31	19	10	2	
Asiatic cholera	4,883	2,702	1,840	325	16
Dysentery	279	205	64	10	
Leprosy	3	1	2		
Beri-beri	30	11	14	4	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	542	176	262	103	1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	5	3	3	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	12	9	1		2
Bronchitis	12	1	3	8	
Pneumonia	18	17	1		
Diseases of stomach	78	45	23	10	
Diarrhea and enteritis	420	284	114	21	1
Diseases of female genital organs	2	1	1		
Puerperal septicemia	13	2	10	1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	28	5	23		
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9			
Senile debility	173	20	53	100	
Suicide	2	1		1	
Other deaths from external causes	97	71	23	2	1
Other diseases	636	389	178	69	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	336	209	87	38	2

PROVINCE OF BULACÁN.

All causes	13,015	7,994	3,347	1,473	201
Typhoid fever	164	84	56	23	1
Malarial fever	2,041	1,153	616	246	26
Smallpox	248	247	1		
Measles	47	43	3		1
Whooping cough	6	4	2		
Diphtheria and croup	15	15			
Influenza	64	44	15	4	1
Asiatic cholera	2,494	1,268	908	253	65
Cholera nostras	208	135	66	6	1
Dysentery	413	304	79	27	3
Leprosy	1	1			
Beri-beri	198	77	79	38	4
Dengue	8	5	3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,602	438	716	398	50
Other forms of tuberculosis	102	30	50	20	2
Cancer and other malignant tumors	12	3	5	3	1
Simple meningitis	46	43	1	2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	34	9	18	7	
Organic diseases of heart	11	1	6	3	1
Bronchitis	74	37	21	16	
Pneumonia	17	10	4	3	
Diseases of stomach	64	41	17	6	
Diarrhea and enteritis	275	185	55	28	7
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	2	2	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	1			1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	16	6	6	4	
Diseases of female genital organs	7	1	3	1	2
Puerperal septicemia	9	1	7	1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	156	9	136	7	4
Congenital debility and malformations	29	29			
Senile debility	396	27	99	254	16
Suicide	2		2		
Other deaths from external causes	80	54	20	5	1
Other diseases	3,978	3,603	280	88	7
Unknown or ill-defined causes	192	85	71	28	8

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	9,783	7,075	1,919	752	37
Malarial fever	2,724	2,002	489	224	9
Smallpox	2,418	2,319	94	5	
Measles	111	99	1		11
Scarlet fever	1	1			
Whooping cough	53	48		1	4
Diphtheria and croup	2	1	1		
Influenza	10	3	4	3	
Asiatic cholera	1,375	634	584	156	1
Dysentery	249	167	44	38	
Leprosy	8	3	4	1	
Beri-beri	57	28	20	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	557	137	276	144	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	1	1		
Simple meningitis	9	5	3	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	5	7	5	
Organic diseases of heart	9	2	6	1	
Bronchitis	27	12	7	8	
Pneumonia	3	1	1	1	
Diseases of stomach	51	46	4	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	561	324	178	58	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1			
Diseases of female genital organs	2		2		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	46	6	39	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1			
Senile debility	73	7	21	45	
Suicide	1		1		
Other deaths from external causes	41	18	17	6	
Other diseases	1,274	1,154	77	33	10
Unknown or ill-defined causes	100	50	38	11	1

PROVINCE OF CÁPIZ.

All causes	15,564	9,132	3,290	2,024	1,118
Typhoid fever	32	16	9	4	3
Malarial fever	3,254	1,821	780	509	144
Smallpox	694	676	10	5	3
Whooping cough	14	14			
Diphtheria and croup	2	2			
Influenza	231	113	74	35	9
Asiatic cholera	5,903	3,578	1,276	468	581
Dysentery	1,339	926	188	144	81
Bubonic plague	10	6	3	1	
Leprosy	4	3			1
Beri-beri	263	104	63	89	7
Dengue	9	3	4	1	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	949	222	327	283	117
Other forms of tuberculosis	2			2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	1	2	1	
Simple meningitis	1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	23	10	9	1	3
Organic diseases of heart	2			1	1
Bronchitis	32	27	2	2	1
Pneumonia	2	1			1
Diseases of stomach	163	114	26	13	10
Diarrhea and enteritis	585	412	85	67	21
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1			1	
Diseases of female genital organs	7	4	2		1
Puerperal septicemia	3		2	1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	51	5	39	1	6
Congenital debility and malformations	4	4			
Senile debility	105	4	13	77	11
Deaths from external causes	146	75	47	13	11
Other diseases	761	510	138	82	31
Unknown or ill-defined causes	968	480	191	223	74

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	8,983	5,786	2,119	1,055	23
Typhoid fever	32	16	11	5	
Malarial fever	2,073	1,322	491	258	2
Smallpox	289	288	1		
Measles	63	62		1	
Scarlet fever	12	12			
Whooping cough	2	2			
Diphtheria and croup	3	2		1	
Influenza	28	16	10	2	
Asiatic cholera	1,893	1,010	678	198	7
Cholera nostras	1			1	
Dysentery	374	284	60	30	
Leprosy	2	1	1		
Beri-beri	87	38	28	20	1
Dengue	6	3	2	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	744	175	328	238	3
Tuberculous meningitis	17	17			
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	4	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	16	11	2	3	
Simple meningitis	20	18	1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	36	16	9	11	
Organic diseases of heart	9	2	3	4	
Bronchitis	96	70	19	7	
Pneumonia	23	10	10	3	
Diseases of stomach	378	292	56	30	
Diarrhea and enteritis	511	325	119	66	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	2	1		
Cirrhosis of liver	1		1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10	1	7	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	19	2	14	3	
Puerperal septicemia	5	1	4		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67	5	57	5	
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1			
Senile debility	81	7	14	60	
Suicide	2			2	
Other deaths from external causes	55	30	19	3	3
Other diseases	1,762	1,590	102	70	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	257	151	70	30	6

PROVINCE OF CEBÚ.

All causes	20,920	13,767	5,122	1,748	283
Typhoid fever	30	17	11	2	
Malarial fever	7,020	5,018	1,444	461	97
Smallpox	1,269	1,245	17	4	3
Measles	145	142	2	1	
Scarlet fever	3	3			
Whooping cough	112	109	2	1	
Diphtheria and croup	18	18			
Influenza	65	53	7	5	
Asiatic cholera	5,800	3,457	1,845	394	104
Cholera nostras	1	1			
Dysentery	216	160	37	19	
Bubonic plague	13	12	1		
Leprosy	20	10	10		
Beri-beri	673	225	292	148	8
Dengue	1		1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,001	334	461	189	17
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	24	15	5	3	1
Simple meningitis	20	20			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	20	15	4	1	
Organic diseases of heart	11	3	4	4	
Bronchitis	64	63		1	
Pneumonia	4	4			
Diseases of stomach	269	222	31	12	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	154	131	16	5	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	5	3		1
Diseases of female genital organs	6	2	2	1	1
Puerperal septicemia	9	4	4		1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	144	30	112	2	
Congenital debility and malformations	157	157			
Senile debility	163	13	30	116	4
Suicide	7	2	4	1	
Other deaths from external causes	142	79	52	8	3
Other diseases	1,572	1,158	292	98	24
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,755	1,037	433	272	13

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF COTTABATO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	35	22	10	3	
Malarial fever	5	3	2		
Asiatic cholera	14	8	4	2	
Dysentery	2	2			
Beri-beri	1	1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	2		1	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1		1		
Senile debility	1	1			
Other diseases	6	5	1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	2	1		

COMANDANCIA OF DAPITAN.

All causes	397	253	93	51	
Malarial fever	152	127	21	4	
Dysentery	33	19	12	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	2	6		
Diseases of stomach	7	6	1		
Deaths from external causes	5	3	2		
Other diseases	7		7		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	185	96	44	45	

COMANDANCIA OF DÁVAO.

All causes	557	359	153	39	6
Typhoid fever	5	4	1		
Malarial fever	256	189	52	13	2
Whooping cough	8	7	1		
Influenza	1		1		
Dysentery	49	24	23	2	
Leprosy	3	3			
Beri-beri	2	1	1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	28	3	17	8	
Bronchitis	2	2			
Diseases of stomach	3	1	1	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	56	42	9	5	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	9		9		
Deaths from external causes	4	1	3		
Other diseases	48	36	6	5	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	83	46	29	5	3

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

All causes	10,657	6,735	2,632	1,214	76
Typhoid fever	4	2	2		
Malarial fever	2,236	1,611	401	207	17
Smallpox	233	229	3	1	
Measles	3	3			
Influenza	13	6	4	3	
Asiatic cholera	3,907	2,154	1,301	435	17
Dysentery	1,057	937	82	35	3
Leprosy	11	5	3	3	
Beri-beri	28	13	13	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	488	75	270	130	13
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	1	2		
Organic diseases of heart	8	5	3		
Bronchitis	6	4		1	1
Pneumonia	12	7	3	2	
Diseases of stomach	53	29	22	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	618	491	85	38	4
Diseases of female genital organs	9	5	3	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	68	12	54	1	1
Congenital debility and malformations	14	14			
Senile debility	359	16	120	214	9
Suicide	5		2	3	
Other deaths from external causes	64	25	35	4	
Other diseases	1,142	928	155	50	9
Unknown or ill-defined causes	315	162	69	82	2

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	12,694	7,965	3,317	1,368	44
Typhoid fever	58	44	12	2	
Malarial fever	1,214	789	277	138	10
Smallpox	4	4			
Measles	3	3			
Whooping cough	1	1			
Diphtheria and croup	1		1		
Influenza	6	2	2	2	
Asiatic cholera	8,187	4,967	2,426	772	22
Dysentery	293	262	21	10	
Leprosy	7	3	3	1	
Beri-beri	13	8	1	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	521	85	281	152	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	1		1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	12	4	4	4	
Simple meningitis	2	2			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	28	11	14	2	1
Organic diseases of heart	3	2	1		
Bronchitis	12	8	2	2	
Pneumonia	96	92	1		3
Diseases of stomach	67	49	9	9	
Diarrhea and enteritis	419	373	30	15	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1			
Diseases of female genital organs	6	1	5		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50	5	43	2	
Congenital debility and malformations	4	4			
Senile debility	275	25	55	194	1
Deaths from external causes	52	34	13	5	
Other diseases	1,214	1,121	65	25	3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	144	65	50	29	

PROVINCE OF ILOÍLO.

All causes	51,153	29,022	13,753	7,575	803
Typhoid fever	93	52	23	14	4
Malarial fever	16,572	7,842	5,146	3,389	195
Smallpox	33	31		2	
Measles	37	32	4	1	
Scarlet fever	7	6	1		
Whooping cough	7	7			
Diphtheria and croup	695	674	15	5	1
Influenza	330	133	120	70	7
Asiatic cholera	21,772	13,098	6,025	2,220	429
Cholera nostras	54	41	8	5	
Dysentery	645	425	126	78	16
Leprosy	5	2	2	1	
Beri-beri	168	75	62	24	7
Dengue	49	25	17	7	
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,028	560	833	595	40
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	1	1		1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	9	9	7	1
Simple meningitis	60	58	2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	31	9	12	10	
Organic diseases of heart	55	27	18	10	
Bronchitis	76	71	2		3
Pneumonia	2	1	1		
Diseases of stomach	108	53	34	17	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	812	587	133	81	11
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1	1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	7	2		
Diseases of female genital organs	5	1	3	1	
Puerperal septicemia	7	2	5		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	104	9	88	5	2
Congenital debility and malformations	114	114			
Senile debility	438	21	75	330	12
Deaths from external causes	234	133	66	23	12
Other diseases	3,824	3,367	294	138	25
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2,748	1,548	625	542	33

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	4,584	3,065	1,118	376	25
Typhoid fever	2	2			
Malarial fever	1,357	1,003	225	122	7
Smallpox	569	541	26	2	
Measles	9	9			
Influenza	5		5		
Asiatic cholera	861	452	337	71	1
Dysentery	267	185	64	15	3
Bubonic plague	2	2			
Leprosy	1		1		
Beri-beri	23	13	5	5	
Tuberculosis of lungs	257	30	164	60	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	2		1		1
Simple meningitis	7	4	3		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	4	8	1	4
Organic diseases of heart	21	11	7	3	
Bronchitis	18	15	2	1	
Pneumonia	6	2	2	2	
Diseases of stomach	115	54	45	14	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	436	307	98	28	3
Nephritis and Bright's disease	6	5	1		
Diseases of female genital organs	1		1		
Puerperal septicemia	5		5		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	11	1	9	1	
Senile debility	9		6	3	
Suicide	1	1			
Other deaths from external causes	36	20	13	2	1
Other diseases	369	299	44	26	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	171	105	46	20	

COMANDANCIA OF JOLÓ.

All causes	2		2		
Malarial fever	1		1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1		1		

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

All causes	15,918	8,807	4,744	2,203	164
Typhoid fever	56	24	25	7	
Malarial fever	4,877	2,919	1,267	671	20
Smallpox	2	1	1		
Measles	34	34			
Diphtheria and croup	6	5	1		
Influenza	52	28	13	11	
Asiatic cholera	4,763	2,355	1,764	534	110
Dysentery	806	535	172	96	3
Leprosy	3	2	1		
Beri-beri	241	104	99	34	4
Dengue	3	1	2		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,987	550	825	596	16
Other forms of tuberculosis	7	5	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	2	1		
Simple meningitis	10	9	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	86	54	23	9	
Organic diseases of heart	6		5	1	
Bronchitis	72	41	16	15	
Pneumonia	10	4	5	1	
Diseases of stomach	342	292	37	13	
Diarrhea and enteritis	502	323	132	47	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	4	1	2	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10	4	3	3	
Diseases of female genital organs	8	1	6	1	
Puerperal septicemia	8	1	7		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	135	12	119	4	
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3			
Senile debility	91	4	18	68	1
Suicide	1		1		
Other deaths from external causes	79	42	31	6	
Other diseases	1,514	1,346	110	54	4
Unknown or ill-defined causes	197	105	55	31	6

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA UNIÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	8,821	5,515	2,477	707	122
Typhoid fever	170	111	41	7	11
Malarial fever	1,008	744	172	90	2
Smallpox	449	440	8	1	
Measles	13	12	1		
Whooping cough	3	3			
Influenza	5	4	1		
Asiatic cholera	4,647	2,555	1,651	352	89
Dysentery	696	596	72	18	10
Leprosy	4		4		
Beri-beri	30	18	10	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	333	62	206	61	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	20	6	8	6	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	2	3	1	
Simple meningitis	30	12	14	3	1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	21	18	2	1	
Organic diseases of heart	4	3	1		
Bronchitis	10	7	2	1	
Pneumonia	17	13	4		
Diseases of stomach	84	45	32	6	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	98	82	10	5	1
Diseases of female genital organs	6	2	2	2	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41	3	37	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8			
Senile debility	184	10	62	111	1
Deaths from external causes	10	4	5	1	
Other diseases	876	728	119	28	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	48	27	10	10	1

PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

All causes	449	194	188	67	
Malarial fever	386	175	158	53	
Asiatic cholera	10		8	2	
Dysentery	8	1	3	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	12	3	8	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3	1	1	1	
Senile debility	5		2	3	
Other diseases	12	8	4		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	11	4	4	3	

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	17,016	11,682	3,804	1,225	305
Typhoid fever	37	19	9	5	4
Malarial fever	5,011	3,898	801	256	56
Smallpox	2,465	2,371	73	8	13
Measles	162	161	1		
Scarlet fever	2	2			
Whooping cough	43	36	3	4	
Diphtheria and croup	1	1			
Influenza	48	29	14	5	
Asiatic cholera	3,618	1,961	1,307	271	79
Cholera nostras	7	4	3		
Dysentery	269	185	55	25	4
Bubonic plague	26	19	7		
Leprosy	8	5	2	1	
Beri-beri	381	135	203	31	12
Tuberculosis of lungs	594	158	274	149	13
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	2	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	15	8	5	2	
Simple meningitis	34	34			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	8	3	3	1	1
Organic diseases of heart	5	3	1	1	
Bronchitis	74	61	5	7	1
Pneumonia	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	102	45	44	12	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	722	502	179	37	4
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	2			
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2			
Puerperal septicemia	2	1	1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	116	22	86	5	3
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8			
Senile debility	163	9	42	109	3
Suicide	5	3	1	1	
Other deaths from external causes	132	96	25	8	3
Other diseases	1,523	963	376	171	13
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,426	933	282	116	95

CITY OF MANILA.

All causes	15,223	9,909	2,827	865	1,622
Typhoid fever	131	94	30	5	2
Malarial fever	320	205	95	15	5
Smallpox	29	27	2		
Measles	3	3			
Whooping cough	7	7			
Diphtheria and croup	4	3	1		
Influenza	45	31	12	2	
Asiatic cholera	3,428	1,226	639	78	1,485
Dysentery	413	269	96	40	8
Bubonic plague	10	6	2		2
Leprosy	53	34	18	1	
Beri-beri	828	337	380	99	12
Tuberculosis of lungs	993	419	432	138	4
Tuberculous meningitis	22	22			
Other forms of tuberculosis	47	37	10		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	39	13	14	12	
Simple meningitis	378	364	12	1	1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	181	67	75	27	12
Organic diseases of heart	209	68	108	21	12
Bronchitis	833	700	74	58	1
Pneumonia	112	51	36	14	11
Diseases of stomach	114	93	18	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	709	639	40	29	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	19	8	8	2	1
Cirrhosis of liver	41	18	19	4	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	117	48	49	15	5
Diseases of female genital organs	11	3	4	2	2
Puerperal septicemia	72	1	69	2	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	70	4	66		
Congenital debility and malformations	247	247			
Senile debility	281	85	47	147	2
Suicide	8	3	2		3
Other deaths from external causes	197	152	18	5	22
Other diseases	5,146	4,545	441	142	18
Unknown or ill-defined causes	106	80	10	3	13

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	3,222	2,020	774	398	30
Typhoid fever	17	9	6	2	
Malarial fever	1,466	971	322	163	10
Measles	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	265	159	77	16	13
Cholera nostras	1	1			
Dysentery	156	69	53	33	1
Beri-beri	43	15	19	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	252	43	137	67	5
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	2	2		
Simple meningitis	4	3	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	9	6	1	1
Organic diseases of heart	1	1			
Bronchitis	7	6	1		
Pneumonia	1		1		
Diseases of stomach	65	43	21	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	25	13	1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2		1	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27	1	25	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3			
Senile debility	104	11	25	68	
Deaths from external causes	31	22	8	1	
Other diseases	690	617	44	29	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	26	9	12	5	

PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

All causes	1,881	1,094	563	220	4
Typhoid fever	4		2	2	
Malarial fever	811	483	227	97	4
Smallpox	18	17	1		
Measles	5	5			
Asiatic cholera	664	371	225	68	
Dysentery	9	4	5		
Beri-beri	7	4	1	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	72	19	32	21	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1			
Organic diseases of heart	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	27	13	10	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	4	2		
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8	1	7		
Senile debility	34	2	16	16	
Deaths from external causes	10	9	1		
Other diseases	187	153	26	8	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	15	7	6	2	

PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

All causes	2,466	1,499	622	327	18
Typhoid fever	7	3	4		
Malarial fever	621	432	121	67	1
Smallpox	113	113			
Scarlet fever	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	854	474	262	106	12
Dysentery	226	154	39	33	
Beri-beri	66	24	31	10	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	139	21	69	49	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	1		1	1
Organic diseases of heart	1			1	
Bronchitis	1	1			
Pneumonia	1		1		
Diseases of stomach	15	8	5	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	40	29	5	6	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2		1	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	4	1	3		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22	2	19	1	
Senile debility	24		4	20	
Deaths from external causes	25	10	11	4	
Other diseases	234	190	27	17	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	66	35	19	9	3

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	9,038	5,370	2,778	856	34
Typhoid fever	45	13	24	8	
Malarial fever	4,961	3,172	1,348	434	7
Scarlet fever	20	19	1		
Whooping cough	2	2			
Influenza	26	7	14	5	
Asiatic cholera	2,386	1,281	890	198	17
Dysentery	155	92	50	13	
Leprosy	3	1	1	1	
Beri-beri	190	63	102	25	
Tuberculosis of lungs	361	78	174	109	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	2	4		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	2			
Organic diseases of heart	1		1		
Bronchitis	1	1			
Pneumonia	2		1	1	
Diseases of stomach	9	4	4	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	110	87	18	4	1
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	24		24		
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1			
Senile debility	23	2	4	16	1
Deaths from external causes	17	10	7		
Other diseases	283	256	19	8	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	410	277	92	33	8

PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

All causes	24,461	15,105	5,686	2,333	1,337
Typhoid fever	4	2	2		
Malarial fever	3,220	1,825	849	372	174
Smallpox	17	15	1		1
Measles	190	187	3		
Scarlet fever	17	15	2		
Whooping cough	53	53			
Diphtheria and croup	706	702	2		2
Influenza	149	82	47	15	5
Asiatic cholera	12,710	7,322	3,395	1,154	839
Cholera nostras	2	2			
Dysentery	837	680	90	38	29
Leprosy	2			1	1
Beri-beri	72	38	21	9	4
Dengue	4	3	1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,390	297	631	350	112
Tuberculous meningitis	2	2			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	10	11	2	3
Simple meningitis	5	5			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	25	17	1	2	5
Organic diseases of heart	21	13	3	3	2
Bronchitis	45	37	8		
Pneumonia	8	6	2		
Diseases of stomach	103	67	22	10	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	623	478	79	37	29
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1			
Cirrhosis of liver	4	2	1	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1			
Diseases of female genital organs	8	2	4	1	1
Puerperal septicemia	4		3	1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	105	15	80	1	9
Congenital debility and malformations	5	5			
Senile debility	208	1	40	149	18
Deaths from external causes	197	134	44	8	11
Other diseases	3,174	2,804	223	96	51
Unknown or ill-defined causes	523	282	121	83	37

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	5,972	3,446	1,586	549	391
Malarial fever	2,135	1,379	456	195	105
Smallpox	77	54	19	4	
Measles	3	1	1	1	
Influenza	62	38	15	5	4
Asiatic cholera	1,875	1,088	615	122	50
Cholera nostras	8	7	1		
Dysentery	110	53	30	16	11
Leprosy	8	2	4	1	1
Beri-beri	92	29	27	15	21
Tuberculosis of lungs	492	92	193	98	109
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	3	4	1	
Simple meningitis	4	4			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	1			2
Organic diseases of heart	35	20	12	2	1
Bronchitis	38	38			
Pneumonia	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	123	105	9	3	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	125	82	26	5	12
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2			
Puerperal septicemia	9	3	3		3
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	55	5	45		5
Congenital debility and malformations	10	10			
Senile debility	58	4	13	30	11
Deaths from external causes	57	32	21	1	3
Other diseases	345	271	39	15	20
Unknown or ill-defined causes	237	122	53	35	27

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ÉCIJA.

All causes	8,487	5,196	2,000	914	377
Typhoid fever	91	57	15	9	10
Malarial fever	2,553	1,675	529	268	81
Smallpox	121	119	2		
Measles	66	63	2	1	
Diphtheria and croup	2	2			
Influenza	106	72	22	10	2
Asiatic cholera	1,642	772	611	172	87
Cholera nostras	2	2			
Dysentery	332	263	43	20	6
Leprosy	5	3	1	1	
Beri-beri	75	33	26	12	4
Dengue	66	35	24	3	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	720	143	302	201	74
Other forms of tuberculosis	4	1	1		2
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	1	1		
Simple meningitis	16	16			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	42	11	16	10	5
Organic diseases of heart	7	2	3		2
Bronchitis	25	14	7	3	1
Pneumonia	3	1	1		1
Diseases of stomach	74	40	18	9	7
Diarrhea and enteritis	451	279	122	41	9
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1	1		
Cirrhosis of liver	1				1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	3		2	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	13	8	3	1	1
Puerperal septicemia	10	1	9		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	134	15	104	5	10
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3			
Senile debility	107	2	13	77	15
Deaths from external causes	50	26	17	5	2
Other diseases	1,605	1,456	86	43	20
Unknown or ill-defined causes	154	80	19	22	33

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	1,228	717	360	148	3
Typhoid fever	1		1		
Malarial fever	511	357	104	48	2
Smallpox	1			1	
Measles	78	75	3		
Whooping cough	2	2			
Asiatic cholera	433	213	164	55	1
Dysentery	14	11	3		
Beri-beri	1	1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	60	6	44	10	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1			
Bronchitis	2	2			
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	3	2	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4		4		
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2			
Senile debility	4		1	3	
Deaths from external causes	7	2	3	2	
Other diseases	33	26	6	1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	68	16	25	27	

PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

All causes	14,383	9,283	3,559	1,421	120
Typhoid fever	263	136	112	13	2
Malarial fever	3,247	2,189	802	237	19
Smallpox	127	127			
Measles	319	309	7	3	
Scarlet fever	1	1			
Whooping cough	13	13			
Diphtheria and croup	22	22			
Influenza	25	18	4	3	
Asiatic cholera	2,672	1,365	991	257	59
Cholera nostras	2	2			
Dysentery	502	306	153	43	
Leprosy	1	1			
Beri-beri	60	18	33	9	
Dengue	7	6		1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,352	334	616	384	18
Other forms of tuberculosis	30	5	11	14	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6		3	3	
Simple meningitis	66	61	3	2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	54	18	27	8	1
Organic diseases of heart	13	7	4	2	
Bronchitis	162	86	43	33	
Pneumonia	23	9	11	3	
Diseases of stomach	431	324	93	13	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	593	469	91	32	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	7	3	3	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2		2		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	5		5		
Diseases of female genital organs	29	9	19	1	
Puerperal septicemia	13		12	1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	141	7	129	5	
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2			
Senile debility	352	24	88	230	10
Suicide	1		1		
Other deaths from external causes	43	19	18	5	1
Other diseases	3,666	3,350	229	82	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	131	43	49	36	3

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	24,701	14,452	6,595	2,490	1,164
Typhoid fever	38	16	17	3	2
Malarial fever	6,531	4,812	1,086	458	175
Smallpox	104	100	3		1
Measles	125	84	6		35
Scarlet fever	3	2	1		
Whooping cough	1	1			
Diphtheria and croup	2	2			
Influenza	119	72	26	10	11
Asiatic cholera	9,536	4,509	3,494	860	673
Dysentery	1,028	723	136	108	61
Bubonic plague	1		1		
Leprosy	22	10	9	3	
Beri-beri	86	32	28	18	8
Dengue	22	14	5	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,905	310	963	526	106
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1		1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	15	3	7	4	1
Simple meningitis	2	2			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	45	22	16	6	1
Organic diseases of heart	14	5	7	2	
Bronchitis	156	128	25	3	
Pneumonia	11	7	1	3	
Diseases of stomach	263	169	62	21	11
Diarrhea and enteritis	345	247	71	19	8
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1			1	
Diseases of female genital organs	14	2	12		
Puerperal septicemia	3	1	2		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	258	17	224	8	9
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9			
Senile debility	495	17	121	320	37
Suicide	1				1
Other deaths from external causes	80	43	29	4	4
Other diseases	3,232	2,988	185	47	12
Unknown or ill-defined causes	230	102	58	62	8

PROVINCE OF PARAGUA.

All causes	611	250	255	101	5
Malarial fever	143	72	48	21	2
Measles	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	185	58	110	17	
Dysentery	26	13	12	1	
Beri-beri	18	4	11	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	39	5	22	12	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	1		1	
Pneumonia	6		4	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	13	9	1	1	2
Diseases of female genital organs	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8	2	6		
Senile debility	4		2	2	
Deaths from external causes	4	1	2	1	
Other diseases	14	3	5	6	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	147	81	31	34	1

COMANDANCIA OF PARAGUA SUR.

All causes	53	27	17	9	
Typhoid fever	1		1		
Malarial fever	17	10	4	3	
Beri-beri	1			1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	1	3	4	
Bronchitis	2	2			
Pneumonia	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	2	1	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	5	2	3		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1		1		
Deaths from external causes	1	1			
Other diseases	11	8	2	1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	1	2		

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	11,883	6,846	3,388	1,337	312
Typhoid fever	81	45	20	9	7
Malarial fever	1,648	867	507	230	44
Smallpox	148	147	1		
Measles	48	48			
Influenza	204	121	63	19	1
Asiatic cholera	3,870	1,514	1,424	340	92
Dysentery	453	322	89	37	5
Leprosy	3	1	1		1
Beri-beri	187	56	90	39	2
Dengue	20	10	1	7	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,167	237	576	303	51
Other forms of tuberculosis	5		4	1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	3	2	1	
Simple meningitis	180	176	3		1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	56	19	26	10	1
Organic diseases of heart	33	7	15	6	5
Bronchitis	210	182	16	12	
Pneumonia	43	16	15	6	6
Diseases of stomach	252	205	29	13	5
Diarrhea and enteritis	420	294	76	38	12
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	1	2	2	
Cirrhosis of liver	1		1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	15	5	6	1	3
Diseases of female genital organs	30	6	22	2	
Puerperal septicemia	26	4	15	1	6
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	53	3	46	2	2
Congenital debility and malformations	35	35			
Senile debility	218	13	40	144	21
Deaths from external causes	57	44	9	3	1
Other diseases	2,665	2,352	222	65	26
Unknown or ill-defined causes	244	113	67	46	18

PROVINCE OF ROMBLÓN.

All causes	1,422	830	419	152	21
Malarial fever	531	379	111	33	8
Measles	1	1			
Diphtheria and croup	1	1			
Influenza	10	3	5	2	
Asiatic cholera	164	98	58	8	
Dysentery	30	19	10	1	
Leprosy	2		2		
Beri-beri	33	7	21	5	
Tuberculosis of lungs	178	41	95	35	7
Other forms of tuberculosis	2		2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3		1	2	
Simple meningitis	1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	1	1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	2	1	1		
Bronchitis	12	11		1	
Pneumonia	10	9	1		
Diseases of stomach	18	13	3	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	55	37	12	6	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1	1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	18	3	13	1	1
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2			
Senile debility	36		8	28	
Deaths from external causes	14	11	2		1
Other diseases	199	130	47	19	3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	95	61	25	8	1

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SÁMAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	13,614	8,101	4,144	1,339	30
Typhoid fever	2		2		
Malarial fever	3,913	2,267	1,153	484	9
Smallpox	1,789	1,743	32	14	
Measles	42	41	1		
Influenza	82	38	28	16	
Asiatic cholera	4,226	2,334	1,585	307	
Cholera nostras	1		1		
Dysentery	253	122	87	43	1
Leprosy	9	3	4	2	
Beri-beri	235	86	115	33	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	320	74	139	99	8
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	4	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1			
Bronchitis	97	73	19	5	
Diseases of stomach	79	33	38	7	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	758	462	234	60	2
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8		6	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	11	3	8		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	52	2	46	3	1
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2			
Senile debility	47	3	11	33	
Suicide	1			1	
Other deaths from external causes	348	147	177	24	
Other diseases	656	309	222	123	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	676	354	234	83	5

COMANDANCIA OF SIASSI.

All causes	2		1	1	
Beri-beri	1			1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1		1		

PROVINCE OF SORSOGÓN.

All causes	4,380	2,932	989	451	8
Typhoid fever	2	2			
Malarial fever	998	736	184	78	
Smallpox	82	81	1		
Measles	4	4			
Whooping cough	1	1			
Diphtheria and croup	4	4			
Influenza	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	310	153	135	21	1
Dysentery	157	97	45	15	
Leprosy	1		1		
Beri-beri	92	38	45	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	391	79	219	91	2
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1			
Simple meningitis	23	23			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	25	13	10	2	
Organic diseases of heart	10	5	5		
Bronchitis	187	163	15	9	
Pneumonia	18	14	4		
Diseases of stomach	112	76	21	15	
Diarrhea and enteritis	129	91	18	19	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3		2	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	5	2	3		
Puerperal septicemia	3	1	2		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	86	11	71	3	1
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1			
Senile debility	245	20	82	141	2
Suicide	1	1			
Other deaths from external causes	95	77	15	2	1
Other diseases	1,306	1,196	84	26	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	87	41	27	19	

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	3,304	1,879	1,072	352	1
Typhoid fever	43	16	15	12	
Malarial fever	1,200	869	249	82	
Smallpox	35	34	1		
Measles	37	36	1		
Influenza	2	2			
Asiatic cholera	1,142	586	451	105	
Dysentery	25	13	10	2	
Leprosy	1		1		
Beri-beri	62	23	32	7	
Tuberculosis of lungs	216	26	110	80	
Bronchitis	9	5	4		
Pneumonia	2		2		
Diseases of stomach	32	11	19	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	81	40	33	8	
Diseases of female genital organs	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	40	5	34		1
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2			
Senile debility	23		7	16	
Suicide	1	1			
Other deaths from external causes	17	8	8	1	
Other diseases	216	139	56	21	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	117	63	38	16	

PROVINCE OF TÁRLAC.

All causes	7,088	4,432	1,813	664	179
Typhoid fever	92	57	27	8	
Malarial fever	2,453	1,793	461	166	33
Smallpox	55	55			
Measles	59	57	1	1	
Whooping cough	1	1			
Diphtheria and croup	3	3			
Influenza	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	1,464	599	633	158	74
Dysentery	143	114	24	5	
Leprosy	1		1		
Beri-beri	34	15	17	2	
Dengue	13	13			
Tuberculosis of lungs	653	88	358	185	22
Other forms of tuberculosis	1			1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1			
Simple meningitis	134	134			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13	5	5	3	
Organic diseases of heart	6	4	2		
Bronchitis	15	5	8	2	
Pneumonia	4	2	1	1	
Diseases of stomach	68	44	22	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	82	68	11	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2			
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1			1	
Puerperal septicemia	2		2		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	83	4	72	2	5
Senile debility	98	1	19	74	4
Suicide	3		2		1
Other deaths from external causes	47	13	19	15	
Other diseases	1,161	1,078	65	16	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	394	274	63	19	38

COMANDANCIA OF TAWI TAWI.

All causes	2	2			
Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1			
Other diseases	1	1			

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	9,418	5,321	2,606	1,342	149
Typhoid fever	18	7	8	3	
Malarial fever	3,501	2,350	689	440	22
Smallpox	1	1			
Measles	136	133	2	1	
Whooping cough	3	3			
Diphtheria and croup	17	16	1		
Influenza	7	3	3	1	
Asiatic cholera	1,569	744	586	158	81
Dysentery	680	414	159	103	4
Leprosy	1		1		
Beri-beri	254	99	130	23	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,075	220	511	333	11
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1			
Simple meningitis	5	4	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	61	27	24	10	
Organic diseases of heart	14	4	4	6	
Bronchitis	106	64	19	22	1
Pneumonia	94	28	46	17	3
Diseases of stomach	105	82	19	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	205	140	42	22	1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1		1		
Diseases of female genital organs	2		2		
Puerperal septicemia	2		2		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	69	5	60	4	
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3			
Senile debility	74	5	15	54	
Suicide	1		1		
Other deaths from external causes	128	102	22	4	
Other diseases	914	633	171	100	10
Unknown or ill-defined causes	369	231	87	37	14

PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

All causes	6,772	4,387	1,720	632	33
Typhoid fever	10	2	7	1	
Malarial fever	1,398	1,060	217	116	5
Smallpox	396	396			
Measles	44	43	1		
Whooping cough	7	6	1		
Influenza	33	23	8	2	
Asiatic cholera	2,180	1,137	824	206	13
Dysentery	584	513	52	17	2
Bubonic plague	1		1		
Leprosy	2		1	1	
Beri-beri	16	6	7	2	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	537	64	324	145	4
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	4	2		
Simple meningitis	3	1	2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	9	1	6	2	
Organic diseases of heart	5	3	1	1	
Bronchitis	24	13	5	5	1
Pneumonia	3	1	2		
Diseases of stomach	120	87	27	6	
Diarrhea and enteritis	188	144	35	9	
Diseases of female genital organs	9	2	6	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50	3	47		
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1			
Senile debility	101	1	19	79	2
Deaths from external causes	55	38	10	5	2
Other diseases	876	756	97	20	3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	114	82	18	14	

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF ZAMBOANGA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	1,103	787	250	66	
Typhoid fever	15	6	8	1	
Malarial fever	202	149	30	23	
Whooping cough	2	2			
Asiatic cholera	749	541	176	32	
Cholera nostras	3	3			
Dysentery	25	14	8	3	
Beri-beri	1		1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	25	6	12	7	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1		1		
Organic diseases of heart	1	1			
Pneumonia	2	1	1		
Diseases of stomach	1	1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4		4		
Deaths from external causes	1		1		
Other diseases	68	61	7		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	2	1		

ISLAND OF BOHOL.

All causes	10,335	6,199	3,259	852	25
Typhoid fever	15	6	8	1	
Malarial fever	2,731	1,832	698	200	1
Smallpox	422	401	19	2	
Measles	47	47			
Influenza	30	19	9	2	
Asiatic cholera	4,528	2,504	1,710	298	16
Dysentery	275	203	62	10	
Leprosy	3	1	2		
Beri-beri	28	11	12	4	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	508	167	242	98	1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	5	3	3	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	10	8			2
Bronchitis	11		3	8	
Pneumonia	18	17	1		
Diseases of stomach	69	41	20	8	
Diarrhea and enteritis	410	274	114	21	1
Diseases of female genital organs	2	1	1		
Puerperal septicemia	12	2	10		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22	4	18		
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9			
Senile debility	155	17	45	93	
Suicide	1			1	
Other deaths from external causes	94	69	23	1	1
Other diseases	590	354	172	64	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	334	207	87	38	2

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF CEBÚ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	18,955	12,368	4,688	1,617	282
Typhoid fever	30	17	11	2	
Malarial fever	6,356	4,491	1,342	426	97
Smallpox	881	858	16	4	3
Measles	145	142	2	1	
Whooping cough	111	108	2	1	
Diphtheria and croup	1	1			
Influenza	61	49	7	5	
Asiatic cholera	5,292	3,188	1,640	360	104
Cholera nostras	1	1			
Dysentery	194	139	37	18	
Bubonic plague	13	12	1		
Leprosy	10	3	7		
Beri-beri	648	220	279	141	8
Dengue	1		1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	881	292	401	172	16
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	18	9	5	3	1
Simple meningitis	20	20			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	20	15	4	1	
Organic diseases of heart	11	3	4	4	
Bronchitis	64	63		1	
Pneumonia	4	4			
Diseases of stomach	265	219	31	11	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	136	113	16	5	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	5	3		1
Diseases of female genital organs	6	2	2	1	1
Puerperal septicemia	9	4	4		1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	139	30	107	2	
Congenital debility and malformations	157	157			
Senile debility	160	13	29	114	4
Suicide	7	2	4	1	
Other deaths from external causes	132	73	49	7	3
Other diseases	1,479	1,102	272	81	24
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,693	1,012	412	256	13

ISLAND OF LEYTE.

All causes	15,383	10,483	3,464	1,136	300
Typhoid fever	34	19	8	3	4
Malarial fever	4,499	3,509	711	225	54
Smallpox	2,071	1,991	59	8	13
Measles	53	52	1		
Scarlet fever	1	1			
Whooping cough	30	30			
Diphtheria and croup	1	1			
Influenza	48	29	14	5	
Asiatic cholera	3,339	1,824	1,183	256	76
Cholera nostras	5	2	3		
Dysentery	197	124	47	22	4
Bubonic plague	26	19	7		
Leprosy	8	5	2	1	
Beri-beri	314	117	161	24	12
Tuberculosis of lungs	554	147	256	138	13
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	2	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13	7	5	1	
Simple meningitis	34	34			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	2	3	1	1
Organic diseases of heart	5	3	1	1	
Bronchitis	72	61	5	5	1
Pneumonia	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	100	45	43	11	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	695	485	171	35	4
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	2			
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2			
Puerperal septicemia	2	1	1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	114	22	84	5	3
Congenital debility and malformations	7	7			
Senile debility	160	8	42	107	3
Suicide	5	3	1	1	
Other deaths from external causes	116	86	20	7	3
Other diseases	1,450	915	357	165	13
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,414	927	277	115	95

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LUZÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	248,831	155,098	61,285	25,892	6,556
Typhoid fever	1,294	742	408	107	37
Malarial fever	60,516	40,593	12,819	6,053	1,051
Smallpox	7,744	7,531	191	16	6
Measles	2,038	1,922	63	13	40
Scarlet fever	243	239	3	1	
Whooping cough	99	91	4	4	
Diphtheria and croup	133	126	6	1	
Influenza	830	506	222	84	18
Asiatic cholera	69,209	35,826	23,381	6,384	3,618
Cholera nostras	302	183	75	14	30
Dysentery	10,999	8,129	1,796	928	146
Bubonic plague	17	8	6	1	2
Leprosy	127	66	49	11	1
Beri-beri	3,243	1,301	1,423	441	78
Dengue	242	122	72	41	7
Tuberculosis of lungs	19,559	4,310	9,344	5,351	554
Tuberculous meningitis	39	39			
Other forms of tuberculosis	238	96	90	46	6
Cancer and other malignant tumors	161	65	58	34	4
Simple meningitis	958	894	51	10	3
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	906	392	342	140	32
Organic diseases of heart	410	141	194	52	23
Bronchitis	2,451	1,872	320	241	18
Pneumonia	540	290	158	65	27
Diseases of stomach	4,022	2,947	745	273	57
Diarrhea and enteritis	8,155	5,830	1,587	646	92
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	61	25	25	9	2
Cirrhosis of liver	51	21	24	5	1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	202	80	85	29	8
Diseases of female genital organs	209	57	126	18	8
Puerperal septicemia	173	13	147	5	8
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,052	182	1,751	68	51
Congenital debility and malformations	372	372			
Senile debility	4,558	366	1,106	2,892	194
Suicide	29	6	13	5	5
Other deaths from external causes	1,537	935	439	109	54
Other diseases	40,866	36,486	3,048	1,136	196
Unknown or ill-defined causes	4,246	2,294	1,114	659	179

ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE.

All causes	3,222	2,020	774	398	30
Typhoid fever	17	9	6	2	
Malarial fever	1,466	971	322	163	10
Measles	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	265	159	77	16	13
Cholera nostras	1	1			
Dysentery	156	69	53	33	1
Beri-beri	43	15	19	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	252	43	137	67	5
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	2	2		
Simple meningitis	4	3	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	9	6	1	1
Organic diseases of heart	1	1			
Bronchitis	7	6	1		
Pneumonia	1		1		
Diseases of stomach	65	43	21	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	25	13	1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2		1	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27	1	25	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3			
Senile debility	104	11	25	68	
Deaths from external causes	31	22	8	1	
Other diseases	690	617	44	29	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	26	9	12	5	

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MASBATE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	1,574	920	462	188	4
Typhoid fever	4		2	2	
Malarial fever	668	413	171	80	4
Measles	5	5			
Asiatic cholera	664	371	225	68	
Dysentery	7	2	5		
Beri-beri	7	4	1	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	50	14	19	17	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1			
Organic diseases of heart	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	15	5	7	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	4	2		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4	1	3		
Senile debility	10	1	2	7	
Deaths from external causes	6	6			
Other diseases	113	86	20	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	12	6	4	2	

ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

All causes	12,572	7,527	3,820	1,209	16
Typhoid fever	107	39	47	21	
Malarial fever	6,423	4,258	1,624	532	9
Smallpox	11	11			
Measles	37	36	1		
Scarlet fever	20	19	1		
Whooping cough	12	11	1		
Influenza	29	9	15	5	
Asiatic cholera	3,570	2,010	1,273	287	
Cholera nostras	3	3			
Dysentery	231	130	87	14	
Leprosy	7	4	2	1	
Beri-beri	228	79	120	29	
Tuberculosis of lungs	489	71	256	162	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	2	3		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	1	1		
Organic diseases of heart	2	1	1		
Bronchitis	7	7			
Pneumonia	6	1	4	1	
Diseases of stomach	41	19	20	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	212	154	45	13	
Diseases of female genital organs	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67	4	62		1
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3			
Senile debility	45	3	10	31	1
Suicide	1	1			
Other deaths from external causes	44	22	21	1	
Other diseases	450	342	81	26	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	519	287	144	84	4

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MINDORO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	2,231	1,314	587	312	18
Typhoid fever	7	3	4	...	...
Malarial fever	573	400	105	67	1
Asiatic cholera	854	474	262	106	12
Dysentery	216	147	38	31	...
Beri-beri	66	24	31	10	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	115	15	57	43	...
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	...	1	...	...
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	1	...	1	1
Organic diseases of heart	1	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis	1	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	1	...	...
Diseases of stomach	12	7	4	1	...
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	28	5	6	...
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	...	1	1	...
Diseases of female genital organs	4	1	3	...	...
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19	2	16	1	...
Senile debility	17	...	3	14	...
Deaths from external causes	24	9	11	4	...
Other diseases	212	169	26	17	...
Unknown or ill-defined causes	64	33	19	9	3

ISLAND OF NEGROS.

All causes	29,805	18,204	7,080	2,823	1,698
Typhoid fever	4	2	2	...	...
Malarial fever	5,176	3,067	1,276	555	278
Smallpox	82	57	20	4	1
Measles	193	188	4	1	...
Scarlet fever	17	15	2	...	...
Whooping cough	53	53	...	...	...
Diphtheria and croup	706	702	2	...	2
Influenza	211	120	62	20	9
Asiatic cholera	14,471	8,358	3,955	1,270	888
Cholera nostras	10	9	1	...	...
Dysentery	947	733	120	54	40
Leprosy	6	2	1	1	2
Beri-beri	164	67	48	24	25
Dengue	4	3	1	...	...
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,781	355	774	439	213
Tuberculous meningitis	2	2	...	...	...
Cancer and other malignant tumors	34	13	15	3	3
Simple meningitis	9	9	...	...	...
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	28	18	1	2	7
Organic diseases of heart	56	33	15	5	3
Bronchitis	83	75	8	...	...
Pneumonia	9	7	2	...	...
Diseases of stomach	214	167	28	11	8
Diarrhea and enteritis	748	560	105	42	41
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	3	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	4	2	1	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1	...	...	...
Diseases of female genital organs	8	2	4	1	1
Puerperal septicemia	13	3	6	1	3
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	149	19	116	1	13
Congenital debility and malformations	15	15	...	...	...
Senile debility	263	4	52	178	29
Deaths from external causes	245	160	62	9	14
Other diseases	3,504	3,068	258	108	70
Unknown or ill-defined causes	592	312	139	93	48

TABLE 9.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by conjugal condition: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF PANAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All causes	72,535	41,567	18,524	10,484	1,960
Typhoid fever	131	73	33	18	7
Malarial fever	22,478	11,146	6,694	4,283	355
Smallpox	900	878	12	7	3
Measles	45	40	4	1	
Scarlet fever	7	6	1		
Whooping cough	25	25			
Diphtheria and croup	666	659	3	3	1
Influenza	558	239	198	106	15
Asiatic cholera	28,205	17,043	7,405	2,748	1,009
Cholera nostras	66	47	12	5	2
Dysentery	2,291	1,631	329	233	98
Bubonic plague	10	6	3	1	
Leprosy	10	5	3	1	1
Beri-beri	437	183	126	114	14
Dengue	58	28	21	8	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	3,745	945	1,499	1,131	170
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	1	1	2	1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	35	14	12	8	1
Simple meningitis	61	59	2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	60	23	23	11	3
Organic diseases of heart	65	32	21	11	1
Bronchitis	111	100	4	3	4
Pneumonia	8	6	1		1
Diseases of stomach	299	182	71	32	14
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,248	1,790	262	163	33
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1		1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1	1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	7	2		
Diseases of female genital organs	13	4	7	1	1
Puerperal septicemia	10	2	7	1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	196	20	161	7	8
Congenital debility and malformations	149	149			
Senile debility	628	32	110	461	25
Suicide	2	1	1		
Other deaths from external causes	414	236	119	36	23
Other diseases	4,644	3,828	480	279	57
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3,942	2,125	896	809	112

ISLAND OF SÁMAR.

All causes	11,934	7,138	3,605	1,164	27
Typhoid fever	2		2		
Malarial fever	3,124	1,870	883	363	8
Smallpox	1,580	1,538	29	13	
Measles	42	41	1		
Influenza	72	33	23	16	
Asiatic cholera	3,735	2,066	1,392	277	
Dysentery	238	114	83	40	1
Leprosy	9	3	4	2	
Beri-beri	222	83	107	31	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	312	72	136	96	8
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	4	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1			
Bronchitis	80	67	12	1	
Diseases of stomach	65	26	31	7	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	754	460	232	60	2
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8		6	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	7	2	5		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41	2	37	1	1
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2			
Senile debility	44	3	10	31	
Suicide	1			1	
Other deaths from external causes	335	141	170	24	
Other diseases	615	281	213	120	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	639	329	227	79	4

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	442,058	54,045	148,469	73,512	41,203	49,350	37,592	58,639	31,687	1,606
Typhoid fever	1,669	63	298	342	245	272	169	252	90	1
Malarial fever	118,476	12,456	42,895	19,741	9,725	11,467	9,671	16,784	7,799	394
Smallpox	14,860	1,371	9,818	3,924	657	239	96	71	26	29
Measles	2,758	306	1,854	676	103	44	24	32	13	12
Scarlet fever	293	35	208	67	8	3	3	1	2	1
Whooping cough	364	110	285	45	5	6	5	8	6	4
Diphtheria and croup	1,567	621	1,396	125	13	11	4	11	6	1
Influenza	1,929	76	390	390	215	277	177	338	140	2
Asiatic cholera	137,505	1,378	20,356	34,030	20,542	22,315	15,227	18,776	5,737	522
Cholera nostras	391	1	62	121	63	56	28	41	19	1
Dysentery	16,180	960	7,368	3,172	848	1,092	873	1,719	1,088	20
Bubonic plague	66	10	25	15	4	8	8	6		
Leprosy	200	1	5	12	37	42	44	44	16	
Beri-beri	5,666	58	329	448	848	1,266	975	1,311	470	19
Dengue	305	23	66	57	19	40	34	55	34	
Tuberculosis of lungs	29,243	536	1,936	936	2,007	4,503	4,496	9,743	5,589	33
Tuberculous meningitis	41	7	31	5	3		1	1		
Other forms of tuberculosis	259	17	60	13	21	31	32	60	42	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	301	30	55	26	25	39	39	81	35	1
Simple meningitis	1,087	528	866	125	26	26	18	19	7	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1,083	104	176	95	129	149	153	221	154	6
Organic diseases of heart	556	23	52	29	73	104	100	127	69	2
Bronchitis	2,944	1,108	1,887	261	73	113	102	267	240	1
Pneumonia	609	143	230	49	54	71	51	95	54	5
Diseases of stomach	5,318	774	2,559	813	347	467	323	556	245	8
Diarrhea and enteritis	13,751	1,399	6,209	2,473	1,026	1,157	914	1,356	602	14
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	82	9	14	5	6	8	14	22	13	
Cirrhosis of liver	57		2	3	6	16	10	15	5	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	223	5	23	18	34	52	36	39	21	
Diseases of female genital organs	259	1	5	2	87	91	48	22	3	1
Puerperal septicemia	223				63	111	43	4	1	1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,940			7	923	1,340	578	83	4	5
Congenital debility and malformations	723	701	722				1			
Senile debility	6,397							668	5,727	2
Suicide	47				6	10	9	16	1	5
Other deaths from external causes	3,083	583	963	298	383	503	352	415	131	38
Other diseases	56,183	28,430	42,435	3,535	1,639	2,081	1,789	3,033	1,512	159
Unknown or ill-defined causes	14,420	2,178	4,889	1,654	940	1,340	1,145	2,347	1,786	319

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ABRA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	1,296	151	367	208	105	136	136	212	130	2
Malarial fever	398	75	181	53	21	20	27	44	52	
Smallpox	1					1				
Measles	2	2	2							
Asiatic cholera	464	6	57	119	55	80	58	76	18	1
Dysentery	41	3	20	6	2	2	2	6	3	
Bubonic plague	1							1		
Beri-beri	6			1			1	4		
Tuberculosis of lungs	133	1	7	6	6	11	25	51	27	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2							2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2							1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	1							1		
Bronchitis	4	2	2	1				1		
Diseases of stomach	11	1	3	2	1	2	3			
Diarrhea and enteritis	23	2	4	6	6	3	3		1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1								1	
Diseases of female genital organs	1					1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19				6	5	8			
Senile debility	16								16	
Deaths from external causes	6	1	3	1				1		1
Other diseases	123	55	83	10	2	7	5	11	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	41	3	5	3	6	4	4	13	6	

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

All causes	11,564	2,747	5,433	1,393	727	867	574	1,273	1,295	2
Typhoid fever	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		
Malarial fever	3,103	427	1,178	524	257	262	185	442	255	
Smallpox	1,239	169	842	307	61	18	4	5	2	
Measles	52	11	38	13					1	
Whooping cough	14	2	10				1		3	
Diphtheria and croup	9	7	9							
Influenza	5		2			1		1	1	
Asiatic cholera	480	5	44	90	89	87	43	94	33	
Cholera nostras	73		8	14	15	14	8	12	2	
Dysentery	279	18	101	49	15	14	21	42	37	
Leprosy	2						1	1		
Beri-beri	187	4	11	12	27	48	32	42	15	
Dengue	49				2	5	13	15	14	
Tuberculosis of lungs	815	14	37	22	60	138	106	270	182	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3		1	1				1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8			1			1	3	3	
Simple meningitis	10	1	3	5	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	46			5	3	7	6	11	14	
Organic diseases of heart	16				4	3	3	4	2	
Bronchitis	158	77	120	6	1	8	2	11	10	
Pneumonia	13	3	3	1		1		5	3	
Diseases of stomach	422	80	271	62	21	12	15	28	13	
Diarrhea and enteritis	349	30	91	79	31	42	26	60	20	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5		1				1	2	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2		1					1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2			1				1		
Diseases of female genital organs	12				3	2	3	3	1	
Puerperal septicemia	4				3	1				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	151				46	75	25	4		1
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8	8							
Senile debility	625							52	573	
Deaths from external causes	71	5	12	5	10	25	5	9	5	
Other diseases	3,109	1,871	2,600	159	56	71	49	100	73	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	235	14	41	36	21	31	23	51	32	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	10,872	1,586	3,740	1,525	1,037	1,069	911	1,543	1,044	3
Typhoid fever	1					1				
Malarial fever	2,634	277	912	491	291	250	218	330	142	
Smallpox	1,189	113	746	351	69	18	3		2	
Measles	9	2	8	1						
Scarlet fever	2		2							
Whooping cough	1	1	1							
Diphtheria and croup	1	1	1							
Influenza	8					3	1	3	1	
Asiatic cholera	1,144	4	83	281	205	175	146	201	51	2
Cholera nostras	5		1	1	2				1	
Dysentery	327	14	102	53	28	31	27	58	28	
Leprosy	1				1					
Beri-beri	494	5	15	25	79	132	108	113	22	
Dengue	1		1							
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,309	6	12	10	105	185	225	530	242	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3				1		1	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3			1		1	1			
Simple meningitis	1				1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	72	3	7	8	13	15	8	13	8	
Organic diseases of heart	7			1	2	1	2	1		
Bronchitis	46	22	38	4			2	1	1	
Pneumonia	11	2	3	1	1		3	2	1	
Diseases of stomach	375	51	227	45	20	23	13	35	12	
Diarrhea and enteritis	209	9	42	46	34	25	20	26	16	
Diseases of female genital organs	8				5	2	1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	169			1	63	73	28	4		
Senile debility	474							39	435	
Deaths from external causes	120	10	42	20	14	11	7	16	10	
Other diseases	1,929	999	1,452	155	58	72	51	100	40	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	319	17	45	30	45	51	46	70	32	

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

All causes	7,411	583	2,348	1,170	473	696	603	1,265	854	2
Typhoid fever	18	4	9	3	1	1	2		2	
Malarial fever	3,181	202	799	512	247	342	322	674	285	
Smallpox	173	11	126	42	3	1	1			
Measles	8	1	5	1	2					
Whooping cough	4	3	3	1						
Diphtheria and croup	2	1	1	1						
Influenza	60		5	13	10	4	3	14	11	
Asiatic cholera	827	5	139	245	109	113	85	105	30	1
Cholera nostras	12	1	1	5			2	2	2	
Dysentery	372	32	225	81	12	13	7	20	14	
Leprosy	1								1	
Beri-beri	19		2	2	1	3	1	3	7	
Tuberculosis of lungs	826	12	51	28	30	115	105	278	219	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	2	3	1				2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7		1	2	2		1	1		
Organic diseases of heart	8	4	4		1	1	1	1		
Bronchitis	3			1		1		1		
Pneumonia	4		4							
Diseases of stomach	32	2	4	5	6	2	5	6	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	934	73	634	189	15	20	13	36	27	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1				1					
Diseases of female genital organs	2						1	1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	49				8	26	13	2		
Congenital debility and malformations	34	33	34							
Senile debility	124							12	112	
Suicide	2				1			1		
Other deaths from external causes	44	23	26	4	2	5	1	5	1	
Other diseases	393	127	186	18	15	29	18	50	76	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	265	47	86	16	7	20	22	51	63	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF BASILAN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	59	10	19	4	5	7	9	12	3	
Malarial fever	12	1	4	2		1	1	3	1	
Whooping cough	1	1	1							
Asiatic cholera	3				2	1				
Dysentery	6		3			1	1		1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8					1	2	5		
Organic diseases of heart	2			1				1		
Bronchitis	6	3	4		1			1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	1							1		
Diseases of female genital organs	1				1					
Puerperal septicemia	2					1	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3					1	2			
Senile debility	1								1	
Other diseases	10	5	6	1		1	1	1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3		1		1		1			

PROVINCE OF BATAÁN.

All causes	4,479	556	1,375	644	456	611	516	662	212	3
Typhoid fever	10			5		3	1	1		
Malarial fever	613	72	224	96	59	46	60	95	33	
Smallpox	3	1	3							
Measles	11	7	11							
Diphtheria and croup	2	1	1	1						
Influenza	2					1		1		
Asiatic cholera	2,252	34	296	444	326	431	322	366	67	
Cholera nostras	1				1					
Dysentery	218	28	162	18	5	6	9	10	8	
Beri-beri	29		2	3	3	6	7	7	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	406	5	47	8	25	58	63	135	70	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	1	1	1	1		4			
Simple meningitis	8	6	7			1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13			1		2	4	2	4	
Organic diseases of heart	2		1			1				
Bronchitis	5		2	1				2		
Pneumonia	6					3	1	2		
Diseases of stomach	63	2	30	13	3	4	4	7	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	127	9	45	26	12	15	14	10	5	
Diseases of female genital organs	2						1	1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	31				8	19	4			
Senile debility	20							1	19	
Suicide	1							1		
Other deaths from external causes	17		1	2	3	5	4	2		
Other diseases	598	390	539	19	7	8	10	12		3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	32		3	6	3	2	8	7	3	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	34,257	3,274	11,940	6,724	2,983	3,209	2,336	4,512	2,290	263
Typhoid fever	69	3	8	16	18	10	4	5	8	
Malarial fever	13,216	1,136	5,262	2,340	939	1,069	775	1,790	890	151
Smallpox	44	1	25	18				1		
Measles	839	54	561	211	29	12	10	11	4	1
Scarlet fever	224	17	160	55	6	1	1		1	
Whooping cough	3		2					1		
Diphtheria and croup	49	31	47	1					1	
Influenza	93	2	26	18	9	13	9	13	3	2
Asiatic cholera	10,383	113	1,819	2,947	1,418	1,382	945	1,370	439	63
Cholera nostras	10			2	2	3	1	2		
Dysentery	1,784	77	816	405	71	85	77	183	143	4
Bubonic plague	2					1	1			
Leprosy	2		1			1				
Beri-beri	282	2	29	38	40	51	34	62	25	3
Dengue	47	13	21	5	2	3	6	8	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,747	21	96	70	97	204	220	627	433	
Other forms of tuberculosis	6		2						4	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	14	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	
Simple meningitis	8	4	5				1	2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	65	19	26	13	4	4	2	8	8	
Organic diseases of heart	2								2	
Bronchitis	215	37	118	20	2	3	8	28	36	
Pneumonia	19	3	6	2	1	1	1	2	6	
Diseases of stomach	518	49	175	94	42	57	46	60	44	
Diarrhea and enteritis	953	62	368	204	97	70	61	104	46	3
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1								1	
Cirrhosis of liver	1				1					
Nephritis and Bright's disease	15		2	2	3	5	1	2		
Diseases of female genital organs	15				4	6	2	2	1	
Puerperal septicemia	12				6	4	1	1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	176				59	84	28	5		
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1	1							
Senile debility	84							9	75	
Suicide	1									1
Other deaths from external causes	167	15	25	22	29	27	21	38	3	2
Other diseases	2,820	1,578	2,200	191	70	73	57	126	80	23
Unknown or ill-defined causes	370	35	138	49	30	36	23	51	33	10

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	7	2	3			2		1	1	
Malarial fever	4	2	3			1				
Asiatic cholera	1					1				
Senile debility	1								1	
Other diseases	1							1		

PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

All causes	10,851	815	2,965	1,911	1,273	1,273	1,059	1,476	863	31
Typhoid fever	15		2	3		2	2	6		
Malarial fever	2,748	333	1,151	433	166	196	249	380	169	4
Smallpox	425	59	309	80	20	7	6	3		
Measles	48	15	43	5						
Influenza	31	4	14	4	1	4	3	5		
Asiatic cholera	4,883	79	613	1,139	859	787	552	665	256	12
Dysentery	279	24	114	54	34	16	20	28	13	
Leprosy	3			1			2			
Beri-beri	30	2	4	2	4	4	6	5	4	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	542	20	63	17	41	93	77	140	111	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	2	3		1		2	4	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	12	6	7	2	1	1	1			
Bronchitis	12					1			11	
Pneumonia	18	5	14	3		1				
Diseases of stomach	78	11	25	4	5	14	6	14	10	
Diarrhea and enteritis	420	39	163	60	46	58	35	36	22	
Diseases of female genital organs	2							2		
Puerperal septicemia	13				2	5	5		1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	28			1	6	11	7	3		
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9	9							
Senile debility	173							28	144	1
Suicide	2					1		1		
Other deaths from external causes	97	25	43	17	10	10	8	5	4	
Other diseases	636	113	256	52	53	38	56	99	82	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	336	69	132	34	24	24	22	52	35	13

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BULACÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	13,015	2,157	4,850	1,814	1,022	1,459	1,071	1,671	1,095	33
Typhoid fever	164	3	20	37	21	27	21	23	15	
Malarial fever	2,041	88	416	465	226	290	214	312	116	2
Smallpox	248	25	229	18		1				
Measles	47	6	38	4	2	1		1		1
Whooping cough	6	2	3			1	1		1	
Diphtheria and croup	15	2	13	1	1					
Influenza	64	3	19	13	12	9	5	4	2	
Asiatic cholera	2,494	19	257	573	372	458	313	392	107	22
Cholera nostras	208		33	76	23	34	15	18	9	
Dysentery	413	21	184	100	17	29	23	37	23	
Leprosy	1				1					
Beri-beri	198	3	15	21	23	47	32	36	24	
Dengue	8		3	2		2	1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,602	29	150	68	97	241	238	506	301	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	102	4	18	5	5	17	11	24	22	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	12		2		1	1	3	3	2	
Simple meningitis	46	16	38	5		1	1		1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	34		1	1	5	5	2	16	4	
Organic diseases of heart	11			1		2	4	3	1	
Bronchitis	74	3	19	11	2	9	5	13	15	
Pneumonia	17	2	6	2	1	2		4	2	
Diseases of stomach	64	2	27	8	2	8	5	12	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	275	25	122	41	21	21	22	31	17	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	1	1			1	2	1		
Cirrhosis of liver	1						1			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	16		2	1	3	4	1	2	3	
Diseases of female genital organs	7				1	3		2		1
Puerperal septicemia	9				1	5	3			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	156				42	70	39	5		
Congenital debility and malformations	29	27	29							
Senile debility	396							41	355	
Suicide	2					1		1		
Other deaths from external causes	80	12	32	9	12	8	10	6	2	1
Other diseases	3,978	1,837	3,123	338	117	129	80	138	51	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	192	27	50	14	14	32	19	40	20	3

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	9,783	1,227	4,955	1,417	693	798	549	876	461	34
Malarial fever	2,724	311	1,429	383	179	198	129	249	149	8
Smallpox	2,418	168	1,731	528	90	42	16	9	2	
Measles	111	23	73	24	3				1	10
Scarlet fever	1		1							
Whooping cough	53	1	44	4				1		4
Diphtheria and croup	2		1					1		
Influenza	10	1	2		1	1	2	2	2	
Asiatic cholera	1,375	13	204	216	217	277	193	216	52	
Dysentery	249	26	121	32	9	17	17	37	16	
Leprosy	8			2	1	2	2	1		
Beri-beri	57		6	11	7	9	8	12	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	557	5	37	29	48	89	85	176	93	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	1	1			1				
Simple meningitis	9	1	3		1	1	2	1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	5	
Organic diseases of heart	9	1	1	1		4	2	1		
Bronchitis	27	6	8	4		1	2	8	4	
Pneumonia	3	1	1					1	1	
Diseases of stomach	51	2	33	8	4	1	3		2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	561	41	165	97	75	76	37	80	31	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1					1				
Diseases of female genital organs	2				1		1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	46				18	20	6	2		
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1	1							
Senile debility	73							6	67	
Suicide	1							1		
Other deaths from external causes	41	4	9	4	3	7	7	9	2	
Other diseases	1,274	619	1,073	59	19	30	19	39	24	11
Unknown or ill-defined causes	100	1	10	13	14	19	16	22	5	1

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CÁPIZ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	15,564	1,156	4,160	3,154	1,361	1,663	1,282	2,463	1,444	37
Typhoid fever	32	1	6	7	3	7	1	4	4	
Malarial fever	3,254	337	980	470	220	317	295	624	341	7
Smallpox	694	107	478	180	17	9	5	4	1	
Whooping cough	14	8	10	3	1					
Diphtheria and croup	2		2							
Influenza	231	15	49	34	14	37	23	55	19	
Asiatic cholera	5,903	62	934	1,753	808	847	523	768	252	18
Dysentery	1,339	98	541	293	51	83	75	152	137	7
Bubonic plague	10		3	3	1	1		2		
Leprosy	4					3		1		
Beri-beri	263	4	37	38	14	15	20	79	60	
Dengue	9		2			3		3	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	949	29	72	32	61	129	133	307	215	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2								2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	1	1			1	1		1	
Simple meningitis	1		1							
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	23	2	4	1	2	4	5	3	4	
Organic diseases of heart	2							2		
Bronchitis	32	7	19	6			1	1	5	
Pneumonia	2	1	1				1			
Diseases of stomach	163	27	77	22	8	14	12	19	11	
Diarrhea and enteritis	585	68	251	118	29	35	35	80	36	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1							1		
Diseases of female genital organs	7		1		3	2		1		
Puerperal septicemia	3				1	1	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	51				18	23	8	2		
Congenital debility and malformations	4	4	4							
Senile debility	105							8	97	
Deaths from external causes	146	29	34	12	17	12	20	29	21	1
Other diseases	761	233	377	74	41	48	58	106	55	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	968	123	276	108	52	72	65	212	182	1

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	8,983	1,235	3,629	1,304	711	905	653	1,163	595	23
Typhoid fever	32	1	5	7	6	4	3	4	3	
Malarial fever	2,073	94	711	399	171	210	148	294	130	10
Smallpox	289	34	223	62	3	1				
Measles	63	2	41	21	1					
Scarlet fever	12		7	5						
Whooping cough	2	1	2							
Diphtheria and croup	3		2						1	
Influenza	28		9	4	3	4	2	4	2	
Asiatic cholera	1,893	11	259	425	303	337	222	276	66	5
Cholera nostras	1							1		
Dysentery	374	28	199	63	15	19	23	36	19	
Leprosy	2				1				1	
Beri-beri	87	2	12	11	13	10	6	23	12	
Dengue	6	1	1		1	1	1	2		
Tuberculosis of lungs	744	6	53	28	45	102	99	260	154	3
Tuberculous meningitis	17	3	17							
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	2	4		1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	16	1	3	2	3	1	3	4		
Simple meningitis	20	4	15	1		1	2	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	36		2	9	6	3	3	8	5	
Organic diseases of heart	9				2	3	1	3		
Bronchitis	96	41	55	4	3	7	10	12	5	
Pneumonia	23	2	4	3	2	4		8	2	
Diseases of stomach	378	76	224	57	12	22	13	34	16	
Diarrhea and enteritis	511	24	200	93	29	47	35	68	39	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	1	1					1	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	1							1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10				1	2	4	3		
Diseases of female genital organs	19				2	9	7	1		
Puerperal septicemia	5				1	2	1	1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67				20	32	14	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1	1							
Senile debility	81							8	73	
Suicide	2						2			
Other deaths from external causes	55	2	13	4	8	15	5	6	1	3
Other diseases	1,762	851	1,477	72	34	40	29	68	42	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	257	47	89	34	25	29	20	35	23	2

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CEBÚ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	20,920	2,930	7,149	3,300	2,097	2,278	1,821	2,878	1,240	157
Typhoid fever	30	1	3	5	6	5	4	5	2	
Malarial fever	7,020	1,082	2,958	1,089	600	609	530	840	323	71
Smallpox	1,269	167	875	307	55	14	7	1	7	3
Measles	145	46	134	7	1	1			2	
Scarlet fever	3		1	1			1			
Whooping cough	112	55	92	13	3		2	2		
Diphtheria and croup	18	16	17	1						
Influenza	65	5	13	28	8	7	2	5	2	
Asiatic cholera	5,800	122	717	1,400	975	984	663	806	215	40
Cholera nostras	1			1						
Dysentery	216	48	103	29	14	14	9	42	5	
Bubonic plague	13	10	10	2		1				
Leprosy	20			1	5	4	6	4		
Beri-beri	673	3	16	24	87	130	101	240	75	
Dengue	1						1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,001	63	102	21	87	148	178	330	130	5
Other forms of tuberculosis	3		1	1	1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	24	2	5	6	3	4	2	2	2	
Simple meningitis	20	3	13	5	1		1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	20	8	8	3	1	2	4		2	
Organic diseases of heart	11			1	2		1	4	3	
Bronchitis	64	41	56	3	2		1	1	1	
Pneumonia	4	4	4							
Diseases of stomach	269	61	162	39	14	15	12	20	7	
Diarrhea and enteritis	154	53	93	20	14	7	7	8	5	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9			2		2	1	3	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	6		1		1	2	2			
Puerperal septicemia	9				2	5	2			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	144			1	40	59	34	10		
Congenital debility and malformations	157	157	157							
Senile debility	163							23	140	
Suicide	7					3		4		
Other deaths from external causes	142	11	26	13	25	26	25	24	3	
Other diseases	1,572	627	907	111	71	109	98	181	72	28
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,755	345	675	166	79	127	127	323	243	15

COMANDANCIA OF COTTABATO.

All causes	35	4	9	5	4	7	4	6		
Malarial fever	5			2		1	2			
Asiatic cholera	14		2	2	4	4	1	1		
Dysentery	2	1	1	1						
Beri-beri	1					1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	2						1	1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1					1				
Senile debility	1							1		
Other diseases	6	2	5					1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	1	1					2		

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF DAPITAN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	397	24	164	36	41	30	29	49	47	1
Malarial fever	152	16	88	23	15	7	5	12	1	1
Dysentery	33	1	7	2	6	6	6	4	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8		1			2	2	3		
Diseases of stomach	7			1	3	2		1		
Deaths from external causes	5		1	2				2		
Other diseases	7				2	2	2	1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	185	7	67	8	15	11	14	26	44	

COMANDANCIA OF DÁVAO.

All causes	557	28	226	94	52	50	46	71	14	4
Typhoid fever	5			4				1		
Malarial fever	256	19	119	55	20	17	16	25	4	
Whooping cough	8		5	2		1				
Influenza	1				1					
Dysentery	49	1	9	8	5	10	9	6	2	
Leprosy	3		1		2					
Beri-beri	2				1		1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	28			1	4	3	6	13	1	
Bronchitis	2		2							
Diseases of stomach	3			1	1				1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	56	1	29	9	7	4	3	3	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	9				2	4	3			
Deaths from external causes	4				1	1	1	1		
Other diseases	48		28	7	1	3	4	3	1	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	83	7	33	7	7	7	3	19	4	3

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

All causes	10,657	1,174	4,328	1,453	952	900	712	1,272	1,033	7
Typhoid fever	4		2			2				
Malarial fever	2,236	386	1,168	311	140	116	95	217	189	
Smallpox	233	26	180	40	7	4	1	1		
Measles	3	1	3							
Influenza	13	1	4	1	2	3		2	1	
Asiatic cholera	3,907	74	899	701	599	519	370	559	253	7
Dysentery	1,057	62	691	202	31	37	30	42	24	
Leprosy	11		1		1	3	2	3	1	
Beri-beri	28	1	3	5	4	3	1	2	10	
Tuberculosis of lungs	488	5	14	8	30	73	93	182	88	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1				1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3				2	1				
Organic diseases of heart	8	1	1	1					6	
Bronchitis	6	2	3		1		1		1	
Pneumonia	12	1	4	2			2	3	1	
Diseases of stomach	53	5	19	3	6	9	5	9	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	618	60	372	91	29	30	31	42	23	
Diseases of female genital organs	9				7	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	68				28	30	10			
Congenital debility and malformations	14	14	14							
Senile debility	359							34	325	
Suicide	5					1	1	2	1	
Other deaths from external causes	64	10	13	5	14	9	8	13	2	
Other diseases	1,142	481	819	57	38	36	47	105	40	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	315	44	118	26	12	22	15	56	66	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	12,694	1,164	4,365	2,315	1,145	1,294	925	1,656	975	19
Typhoid fever	58	7	27	10	5	8	2	4	2	
Malarial fever	1,214	149	487	190	93	99	84	157	95	9
Smallpox	4		3	1						
Measles	3	2	3							
Whooping cough	1		1							
Diphtheria and croup	1							1		
Influenza	6		1		1			2	2	
Asiatic cholera	8,187	100	2,110	1,896	937	971	693	1,111	466	3
Dysentery	293	22	200	48	12	6	3	14	10	
Leprosy	7				2	1	2	2		
Beri-beri	13	1	2	4		2		3	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	521	5	11	7	29	92	75	189	117	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	1					1				
Cancer and other malignant tumors	12		1	1	2	1	1	4	2	
Simple meningitis	2	1	2							
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	28	1	4	5	1	5	3	7	2	1
Organic diseases of heart	3	1	1	1				1		
Bronchitis	12	1	7	1		1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia	96	73	88	3	1			1		3
Diseases of stomach	67	9	35	9	4	4	1	12	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	419	56	298	49	11	12	14	25	9	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1	1							
Diseases of female genital organs	6				2	2	1	1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50				16	24	9	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	4	4	4							
Senile debility	275							49	226	
Deaths from external causes	52	12	13	9	5	12	5	4	3	1
Other diseases	1,214	710	1,035	60	19	28	17	44	11	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	144	9	31	21	5	25	14	23	25	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOÍLO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	51,153	3,435	11,951	10,493	5,139	6,506	5,234	7,891	3,889	50
Typhoid fever	93	5	17	17	14	15	10	12	8	
Malarial fever	16,572	709	3,148	2,395	1,437	2,196	2,226	3,652	1,512	6
Smallpox	33	1	19	9	1	1	1		2	
Measles	37	5	26	6	1	1	1	2		
Scarlet fever	7		5	1		1				
Whooping cough	7	3	6	1						
Diphtheria and croup	695	289	602	63	8	8	2	8	3	1
Influenza	330	13	49	41	34	49	41	84	32	
Asiatic cholera	21,772	160	3,118	6,708	3,054	3,246	2,150	2,590	878	28
Cholera nostras	54		16	17	8	1	1	6	5	
Dysentery	645	37	221	145	47	54	35	97	46	
Leprosy	5			1			1	3		
Beri-beri	168	2	8	15	30	27	34	41	12	1
Dengue	49	3	10	8	2	8	5	11	5	
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,028	46	213	126	126	303	292	609	358	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	3			1	1			1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	3	5	3	2	4	1	6	5	
Simple meningitis	60	34	47	8	1	2		2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	31				4	6	8	6	7	
Organic diseases of heart	55	3	7	2	8	13	7	12	6	
Bronchitis	76	43	62	6	1		3	2	2	
Pneumonia	2					1	1			
Diseases of stomach	108	10	26	12	11	14	14	22	9	
Diarrhea and enteritis	812	45	305	196	66	73	51	80	41	
Cirrhosis of liver	2				1			1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	1	2	2	2	1	2			
Diseases of female genital organs	5				1	2		2		
Puerperal septicemia	7				2	5				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	104			1	28	53	18	4		
Congenital debility and malformations	114	113	114							
Senile debility	488							29	409	
Deaths from external causes	234	67	83	18	17	41	30	29	12	4
Other diseases	3,824	1,428	2,821	400	105	146	108	170	73	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2,748	415	1,021	291	127	235	192	410	464	8

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	4,584	571	1,961	799	371	419	302	534	193	5
Typhoid fever	2		1	1						
Malarial fever	1,357	221	684	230	91	75	55	143	79	
Smallpox	569	51	387	142	13	12	6	7	2	
Measles	9	1	6	3						
Influenza	5				1		1	3		
Asiatic cholera	861	12	197	183	113	134	85	111	34	4
Dysentery	267	27	118	52	28	31	13	23	2	
Bubonic plague	2		2							
Leprosy	1							1		
Beri-beri	23	1	5	3	3	3	4	4	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	257	2	5		17	45	59	110	21	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2				2					
Simple meningitis	7	1	2	2		2		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	2	2		1	4	4	5	1	
Organic diseases of heart	21		3	4	3	1	3	5	2	
Bronchitis	18	6	13	1	1	1		2		
Pneumonia	6	1	2			1		2	1	
Diseases of stomach	115	8	28	18	12	15	13	23	6	
Diarrhea and enteritis	436	39	173	98	38	49	26	43	9	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	6		4	1		1				
Diseases of female genital organs	1					1				
Puerperal septicemia	5				4		1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	11				5	3	2	1		
Senile debility	9							4	5	
Suicide	1					1				
Other deaths from external causes	36	9	13	2	5	6	5	3	1	1
Other diseases	369	173	256	27	19	19	9	24	15	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	171	17	60	32	15	15	16	19	14	

COMANDANCIA OF JOLÓ.

All causes	2					1		1		
Malarial fever	1					1				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1							1		

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	15,918	1,890	4,697	2,281	1,686	1,919	1,695	2,305	1,243	92
Typhoid fever	56	3	8	6	11	11	5	15		
Malarial fever	4,877	629	1,724	681	441	484	488	701	384	24
Smallpox	2			1			1			
Measles	34	4	21	10	3					
Diphtheria and croup	6	3	4		1	1				
Influenza	52	2	8	5	9	13	5	10	2	
Asiatic cholera	4,763	67	567	1,016	812	786	683	666	192	41
Dysentery	806	51	308	156	55	72	67	83	63	2
Leprosy	3				1	2				
Beri-beri	241	8	27	29	34	50	40	42	17	2
Dengue	3					1	1	1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,987	61	244	100	137	258	277	568	394	9
Other forms of tuberculosis	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3		1	1				1		
Simple meningitis	10		2	5	2	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	86	26	39	5	10	8	7	8	9	
Organic diseases of heart	6					1	1	3	1	
Bronchitis	72	12	25	14	2	5	3	12	11	
Pneumonia	10	1	2	1	3			2	2	
Diseases of stomach	342	60	245	37	6	14	15	17	8	
Diarrhea and enteritis	502	56	191	84	44	54	39	61	28	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	4			1		1		1	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10			1	2		2	5		
Diseases of female genital organs	8				1	5	2			
Puerperal septicemia	8					5	3			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	135				44	58	29	4		
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3	3							
Senile debility	91							5	86	
Suicide	1					1				
Other deaths from external causes	79	9	14	9	12	18	13	9	2	2
Other diseases	1,514	859	1,193	98	39	48	36	61	33	6
Unknown or ill-defined causes	197	35	69	20	16	21	27	29	10	5

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA UNIÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	8,821	748	2,878	1,831	937	917	591	1,006	658	3
Typhoid fever	170	6	61	34	17	22	8	17	11	
Malarial fever	1,008	137	481	188	81	49	42	89	77	1
Smallpox	449	53	336	93	14		5	1		
Measles	13	3	8	3	2					
Whooping cough	3	2	3							
Influenza	5		2	2		1				
Asiatic cholera	4,647	28	823	1,209	668	652	406	628	260	1
Dysentery	696	16	374	188	34	26	18	33	23	
Leprosy	4						2		2	
Beri-beri	30	1	4	8	4	3	3	6	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	333	6	8	8	28	79	50	109	51	
Other forms of tuberculosis	20		1		2	4	2	6	5	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6		1			1	1	1	2	
Simple meningitis	30		1	5	5	4	6	7	2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	21	7	14		3		1	1	2	
Organic diseases of heart	4			1	2	1				
Bronchitis	10	1	4	2	1	1		1	1	
Pneumonia	17	7	12	1		1		1	2	
Diseases of stomach	84	8	15	13	12	15	8	14	7	
Diarrhea and enteritis	98	19	68	8	5	4	2	7	4	
Diseases of female genital organs	6				1	3	2			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41				18	18	5			
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8	8							
Senile debility	184							21	163	
Deaths from external causes	10		1	2	1	2	2	1	1	
Other diseases	876	430	631	64	37	28	25	52	38	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	48	16	22	2	2	3	3	11	5	

PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

All causes	449	7	95	51	58	78	47	91	25	4
Malarial fever	386	2	85	49	53	60	41	78	18	2
Asiatic cholera	10				1	6	1	2		
Dysentery	8				1	3	1	3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	12				1	4	1	4	1	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	2	1	2							
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3					2				1
Senile debility	5							1	4	
Other diseases	12	4	6	1	1	1	2	1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	11		2	1	1	2	1	2	2	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	17,016	1,423	5,431	3,551	1,822	2,056	1,432	1,803	547	374
Typhoid fever	37		2	4	10	7	5	7	2	
Malarial fever	5,011	510	2,014	1,201	478	545	280	360	81	52
Smallpox	2,465	195	1,316	836	187	67	22	9	3	25
Measles	162	7	122	34	3			3		
Scarlet fever	2		2							
Whooping cough	43	9	28	5	1	2	1	4	2	
Diphtheria and croup	1					1				
Influenza	48	2	11	13	5	2	7	8	2	
Asiatic cholera	3,618	48	393	804	570	658	474	553	95	71
Cholera nostras	7		1		4		1			1
Dysentery	269	14	87	49	30	39	15	36	13	
Bubonic plague	26		10	9		1	4	2		
Leprosy	8			1	1	3	1	2		
Beri-beri	381	2	5	12	80	103	92	72	10	7
Tuberculosis of lungs	594	6	23	9	56	122	103	211	62	8
Other forms of tuberculosis	3		1		1		1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	15	4	8		1	2	1	3		
Simple meningitis	34	16	31	3						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	8		1		1	1	1	2	1	1
Organic diseases of heart	5		1			1	1	2		
Bronchitis	74	27	51	8	2	5	4	4		
Pneumonia	1			1						
Diseases of stomach	102	6	15	8	10	19	11	28	5	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	722	83	229	133	86	84	103	72	11	4
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1								1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2		1				1			
Diseases of female genital organs	2		1			1				
Puerperal septicemia	2				1	1				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	116				35	50	23	4	1	3
Congenital debility and malformations	8	8	8							
Senile debility	163							30	133	
Suicide	5				1		2	2		
Other deaths from external causes	132	4	49	23	8	24	13	11	4	
Other diseases	1,523	324	591	128	117	187	183	240	68	9
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,426	158	430	270	134	131	83	138	53	187

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

CITY OF MANILA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	15,223	5,354	6,887	880	1,336	2,143	1,394	1,626	886	71
Typhoid fever	131	2	17	32	29	24	15	13	1	
Malarial fever	320	29	82	55	37	59	37	40	10	
Smallpox	29	5	16	3	5	3	1	1		
Measles	3	1	2			1				
Whooping cough	7	3	7							
Diphtheria and croup	4	1	2	1	1					
Influenza	45	9	21	5	1	3		8	7	
Asiatic cholera	3,428	49	318	439	624	896	503	489	121	38
Dysentery	413	14	137	64	15	55	43	60	37	2
Bubonic plague	10			1	3	2	3	1		
Leprosy	53			2	10	14	11	10	6	
Beri-beri	828	3	19	26	165	267	162	144	44	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	993	1	13	24	129	284	221	262	60	
Tuberculous meningitis	22	3	12	5	3		1	1		
Other forms of tuberculosis	47	8	22	1	4	5	10	4	1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	39	4	6		1	5	7	16	4	
Simple meningitis	378	205	327	33	5	8	1	2	2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	181	8	11	1	19	25	29	54	38	4
Organic diseases of heart	209	3	4	4	28	43	45	55	28	2
Bronchitis	833	471	633	25	8	22	18	67	60	
Pneumonia	112	10	26	9	9	27	17	16	7	1
Diseases of stomach	114	50	78	3	3	9	6	8	7	
Diarrhea and enteritis	709	169	535	37	10	17	20	54	36	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	19	3	3	3	2		5	6		
Cirrhosis of liver	41			2	3	14	6	11	5	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	117	3	9	6	20	31	22	15	14	
Diseases of female genital organs	11				3	5	1	1	1	
Puerperal septicemia	72				19	41	12			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	70				25	26	19			
Congenital debility and malformations	247	231	247							
Senile debility	281							15	266	
Suicide	8				1	1	3			3
Other deaths from external causes	197	98	107	13	18	32	6	10	2	9
Other diseases	5,146	3,961	4,183	72	131	211	165	254	127	3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	106	10	50	14	5	13	5	9	2	8

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	3,222	639	1,195	438	293	224	245	459	368	
Typhoid fever	17		2	3	2	6		4		
Malarial fever	1,466	174	521	249	154	102	99	195	146	
Measles	1			1						
Asiatic cholera	265	1	27	82	59	32	33	29	3	
Cholera nostras	1				1					
Dysentery	156	6	37	17	5	14	13	45	25	
Beri-beri	43		3	3	7	6	14	6	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	252	6	8	1	17	27	32	113	54	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4		1		1			2		
Simple meningitis	4	2	2	1			1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17		1	5	3	1	1	4	2	
Organic diseases of heart	1				1					
Bronchitis	7	2	6			1				
Pneumonia	1							1		
Diseases of stomach	65	3	15	16	9	6	6	10	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	2	8	9	6	2	8	5	1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2								2	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27				8	9	8	2		
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3	3							
Senile debility	104							7	97	
Deaths from external causes	31	10	10	5	4	4	4	2	2	
Other diseases	690	427	547	45	15	10	21	27	25	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	26	3	4	1	1	4	5	7	4	

PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

All causes	1,881	164	484	302	186	241	181	316	171	
Typhoid fever	4				1			3		
Malarial fever	811	68	282	105	50	79	65	150	80	
Smallpox	18	1	9	5	3	1				
Measles	5	3	4	1						
Asiatic cholera	664	1	44	168	104	120	87	117	24	
Dysentery	9		2	1	1	3		1	1	
Beri-beri	7		1		2	2	2			
Tuberculosis of lungs	72	2	4	1	5	13	11	17	21	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1				1					
Organic diseases of heart	1					1				
Diseases of stomach	27		4	4	3	3	3	6	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	6		3		1	1		1		
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1					1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8				1	4	3			
Senile debility	34							4	30	
Deaths from external causes	10	1	1	2	2	3	1	1		
Other diseases	187	87	128	13	9	9	6	14	8	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	15	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	2,466	270	767	400	288	263	214	352	151	31
Typhoid fever	7			1	2	2	1	1		
Malarial fever	621	83	270	92	62	43	42	77	33	2
Smallpox	113	22	83	28	2					
Scarlet fever	1	1	1							
Asiatic cholera	854	5	94	198	176	145	90	113	29	9
Dysentery	226	11	96	43	5	13	11	34	21	3
Beri-beri	66		3	12	4	10	13	19	4	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	139	4	6		7	15	22	60	29	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3			1	1				1	
Organic diseases of heart	1							1		
Bronchitis	1		1							
Pneumonia	1							1		
Diseases of stomach	15	6	8			3	2	2		
Diarrhea and enteritis	40	8	24	3	4		1	5	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2					1			1	
Diseases of female genital organs	4				2	1	1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22				8	11	3			
Senile debility	24							2	21	1
Deaths from external causes	25		2	1	5	4	9	4		
Other diseases	234	126	170	9	7	12	11	20	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	66	4	9	12	3	2	8	13	4	15

PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

All causes	9,088	689	2,656	1,489	922	1,205	1,028	1,264	417	57
Typhoid fever	45	2	3	2	5	7	6	19	3	
Malarial fever	4,961	402	1,789	811	411	584	464	669	211	22
Scarlet fever	20	13	18		1					1
Whooping cough	2		2							
Influenza	26		2	1	3	7	4	4	5	
Asiatic cholera	2,386	35	295	543	391	415	364	298	62	18
Dysentery	155	7	49	29	7	22	23	20	5	
Leprosy	3				1			1	1	
Beri-beri	190	1	6	10	31	54	34	45	8	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	361	1	17	10	25	46	52	131	80	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6			2			3	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	1	1	1						
Organic diseases of heart	1							1		
Bronchitis	1	1	1							
Pneumonia	2						1		1	
Diseases of stomach	9				2		5	2		
Diarrhea and enteritis	110	12	66	9	4	8	7	12	2	2
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	24				5	9	9	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1	1							
Senile debility	23							3	20	
Deaths from external causes	17	1	4	1	1	4	3	4		
Other diseases	283	110	212	24	8	9	14	12	4	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	410	102	190	46	27	40	39	41	15	12

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	24,461	2,125	7,150	4,981	2,345	3,309	2,409	2,906	1,258	103
Typhoid fever	4		1			1	2			
Malarial fever	3,220	190	758	566	344	459	366	526	200	1
Smallpox	17	5	11	3	2					1
Measles	190	17	107	72	8	2		1		
Scarlet fever	17	4	8	5	1	1	1	1		
Whooping cough	53	11	43	10						
Diphtheria and croup	706	255	655	45	2	1	1	1	1	
Influenza	149	4	28	31	13	21	23	22	11	
Asiatic cholera	12,710	107	1,998	3,448	1,594	2,188	1,452	1,506	436	88
Cholera nostras	2		1	1						
Dysentery	887	49	439	179	39	55	40	54	29	2
Leprosy	2						2			
Beri-beri	72	1	9	8	10	12	12	14	7	
Dengue	4		1	1		2				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,390	24	85	46	98	234	263	443	221	
Tuberculous meningitis	2	1	2							
Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	4	6	2	1	5	3	7	2	
Simple meningitis	5	2	3	2						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	25	1	8	7	1	2	4	2	1	
Organic diseases of heart	21	2	7	1	3	2	2	4	2	
Bronchitis	45	12	30	6	2	1	2	4		
Pneumonia	8	1	5	1		1		1		
Diseases of stomach	103	7	38	22	4	13	4	12	9	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	623	53	294	126	41	56	39	46	21	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1							
Cirrhosis of liver	4			1	1	1		1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1	1							
Diseases of female genital organs	8				1	4	3			
Puerperal septicemia	4				1	2	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	105				32	50	21	2		
Congenital debility and malformations	5	5	5							
Senile debility	208							25	183	
Deaths from external causes	197	60	87	19	21	22	22	16	7	3
Other diseases	3,174	1,235	2,352	315	85	110	103	139	68	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	523	74	167	64	41	64	43	79	60	5

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	5,972	836	1,809	850	645	712	561	931	462	2
Malarial fever	2,135	428	899	246	180	191	178	296	144	1
Smallpox	77	3	17	17	17	13	4	9		
Measles	3		1				1		1	
Influenza	62	3	12	15	8	7	4	14	2	
Asiatic cholera	1,875	40	279	462	316	304	195	239	80	
Cholera nostras	8			4	1	3				
Dysentery	110	13	31	12	5	8	15	26	13	
Leprosy	8				1		2	3	2	
Beri-beri	92	1	7	5	9	4	18	30	19	
Tuberculosis of lungs	492	20	31	18	26	73	65	190	94	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8			2	1	1	1	3		
Simple meningitis	4	2	4							
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3			1				2		
Organic diseases of heart	35	5	11	5	1	3	6	3	6	
Bronchitis	38	28	38							
Pneumonia	1	1	1							
Diseases of stomach	123	32	88	15	4	4	7	3	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	125	14	47	15	16	15	6	23	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1	1	1						
Puerperal septicemia	9				4	4	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	55				17	27	10	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	10	10	10							
Senile debility	58							6	52	
Deaths from external causes	57	6	12	3	11	14	9	7	1	
Other diseases	345	168	228	21	16	23	19	25	13	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	237	61	92	13	12	18	20	51	30	1

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ÉCIJA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	8,487	1,502	3,081	1,354	770	1,029	704	954	577	18
Typhoid fever	91	6	19	28	11	9	11	12	1	
Malarial fever	2,553	320	941	507	221	266	182	266	164	6
Smallpox	121	27	109	9	2			1		
Measles	66	11	36	26	1		2		1	
Diphtheria and croup	2	1	1	1						
Influenza	106	2	19	31	22	12	7	12	3	
Asiatic cholera	1,642	15	141	400	259	340	207	238	56	1
Cholera nostras	2				2					
Dysentery	332	19	169	80	17	24	14	14	14	
Leprosy	5		1		1	1	2			
Beri-beri	75	4	11	9	8	20	5	9	12	1
Dengue	66		8	21	8	10	6	9	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	720	10	58	16	43	109	119	228	145	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	4	1	1		1			2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2							2		
Simple meningitis	16	7	12	2	2					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	42		3	2	8	5	9	9	6	
Organic diseases of heart	7					3	3	1		
Bronchitis	25	2	8	3	1	2	4	3	3	1
Pneumonia	3		1			1		1		
Diseases of stomach	74	6	20	15	5	7	7	12	8	
Diarrhea and enteritis	451	58	140	95	37	66	51	46	15	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2					1			1	
Cirrhosis of liver	1					1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	3					1		1	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	13				8	1	2	2		
Puerperal septicemia	10				3	6	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	134				50	62	16	6		
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3	3							
Senile debility	107							7	100	
Deaths from external causes	50	5	12	7	6	10	4	7	4	
Other diseases	1,605	988	1,340	63	40	51	32	53	22	4
Unknown or ill-defined causes	154	17	28	39	14	21	20	13	17	2

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

All causes	1,228	131	425	182	138	147	99	167	65	5
Typhoid fever	1				1					
Malarial fever	511	96	258	67	31	35	23	62	31	4
Smallpox	1				1					
Measles	78	10	55	19	3	1				
Whooping cough	2	2	2							
Asiatic cholera	433	7	67	78	88	82	48	53	16	1
Dysentery	14	4	6	4	1	2			1	
Beri-beri	1			1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	60		1	1	2	12	15	22	7	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1			1						
Bronchitis	2	1	2							
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	1	1	1	2			2		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4				1	2	1			
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2	2							
Senile debility	4								4	
Deaths from external causes	7				3		1	3		
Other diseases	33	8	21	5		2	3	1	1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	68		10	5	5	11	8	24	5	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	14,383	2,630	5,756	2,251	1,188	1,535	1,108	1,558	981	6
Typhoid fever	263	11	35	53	39	61	31	36	8	
Malarial fever	3,247	343	1,231	639	299	360	258	337	123	
Smallpox	127	16	90	37						
Measles	319	23	191	106	13	5	2	1	1	
Scarlet fever	1		1							
Whooping cough	13		11	1		1				
Diphtheria and croup	22	1	15	7						
Influenza	25	4	9	8	2	1	2	2	1	
Asiatic cholera	2,672	13	299	639	432	477	341	360	120	4
Cholera nostras	2				2					
Dysentery	502	13	151	111	40	56	46	73	25	
Leprosy	1					1				
Beri-beri	60	1	2	6	10	15	7	13	7	
Dengue	7		2	1	2			1	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,352	24	118	41	113	206	207	372	295	
Other forms of tuberculosis	30		1	2	1	1	4	14	7	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6					2	1	3		
Simple meningitis	66	34	45	15	2	2		1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	54	1	4	5	7	11	9	13	5	
Organic diseases of heart	13			1	3	3	3	1	2	
Bronchitis	162	22	46	31	10	14	10	32	19	
Pneumonia	23		1	3	5	3	6	3	1	1
Diseases of stomach	431	29	133	163	35	51	14	30	5	
Diarrhea and enteritis	593	64	262	159	43	49	31	35	14	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	7	1	2		1	1	1	2		
Cirrhosis of liver	2						2			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	5					1		4		
Diseases of female genital organs	29			1	12	11	5			
Puerperal septicemia	13				2	7	3	1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	141			1	29	73	37	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2	2							
Senile debility	352							70	282	
Suicide	1						1			
Other deaths from external causes	43	4	7	4	6	10	6	9	1	
Other diseases	3,666	2,021	3,078	203	73	101	70	101	40	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	131	3	20	14	7	12	11	43	23	1

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	24,701	3,153	8,940	3,787	2,401	2,826	1,819	2,903	1,988	37
Typhoid fever	38	2	5	7	8	5	5	6	1	1
Malarial fever	6,531	925	3,330	1,157	413	455	316	513	346	1
Smallpox	104	14	75	23	3	2	1			
Measles	125	12	61	17	12	17	7	9	2	
Scarlet fever	3		2						1	
Whooping cough	1			1						
Diphtheria and croup	2	1	2							
Influenza	119	2	30	30	18	12	6	14	9	
Asiatic cholera	9,536	54	1,486	2,008	1,491	1,679	1,023	1,327	494	28
Dysentery	1,028	46	507	180	47	59	27	95	113	
Bubonic plague	1					1				
Leprosy	22			3	7	3	5	4		
Beri-beri	86	1	14	11	10	12	8	18	13	
Dengue	22		4	10	1	3		3	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,905	38	111	59	126	292	264	628	425	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2		1					1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	15	2	2			1		6	5	1
Simple meningitis	2	1	2							
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	45	6	13	5	3	7	7	8	2	
Organic diseases of heart	14	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	1	
Bronchitis	156	21	88	29	9	11	10	8	1	
Pneumonia	11		3	2	2		1	1	2	
Diseases of stomach	263	36	126	29	23	28	14	33	10	
Diarrhea and enteritis	345	68	185	46	21	24	17	36	16	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2				1		1			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1							1		
Diseases of female genital organs	14				8	4	2			
Puerperal septicemia	3				3					
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	258			2	102	110	37	7		
Congenital debility and malformations	9	8	9							
Senile debility	495							56	439	
Suicide	1									1
Other deaths from external causes	80	8	19	13	12	9	12	10	3	2
Other diseases	3,232	1,866	2,789	141	63	68	42	77	51	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	230	41	74	13	16	22	10	40	53	2

PROVINCE OF PARAGUA.

All causes	611	41	120	68	75	85	96	121	44	2
Malarial fever	143	4	43	16	16	17	18	29	4	
Measles	1				1					
Asiatic cholera	185		6	34	37	34	34	36	4	
Dysentery	26		5	5	3	3	3	7		
Beri-beri	18		1	1	2	9	3	1	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	39				3	7	10	16	3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2						1		1	
Pneumonia	6				1		3	1	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	13		7	2		1	1	1		1
Diseases of female genital organs	1							1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8				2	1	5			
Senile debility	4							1	3	
Deaths from external causes	4			1				2	1	
Other diseases	14				4	1	1	6	2	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	147	37	58	9	6	12	17	20	24	1

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF PARAGUA SUR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	53	10	15	4	4	6	9	13	1	1
Typhoid fever	1						1			
Malarial fever	17	3	6	1	3	1	2	4		
Beri-beri	1							1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	8					2	1	4	1	
Bronchitis	2		1	1						
Pneumonia	1				1					
Diseases of stomach	2					1		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	5		1	1			1	2		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1						1			
Deaths from external causes	1			1						
Other diseases	11	7	7			1	2	1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3					1	1			1

PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

All causes	11,883	1,808	4,086	1,537	1,039	1,491	1,096	1,726	858	50
Typhoid fever	81	1	8	19	18	8	9	12	7	
Malarial fever	1,648	141	386	282	163	233	174	272	138	
Smallpox	148	7	127	19		1		1		
Measles	48	3	40	8						
Influenza	204	1	28	67	26	43	12	19	9	
Asiatic cholera	3,370	20	327	669	503	649	456	630	135	1
Dysentery	453	27	202	80	36	47	28	40	20	
Leprosy	3					1	1	1		
Beri-beri	187	1	8	12	22	54	31	45	15	
Dengue	20	2	3	6	1	2		2	6	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,167	20	73	42	73	191	183	408	197	
Other forms of tuberculosis	5					1		4		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	1	2		1		1	1	1	
Simple meningitis	180	87	152	20	4	1	3			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	56	2	2	2	11	13	10	15	3	
Organic diseases of heart	33		1	1	6	5	8	10	2	
Bronchitis	210	49	140	36	10	5		13	6	
Pneumonia	43	4	6	5	10	7	5	6	4	
Diseases of stomach	252	55	160	30	12	18	9	18	5	
Diarrhea and enteritis	420	40	200	66	25	43	28	39	19	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5						2	3		
Cirrhosis of liver	1						1			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	15		2	2	3	3	2	1	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	30	1	2	1	7	13	6	1		
Puerperal septicemia	26				6	12	7	1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	53				16	24	12	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	35	35	35							
Senile debility	218							15	203	
Deaths from external causes	57	20	27	8	4	10	2	5	1	
Other diseases	2,665	1,238	2,083	141	67	76	78	116	55	49
Unknown or ill-defined causes	244	53	72	21	15	31	28	47	30	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ROMBLÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	1,422	270	565	151	118	135	110	218	125	
Malarial fever	531	124	288	64	32	40	31	52	24	
Measles	1				1					
Diphtheria and croup	1		1							
Influenza	10		2	1		4		2	1	
Asiatic cholera	164	2	25	41	33	25	15	18	7	
Dysentery	30	2	12	6	2	3	2	4	1	
Leprosy	2					1		1		
Beri-beri	33		1	4	4	5	9	7	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	178	6	14	6	17	18	25	64	34	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2						1	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3							2	1	
Simple meningitis	1	1	1							
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3				1		1	1		
Organic diseases of heart	2					2				
Bronchitis	12	8	11				1			
Pneumonia	10	5	8		2					
Diseases of stomach	18	6	8	2	2	1		4	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	55	13	29	4	3	7	2	8	2	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2		1						1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	18				4	9	4		1	
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2	2							
Senile debility	36							4	32	
Deaths from external causes	14	1	8	1	2		1	2		
Other diseases	199	80	104	14	12	15	12	30	12	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	95	20	50	8	3	5	6	18	5	

PROVINCE OF SÁMAR.

All causes	13,614	254	3,327	2,880	1,427	1,550	1,388	2,314	718	10
Typhoid fever	2								2	
Malarial fever	3,913	125	985	772	344	387	388	757	278	2
Smallpox	1,789	31	1,054	625	57	20	11	17	5	
Measles	42		20	16	3	2		1		
Influenza	82		11	14	6	10	10	22	9	
Asiatic cholera	4,226	15	524	989	663	667	536	718	129	
Cholera nostras	1					1				
Dysentery	253	5	50	38	24	29	18	62	32	
Leprosy	9	1	1	1	1		2	4		
Beri-beri	235	2	16	30	27	37	42	70	13	
Tuberculosis of lungs	320	3	21	12	26	40	48	122	49	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	1	3	1		1	1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1				1					
Bronchitis	97	15	55	15	5	2	5	13	2	
Diseases of stomach	79	2	14	9	11	12	13	13	7	
Diarrhea and enteritis	758	6	222	161	71	85	81	110	28	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8					1	2	4	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	11				4	4	2	1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	52				14	31	5	1	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2	2							
Senile debility	47							6	41	
Suicide	1							1		
Other deaths from external causes	348	1	50	16	54	79	58	82	4	5
Other diseases	656	21	138	81	61	72	86	157	61	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	676	24	161	100	55	70	80	153	56	1

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF SIASSI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	2						1	1		
Beri-beri	1							1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1						1			

PROVINCE OF SORSOGÓN.

All causes	4,380	1,364	2,134	346	311	395	252	470	471	1
Typhoid fever	2		1		1					
Malarial fever	998	276	480	131	104	70	56	109	48	
Smallpox	82	12	55	19	6	1		1		
Measles	4	2	4							
Whooping cough	1		1							
Diphtheria and croup	4	2	4							
Influenza	1			1						
Asiatic cholera	310	7	34	42	57	82	42	37	15	1
Dysentery	157	17	60	23	10	12	9	27	16	
Leprosy	1					1				
Beri-beri	92		4	9	18	26	17	13	5	
Tuberculosis of lungs	391	10	19	4	24	68	54	141	81	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1				
Simple meningitis	23	12	18	5						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	25	1	3	3	2	4	5	4	4	
Organic diseases of heart	10		2		2	5		1		
Bronchitis	187	113	151	12	1	3	2	4	14	
Pneumonia	18	1	4	6	2	1		5		
Diseases of stomach	112	16	62	8	2	14	5	9	12	
Diarrhea and enteritis	129	12	65	16	3	9	4	16	16	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3				1			1	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	5				3	1	1			
Puerperal septicemia	3				1	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	86				20	46	17	3		
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1	1							
Senile debility	245							21	224	
Suicide	1				1					
Other deaths from external causes	95	39	56	2	14	7	9	6	1	
Other diseases	1,306	835	1,092	59	32	28	22	51	22	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	87	8	18	6	7	14	9	21	12	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	3,304	234	886	565	363	409	367	505	209	
Typhoid fever	43		2	8	4	6	10	11	2	
Malarial fever	1,200	151	555	202	92	89	97	121	44	
Smallpox	35		24	5	4	1	1			
Measles	37	5	12	15	10					
Influenza	2			2						
Asiatic cholera	1,142	3	94	279	188	206	158	181	36	
Dysentery	25	2	8	1	4	3	4	3	2	
Leprosy	1					1				
Beri-beri	62		2	2	16	14	9	18	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	216		4	5	9	23	24	91	60	
Bronchitis	9		3	2		2	1	1		
Pneumonia	2							1	1	
Diseases of stomach	32	3	8	1	2	8	3	8	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	81	3	24	12	8	14	12	7	4	
Diseases of female genital organs	1						1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	40				7	14	14	5		
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2	2							
Senile debility	23							7	16	
Suicide	1				1					
Other deaths from external causes	17	2	4	1	1	3	3	5		
Other diseases	216	46	105	16	12	16	17	27	23	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	117	17	39	14	5	9	13	19	18	

PROVINCE OF TÁRLAC.

All causes	7,088	1,423	3,054	903	586	743	524	762	486	30
Typhoid fever	92	1	28	26	6	12	6	10	4	
Malarial fever	2,453	350	1,179	440	178	206	146	196	103	5
Smallpox	55	11	52	3						
Measles	59	8	48	9		1		1		
Whooping cough	1	1	1							
Diphtheria and croup	3	2	2	1						
Influenza	1		1							
Asiatic cholera	1,464	9	153	276	258	297	178	227	69	6
Dysentery	143	15	86	21	7	11	7	4	7	
Leprosy	1							1		
Beri-beri	34		5	6	1	11	4	6	1	
Dengue	13	4	10	3						
Tuberculosis of lungs	653	3	32	5	29	105	105	225	152	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1								1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1		1							
Simple meningitis	134	88	126	7	1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13		1	2	2	1	4	1	2	
Organic diseases of heart	6		2	2	1	1				
Bronchitis	15	2	4	2	1	1	1	5	1	
Pneumonia	4		1		1		1	1		
Diseases of stomach	68	7	33	4	11	6	4	8	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	82	19	61	3	4	3	2	7	2	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1	2							
Cirrhosis of liver	1		1							
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1					1				
Puerperal septicemia	2				1					1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	83				29	36	17	1		
Senile debility	98							3	95	
Suicide	3				1			2		
Other deaths from external causes	47	1	4	1	6	5	4	8	19	
Other diseases	1,161	804	1,021	44	19	18	25	27	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	394	97	200	48	30	28	20	29	21	18

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF TAWI TAWI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	2	1	1			1				
Diarrhea and enteritis	1					1				
Other diseases	1	1	1							

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

All causes	9,418	1,542	3,213	1,122	915	956	848	1,546	807	11
Typhoid fever	18	3	5	1	2	2		7	1	
Malarial fever	3,501	802	1,625	435	278	222	214	471	255	1
Smallpox	1			1						
Measles	136	13	94	36	3		1	2		
Whooping cough	3	3	3							
Diphtheria and croup	17	7	14	2			1			
Influenza	7	1	1	1	1	2	2			
Asiatic cholera	1,569	12	137	320	333	290	215	239	30	5
Dysentery	680	34	260	103	31	36	43	128	79	
Leprosy	1								1	
Beri-beri	254	2	14	26	44	57	53	51	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,075	15	61	46	74	143	166	398	192	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2		2							
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1				
Simple meningitis	5		3	1		1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	61	9	12	2	7	8	8	13	11	
Organic diseases of heart	14	2	3			2	2	3	4	
Bronchitis	106	28	52	5	6	3	2	10	28	
Pneumonia	94	15	20	1	12	16	8	22	15	
Diseases of stomach	105	40	65	11	5	7	8	7	1	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	205	47	98	21	21	13	13	20	19	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1							1		
Diseases of female genital organs	2					2				
Puerperal septicemia	2					2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	69				22	33	13		1	
Congenital debility and malformations	3	2	2				1			
Senile debility	74							12	62	
Suicide	1					1				
Other deaths from external causes	128	70	78	6	12	18	5	5	4	
Other diseases	914	291	481	80	40	61	66	117	69	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	369	146	183	24	24	36	27	45	26	4

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	6,772	696	2,634	1,220	531	671	513	724	457	22
Typhoid fever	10				1	3	1	4	1	
Malarial fever	1,398	197	719	266	69	88	68	108	79	1
Smallpox	396	36	268	112	15	1				
Measles	44	6	36	7	1					
Whooping cough	7	2	2	4		1				
Influenza	33	2	12	7	4	3	3	3	1	
Asiatic cholera	2,180	15	360	507	302	358	253	302	95	3
Dysentery	584	24	347	135	25	21	17	26	13	
Bubonic plague	1					1				
Leprosy	2							1	1	
Beri-beri	16			3	3	4	1	4	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	537	7	14	5	29	97	90	189	113	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	1	1	2		1		2		
Simple meningitis	3		1					2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	9				1	2	3	1	2	
Organic diseases of heart	5		1		1		1	1	1	
Bronchitis	24	2	9	1	1	3	3	5	2	
Pneumonia	3			1				1	1	
Diseases of stomach	120	6	57	20	11	10	9	9	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	188	15	92	40	11	14	13	8	10	
Diseases of female genital organs	9				6	2	1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50				20	19	11			
Congenital debility and malformations	1	1	1							
Senile debility	101							3	98	
Deaths from external causes	55	8	22	10	5	4	3	4	4	3
Other diseases	876	351	635	86	21	33	28	42	16	15
Unknown or ill-defined causes	114	23	57	14	5	6	8	9	15	

COMANDANCIA OF ZAMBOANGA.

All causes	1,103	62	246	325	172	124	89	111	36	
Typhoid fever	15			2	2		2	7	2	
Malarial fever	202	10	62	56	19	20	10	23	12	
Whooping cough	2		2							
Asiatic cholera	749	6	117	257	138	93	69	63	12	
Cholera nostras	3		1		2					
Dysentery	25	3	7	6	2	2	2	4	2	
Beri-beri	1				1					
Tuberculosis of lungs	25			1	2	3	3	10	6	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1						1			
Organic diseases of heart	1				1					
Pneumonia	2			1				1		
Diseases of stomach	1		1							
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4				1	3				
Deaths from external causes	1					1				
Other diseases	68	43	56	2	3	1	2	2	2	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3				1	1		1		

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF BOHOL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	10,335	783	2,884	1,834	1,203	1,191	1,014	1,394	784	31
Typhoid fever	15		2	3		2	2	6		
Malarial fever	2,731	330	1,148	431	164	194	248	374	168	4
Smallpox	422	58	307	80	20	6	6	3		
Measles	47	14	42	5						
Influenza	30	4	14	4	1	4	3	4		
Asiatic cholera	4,528	71	576	1,072	796	724	518	608	222	12
Dysentery	275	24	114	53	32	15	20	28	13	
Leprosy	3			1			2			
Beri-beri	28	2	4	2	4	4	6	4	3	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	508	19	60	15	41	88	75	131	98	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	2	3		1		2	4	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	10	5	6	2		1	1			
Bronchitis	11								11	
Pneumonia	18	5	14	3		1				
Diseases of stomach	69	10	24	4	5	12	4	11	9	
Diarrhea and enteritis	410	39	159	58	46	56	35	36	20	
Diseases of female genital organs	2							2		
Puerperal septicemia	12				1	5	5		1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22			1	5	8	5	3		
Congenital debility and malformations	9	9	9							
Senile debility	155							28	126	1
Suicide	1							1		
Other deaths from external causes	94	25	43	16	10	9	8	5	3	
Other diseases	590	97	228	51	53	38	52	94	74	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	334	69	131	33	24	24	22	52	35	13

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF CEBÚ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	18,955	2,637	6,304	3,004	1,941	2,050	1,684	2,697	1,118	157
Typhoid fever	30	1	3	5	6	5	4	5	2	
Malarial fever	6,356	941	2,595	1,020	566	560	491	781	272	71
Smallpox	881	92	582	227	47	9	6		7	3
Measles	145	46	134	7	1	1			2	
Whooping cough	111	54	91	13	3		2	2		
Diphtheria and croup	1	1	1							
Influenza	61	5	11	28	6	7	2	5	2	
Asiatic cholera	5,292	107	653	1,288	891	859	613	755	193	40
Cholera nostras	1			1						
Dysentery	194	38	87	25	14	14	8	42	4	
Bubonic plague	13	10	10	2		1				
Leprosy	10			1	2	2	2	3		
Beri-beri	648	3	16	24	84	126	99	233	66	
Dengue	1						1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	881	58	79	17	81	127	156	302	114	5
Other forms of tuberculosis	1				1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	18			5	3	4	2	2	2	
Simple meningitis	20	3	13	5	1		1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	20	8	8	3	1	2	4		2	
Organic diseases of heart	11			1	2		1	4	3	
Bronchitis	64	41	56	3	2		1	1	1	
Pneumonia	4	4	4							
Diseases of stomach	265	61	160	39	14	14	12	19	7	
Diarrhea and enteritis	136	51	82	15	12	7	7	8	5	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9			2		2	1	3	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	6		1		1	2	2			
Puerperal septicemia	9				2	5	2			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	139			1	39	57	32	10		
Congenital debility and malformations	157	157	157							
Senile debility	160							22	138	
Suicide	7					3		4		
Other deaths from external causes	132	9	24	11	24	25	23	22	3	
Other diseases	1,479	610	876	100	65	99	91	165	60	23
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,693	337	661	161	73	119	121	309	234	15

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LEYTE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	15,383	1,386	4,745	3,224	1,691	1,909	1,313	1,617	510	374
Typhoid fever	34		2	4	10	7	5	6		
Malarial fever	4,499	492	1,778	1,109	442	502	249	299	68	52
Smallpox	2,071	183	1,057	728	172	61	17	8	3	25
Measles	53	7	38	11	2			2		
Scarlet fever	1		1							
Whooping cough	30	9	25	4				1		
Diphtheria and croup	1					1				
Influenza	48	2	11	13	5	2	7	8	2	
Asiatic cholera	3,339	48	369	734	538	615	425	493	94	71
Cholera nostras	5				3		1			1
Dysentery	197	13	55	31	23	31	13	32	12	
Bubonic plague	26		10	9		1	4	2		
Leprosy	8			1	1	3	1	2		
Beri-beri	314	2	5	11	66	88	77	52	8	7
Tuberculosis of lungs	554	6	23	9	52	113	98	193	58	8
Other forms of tuberculosis	3		1		1		1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13	4	7		1	2	1	2		
Simple meningitis	34	16	31	3						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7				1	1	1	2	1	1
Organic diseases of heart	5		1			1	1	2		
Bronchitis	72	27	51	8	2	5	3	3		
Pneumonia	1			1						
Diseases of stomach	100	6	15	8	9	19	11	28	4	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	695	83	218	130	84	79	103	68	9	4
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1								1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2		1				1			
Diseases of female genital organs	2		1			1				
Puerperal septicemia	2				1	1				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	114				34	49	23	4	1	3
Congenital debility and malformations	7	7	7							
Senile debility	160							30	130	
Suicide	5				1		2	2		
Other deaths from external causes	116	3	45	21	6	20	11	9	4	
Other diseases	1,450	322	565	120	106	179	176	232	63	9
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,414	156	428	269	131	128	82	137	52	187

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LUZÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	248,831	37,565	93,980	37,177	21,968	26,347	19,244	30,901	18,503	711
Typhoid fever	1,294	46	246	288	194	213	123	171	63	1
Malarial fever	60,516	7,345	24,901	10,332	4,814	5,205	3,962	7,250	3,835	217
Smallpox	7,744	768	5,492	1,784	289	105	38	28	8	
Measles	2,088	198	1,355	515	72	38	22	25	9	2
Scarlet fever	243	17	173	60	6	1	1		2	
Whooping cough	99	19	80	8		3	2	2	4	
Diphtheria and croup	133	53	109	15	3	1	1	2	2	
Influenza	830	30	194	193	112	124	57	103	45	2
Asiatic cholera	69,209	685	10,910	15,424	10,420	11,410	7,714	9,918	3,176	237
Cholera nostras	302		42	93	47	51	24	33	12	
Dysentery	10,999	588	5,266	2,160	547	694	561	1,052	711	8
Bubonic plague	17		2	1	3	5	4	2		
Leprosy	127		3	6	26	29	27	24	12	
Beri-beri	3,243	38	203	278	509	814	557	644	231	7
Dengue	242	20	53	48	17	27	28	41	28	
Tuberculosis of lungs	19,559	294	1,220	605	1,345	3,052	3,005	6,515	3,800	17
Tuberculous meningitis	39	6	29	5	3		1	1		
Other forms of tuberculosis	238	16	55	9	18	30	29	57	40	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	161	12	23	10	14	20	24	49	20	1
Simple meningitis	958	468	764	106	24	24	16	17	7	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	906	83	142	72	109	127	125	197	129	5
Organic diseases of heart	410	9	22	19	56	81	82	96	52	2
Bronchitis	2,451	910	1,535	213	60	100	84	239	219	1
Pneumonia	540	126	193	43	50	68	45	86	50	5
Diseases of stomach	4,022	555	2,015	652	252	335	220	382	165	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	8,155	916	3,753	1,402	608	682	506	807	391	6
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	61	8	11	4	5	5	12	17	7	
Cirrhosis of liver	51		2	2	4	15	10	13	5	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	202	3	19	14	32	49	32	36	20	
Diseases of female genital organs	209	1	2	2	74	75	38	14	3	1
Puerperal septicemia	173				50	86	32	4		1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,052			4	679	934	386	46	1	2
Congenital debility and malformations	372	352	371				1			
Senile debility	4,558							462	4,096	
Suicide	29				3	6	7	7	1	5
Other deaths from external causes	1,537	338	517	157	199	247	144	179	69	25
Other diseases	40,866	23,005	32,899	2,178	992	1,220	956	1,686	825	110
Unknown or ill-defined causes	4,246	656	1,379	480	332	471	368	696	465	55

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	3,222	639	1,195	438	293	224	245	459	368	
Typhoid fever	17		2	3	2	6		4		
Malarial fever	1,466	174	521	249	154	102	99	195	146	
Measles	1			1						
Asiatic cholera	265	1	27	82	59	32	33	29	3	
Cholera nostras	1				1					
Dysentery	156	6	37	17	5	14	13	45	25	
Beri-beri	43		3	3	7	6	14	6	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	252	6	8	1	17	27	32	113	54	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4		1		1			2		
Simple meningitis	4	2	2	1			1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17		1	5	3	1	1	4	2	
Organic diseases of heart	1				1					
Bronchitis	7	2	6			1				
Pneumonia	1							1		
Diseases of stomach	65	3	15	16	9	6	6	10	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	2	8	9	6	2	8	5	1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2								2	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27				8	9	8	2		
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3	3							
Senile debility	104							7	97	
Deaths from external causes	31	10	10	5	4	4	4	2	2	
Other diseases	690	427	547	45	15	10	21	27	25	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	26	3	4	1	1	4	5	7	4	

ISLAND OF MASBATE.

All causes	1,574	88	367	276	167	220	159	258	127	
Typhoid fever	4				1			3		
Malarial fever	668	49	243	89	40	71	51	106	68	
Measles	5	3	4	1						
Asiatic cholera	664	1	44	168	104	120	87	117	24	
Dysentery	7		1	1	1	3		1		
Beri-beri	7		1		2	2	2			
Tuberculosis of lungs	50	2	3		4	8	9	12	14	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1				1					
Organic diseases of heart	1					1				
Diseases of stomach	15		2	1	2	2	1	4	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	6		3		1	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4					3	1			
Senile debility	10							2	8	
Deaths from external causes	6	1	1	1	1	3				
Other diseases	113	31	63	13	8	6	5	11	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	12	1	2	2	2		3	1	2	

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	12,572	799	3,580	2,251	1,359	1,605	1,348	1,761	629	39
Typhoid fever	107	2	5	16	11	13	17	38	7	
Malarial fever	6,423	536	2,435	1,107	532	697	567	813	249	23
Smallpox	11		8	2	1					
Measles	37	5	12	15	10					
Scarlet fever	20	13	18		1					1
Whooping cough	12		9	2		1				
Influenza	29		2	3	4	7	4	4	5	
Asiatic cholera	3,570	26	403	928	609	605	490	446	89	
Cholera nostras	3		1		2					
Dysentery	231	10	61	43	17	35	39	27	9	
Leprosy	7		1		3	1		1	1	
Beri-beri	228	1	8	12	42	59	40	57	8	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	489		8	9	30	58	61	202	121	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5			2			2	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2			1			1			
Organic diseases of heart	2				1			1		
Bronchitis	7	1	6	1						
Pneumonia	6			1			1	2	2	
Diseases of stomach	41	3	9	3	6	9	3	8	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	212	14	117	28	15	19	15	12	5	1
Diseases of female genital organs	1						1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67				13	26	23	5		
Congenital debility and malformations	3	3	3							
Senile debility	45							11	34	
Suicide	1				1					
Other deaths from external causes	44	3	9	4	3	9	7	12		
Other diseases	450	125	272	35	24	28	31	35	24	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	519	57	193	39	34	38	46	86	72	11

ISLAND OF MINDORO.

All causes	2,231	216	629	362	276	253	204	338	138	31
Typhoid fever	7			1	2	2	1	1		
Malarial fever	573	77	250	84	58	38	37	73	31	2
Asiatic cholera	854	5	94	198	176	145	90	113	29	9
Dysentery	216	9	89	43	5	13	10	34	19	3
Beri-beri	66		3	12	4	10	13	19	4	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	115	1	1		5	12	18	53	26	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3			1	1				1	
Organic diseases of heart	1							1		
Bronchitis	1		1							
Pneumonia	1							1		
Diseases of stomach	12	5	7			2	2	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	39	8	23	3	4		1	5	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2					1			1	
Diseases of female genital organs	4				2	1	1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19				6	10	3			
Senile debility	17							1	15	1
Deaths from external causes	24		2	1	4	4	9	4		
Other diseases	212	107	150	9	6	12	11	19	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	64	4	9	10	3	2	8	13	4	15

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF NEGROS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	29,805	2,841	8,730	5,762	2,949	3,956	2,910	3,739	1,654	105
Typhoid fever	4		1			1	2			
Malarial fever	5,176	565	1,552	793	514	637	536	808	334	2
Smallpox	82	7	22	15	18	13	4	9		1
Measles	193	17	108	72	8	2	1	1	1	
Scarlet fever	17	4	8	5	1	1	1	1		
Whooping cough	53	11	43	10						
Diphtheria and croup	706	255	655	45	2	1	1	1	1	
Influenza	211	7	40	46	21	28	27	36	13	
Asiatic cholera	14,471	144	2,260	3,886	1,897	2,471	1,637	1,724	508	88
Cholera nostras	10		1	5	1	3				
Dysentery	947	62	470	191	44	63	55	80	42	2
Leprosy	6				1		3	2		
Beri-beri	164	2	16	13	19	16	30	44	26	
Dengue	4		1	1		2				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,781	29	94	54	118	293	312	611	299	
Tuberculous meningitis	2	1	2							
Cancer and other malignant tumors	34	4	6	4	2	6	4	10	2	
Simple meningitis	9	4	7	2						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	28	1	8	8	1	2	4	4	1	
Organic diseases of heart	56	7	18	6	4	5	8	7	8	
Bronchitis	83	40	68	6	2	1	2	4		
Pneumonia	9	2	6	1		1		1		
Diseases of stomach	214	36	122	36	7	17	7	14	10	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	748	67	341	141	57	71	45	69	24	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	1	2	1						
Cirrhosis of liver	4			1	1	1		1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1	1							
Diseases of female genital organs	8				1	4	3			
Puerperal septicemia	13				5	6	2			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	149				46	72	28	3		
Congenital debility and malformations	15	15	15							
Senile debility	263							31	232	
Deaths from external causes	245	64	95	20	32	36	30	21	8	3
Other diseases	3,504	1,403	2,578	334	100	131	119	160	80	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	592	92	190	66	47	72	49	97	65	6

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF PANAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	72,535	5,026	18,084	14,522	6,828	8,641	6,969	11,355	6,047	89
Typhoid fever	131	7	27	23	18	22	12	16	13	
Malarial fever	22,478	1,228	4,855	3,309	1,856	2,771	2,767	4,820	2,087	13
Smallpox	900	119	623	231	21	11	7	4	3	
Measles	45	6	31	7	3	1	1	2		
Scarlet fever	7		5	1		1				
Whooping cough	25	14	19	5	1					
Diphtheria and croup	666	287	594	59	6	1	1	4		1
Influenza	558	26	95	76	52	79	60	141	55	
Asiatic cholera	28,205	224	4,156	8,621	3,925	4,157	2,733	3,417	1,149	47
Cholera nostras	66	1	17	22	8	1	3	8	7	
Dysentery	2,291	159	970	496	105	146	114	260	193	7
Bubonic plague	10		3	3	1	1		2		
Leprosy	10			1		3	1	4	1	
Beri-beri	437	6	47	55	44	43	52	118	77	1
Dengue	58	3	12	8	2	11	5	14	6	
Tuberculosis of lungs	3,745	87	335	183	214	533	518	1,177	784	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	5			1	1			1	2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	35	6	9	4	2	5	2	7	6	
Simple meningitis	61	34	48	8	1	2		2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	60	2	5	3	8	10	14	9	11	
Organic diseases of heart	65	7	11	2	9	14	8	15	6	
Bronchitis	111	50	81	13	1	1	4	4	7	
Pneumonia	8	1	5			1	2			
Diseases of stomach	299	39	106	39	25	30	29	46	24	
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,248	184	1,174	476	101	116	92	187	101	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2				1			1		
Cirrhosis of liver	2				1			1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9	1	2	2	2	1	2			
Diseases of female genital organs	13		1		4	3	1	4		
Puerperal septicemia	10				3	6	1			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	196			1	53	96	38	8		
Congenital debility and malformations	149	147	149							
Senile debility	628							46	582	
Suicide	2				1			1		
Other deaths from external causes	414	118	142	33	32	56	49	63	34	5
Other diseases	4,644	1,691	3,192	432	144	195	175	304	198	4
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3,942	579	1,370	408	183	324	278	669	701	9

TABLE 10.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by age periods: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF SÁMAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	11,934	177	2,905	2,542	1,255	1,361	1,248	2,014	599	10
Typhoid fever	2								2	
Malarial fever	3,124	77	775	653	290	317	329	565	193	2
Smallpox	1,580	25	933	552	47	18	11	15	4	
Measles	42		20	16	3	2		1		
Influenza	72		7	13	6	9	10	18	9	
Asiatic cholera	3,735	15	490	857	578	581	466	650	113	
Dysentery	238	5	46	36	23	29	18	57	29	
Leprosy	9	1	1	1	1		2	4		
Beri-beri	222	2	15	29	25	32	41	67	13	
Tuberculosis of lungs	312	3	21	10	26	38	48	119	48	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	6	1	3	1		1	1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1				1					
Bronchitis	80	14	51	14	4	2	3	5	1	
Diseases of stomach	65	1	9	9	7	10	11	12	7	
Diarrhea and enteritis	754	6	220	161	71	85	80	110	27	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8					1	2	4	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	7				2	3	2			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41				13	21	5	1	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	2	2	2							
Senile debility	44							6	38	
Suicide	1							1		
Other deaths from external causes	335	1	50	16	48	74	58	80	4	5
Other diseases	615	13	120	76	58	69	83	152	57	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	639	11	142	98	52	69	78	147	52	1

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	442,058	23,906	23,742	25,663	28,279	31,713	39,549	54,974	54,171	54,442	44,725	31,022	29,631	241
Typhoid fever	1,669	86	92	111	120	189	203	208	167	112	95	132	154	
Malarial fever	118,476	11,642	10,881	10,801	10,284	9,285	9,837	11,222	9,854	7,991	8,437	8,840	9,370	32
Smallpox	14,860	1,101	1,311	1,959	2,120	1,646	1,268	1,042	1,095	726	736	890	958	8
Measles	2,758	119	127	239	422	392	405	415	198	172	84	79	106	
Scarlet fever	293	2	2	16	30	78	92	33	9	5	6	9	11	
Whooping cough	364	32	40	34	36	32	35	29	33	24	15	28	26	
Diphtheria and croup	1,567	98	86	126	129	135	160	156	173	175	111	102	116	
Influenza	1,929	35	44	71	57	223	198	319	296	240	169	144	133	
Asiatic cholera	137,505	135	93	208	2,183	5,716	12,690	23,034	24,002	29,713	22,342	9,653	7,660	76
Cholera nostras	391		3	1	193	7	15	16	14	65	61	6	10	
Dysentery	16,180	762	766	862	971	1,126	1,484	2,714	3,192	1,865	1,003	720	711	4
Bubonic plague	66		1	5	8	5	9	8	1	13	5	6	5	
Leprosy	200	14	14	7	18	17	14	32	25	19	15	9	16	
Beri-beri	5,666	317	434	509	456	494	415	438	602	604	591	412	389	5
Dengue	305	3	2	2	8	16	23	105	65	41	16	15	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	29,243	2,162	2,069	2,306	2,314	2,414	2,603	2,987	2,961	2,673	2,405	2,217	2,127	5
Tuberculous meningitis	41		4	3	1	6	7	3	3	2	2	4	6	
Other forms of tuberculosis	259	12	18	13	17	21	17	28	26	18	25	26	38	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	301	16	18	26	27	28	31	29	26	26	30	22	22	
Simple meningitis	1,087	64	52	66	74	110	102	118	126	73	119	95	88	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1,083	100	99	90	88	108	108	73	105	85	79	82	66	
Organic diseases of heart	556	27	38	33	54	50	53	65	53	56	51	36	40	
Bronchitis	2,944	129	178	196	243	309	282	293	281	276	263	248	246	
Pneumonia	609	42	38	38	46	66	62	91	47	56	44	46	33	
Diseases of stomach	5,318	274	288	342	480	578	623	698	594	400	362	334	345	
Diarrhea and enteritis	13,751	623	682	790	803	1,054	1,347	2,297	1,920	1,628	947	760	896	4
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	82	5	7	5	5	6	4	11	8	10	6	7	8	
Cirrhosis of liver	57	1	2	5	7	5	6	9	4	5	5	3	5	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	223	10	11	9	18	26	22	26	26	22	22	19	12	
Diseases of female genital organs	259	6	9	11	28	34	30	40	29	15	24	17	16	
Puerperal septicemia	223	10	6	16	18	26	29	26	22	11	17	25	17	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,940	219	223	221	215	267	278	332	313	256	193	201	232	
Congenital debility and malformations	723	18	36	36	45	47	46	97	95	87	74	76	66	
Senile debility	6,397	452	473	437	507	502	558	689	708	587	578	449	457	
Suicide	47	2	3	8	4	1	2	3	4	6	4	4	6	
Other deaths from external causes	3,083	320	347	254	267	224	238	226	242	290	243	235	196	1
Other diseases	56,183	4,000	4,168	4,515	4,855	5,245	5,061	5,855	5,517	4,765	4,283	3,892	4,017	10
Unknown or ill-defined causes	14,420	1,068	1,077	1,292	1,128	1,235	1,192	1,207	1,335	1,330	1,263	1,179	1,018	96

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	148,469	9,546	9,687	11,153	12,033	12,233	13,326	18,236	17,626	14,281	11,703	9,116	9,487	42
Typhoid fever	298	18	23	19	19	27	34	51	26	25	14	22	20	
Malarial fever	42,895	4,010	3,700	4,051	4,056	3,699	3,821	4,578	3,850	2,794	2,730	2,674	2,927	5
Smallpox	9,818	716	818	1,296	1,439	1,106	874	706	706	453	452	586	661	5
Measles	1,854	95	103	178	324	288	232	222	120	102	57	52	81	
Scarlet fever	208	2	1	13	23	62	58	22	4	3	4	7	9	
Whooping cough	285	21	35	30	25	26	31	20	27	18	10	21	21	
Diphtheria and croup	1,396	82	76	113	119	123	151	140	156	149	99	89	99	
Influenza	390	8	9	13	16	36	58	90	44	38	39	16	23	
Asiatic cholera	20,356	38	23	50	214	660	1,776	3,771	4,150	4,350	3,107	1,204	1,007	6
Cholera nostras	62				32			2		9	18		1	
Dysentery	7,368	279	305	361	431	432	639	1,414	1,758	857	392	250	250	
Bubonic plague	25			1	4	3	6	3		4	1		3	
Leprosy	5							2	2				1	
Beri-beri	329	22	26	31	26	19	19	35	31	28	39	31	22	
Dengue	66			1		6	7	24	12	10	3	3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,936	117	107	106	142	158	204	231	270	203	166	118	114	
Tuberculous meningitis	31		4	1	1	5	6	2	2	1	1	2	6	
Other forms of tuberculosis	60	1	5	4	4	5	3	6	13	3	9	2	5	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	55	2		6	3	5	4	8	8	1	11	5	2	
Simple meningitis	866	53	43	52	53	88	69	98	94	59	96	86	75	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	176	21	27	22	7	11	12	18	14	16	13	10	5	
Organic diseases of heart	52	7	2	3	6	5	5	4	8	3	2	4	3	
Bronchitis	1,887	86	123	119	156	188	166	181	199	179	169	159	162	
Pneumonia	230	20	15	17	22	24	16	33	16	16	21	15	15	
Diseases of stomach	2,559	128	147	160	199	250	318	365	289	199	181	146	177	
Diarrhea and enteritis	6,209	309	349	412	411	478	606	1,092	954	614	348	307	328	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	14	3	2		1	1	1	1	2		2		1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2							1		1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	23		1	1	2	3	1	1	4	3	4	2	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	5			1	1			2					1	
Congenital debility and malformations	722	18	36	36	45	46	46	97	95	87	74	76	66	
Deaths from external causes	963	70	82	67	90	69	86	73	88	111	86	78	63	
Other diseases	42,435	3,086	3,267	3,537	3,734	3,991	3,698	4,495	4,190	3,497	3,157	2,779	2,999	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	4,889	334	358	452	428	419	379	448	494	448	398	372	339	20

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by month: 1902*—Continued.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	293,589	14,360	14,055	14,510	16,246	19,480	26,223	36,738	36,545	40,161	33,022	21,906	20,144	199
Typhoid fever	1,371	68	69	92	101	162	169	157	141	87	81	110	134	
Malarial fever	75,581	7,632	7,181	6,750	6,228	5,586	6,016	6,644	6,004	5,197	5,707	6,166	6,443	27
Smallpox	5,042	385	493	663	681	540	394	336	389	273	284	304	297	3
Measles	904	24	24	61	98	104	173	193	78	70	27	27	25	
Scarlet fever	85		1	3	7	16	34	11	5	2	2	2	2	
Whooping cough	79	11	5	4	11	6	4	9	6	6	5	7	5	
Diphtheria and croup	171	16	10	13	10	12	9	16	17	26	12	13	17	
Influenza	1,539	27	35	58	41	187	140	229	252	202	130	128	110	
Asiatic cholera	117,149	97	70	158	1,969	5,056	10,914	19,263	19,852	25,363	19,235	8,449	6,653	70
Cholera nostras	329		3	1	161	7	15	14	14	56	43	6	9	
Dysentery	8,812	483	461	501	540	694	845	1,300	1,434	1,008	611	470	461	4
Bubonic plague	41		1	4	4	2	3	5	1	9	4	6	2	
Leprosy	195	14	14	7	18	17	14	30	23	19	15	9	15	
Beri-beri	5,337	295	408	478	430	475	396	403	571	576	552	381	367	5
Dengue	239	3	2	1	8	10	16	81	53	31	13	12	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	27,307	2,045	1,962	2,200	2,172	2,256	2,399	2,756	2,691	2,470	2,239	2,099	2,013	5
Tuberculous meningitis	10			2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
Other forms of tuberculosis	199	11	13	9	13	16	14	22	13	15	16	24	33	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	246	14	18	20	24	23	27	21	18	25	19	17	20	
Simple meningitis	221	11	9	14	21	22	33	20	32	14	23	9	13	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	907	79	72	68	81	97	96	55	91	69	66	72	61	
Organic diseases of heart	504	20	36	30	48	45	48	61	45	53	49	32	37	
Bronchitis	1,057	43	55	77	87	121	116	112	82	97	94	89	84	
Pneumonia	379	22	23	21	24	42	46	58	31	40	23	31	18	
Diseases of stomach	2,759	146	141	182	281	328	305	333	365	201	181	188	168	
Diarrhea and enteritis	7,542	314	333	378	392	576	741	1,205	966	1,014	599	453	568	3
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	68	2	5	5	4	5	3	10	6	10	4	7	7	
Cirrhosis of liver	55	1	2	5	7	5	6	8	4	4	5	3	5	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	200	10	10	8	16	23	21	25	22	19	18	17	11	
Diseases of female genital organs	254	6	9	10	27	34	30	38	29	15	24	17	15	
Puerperal septicemia	223	10	6	16	18	26	29	26	22	11	17	25	17	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,940	219	223	221	215	257	278	332	313	256	193	201	232	
Congenital debility and malformations	1					1								
Senile debility	6,397	452	473	437	507	502	558	689	708	587	578	449	457	
Suicide	47	2	3	8	4	1	2	3	4	6	4	4	6	
Other deaths from external causes	2,120	250	265	187	177	155	152	153	154	179	157	157	133	1
Other diseases	13,748	914	901	978	1,121	1,254	1,363	1,360	1,327	1,268	1,126	1,113	1,018	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	9,531	734	719	840	700	816	813	759	841	882	865	807	679	76

PROVINCE OF ABRA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	367	33	29	25	21	23	19	59	62	38	22	20	16	
Malarial fever	181	28	17	11	13	13	15	26	11	8	17	11	11	
Measles	2									1		1		
Asiatic cholera	57								44	11		2		
Dysentery	20							7	1	11	1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	7				1			3	1	2				
Bronchitis	2		2											
Diseases of stomach	3	1				1		1						
Diarrhea and enteritis	4					2		2						
Deaths from external causes	3		1				1			1				
Other diseases	83	4	8	14	7	7	3	18	5	4	3	5	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	5		1					2			1	1		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	929	68	47	40	45	33	27	61	388	114	48	22	36	
Malarial fever	217	40	23	22	23	16	10	15	13	14	16	10	15	
Smallpox	1	1												
Asiatic cholera	407		1					5	339	61	1			
Dysentery	21	1		1			1	3	3	6	6			
Bubonic plague	1					1								
Beri-beri	6						2		1		2	1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	126	9	11	7	9	10	6	17	17	18	7	5	10	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2						1				1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2		1									1		
Organic diseases of heart	1		1											
Bronchitis	2				1						1			
Diseases of stomach	8	3	1		2							1	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	19			1				8	8		1		1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1												
Diseases of female genital organs	1					1								
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19	2	1		1	2	1	3		1	4	3	1	
Senile debility	16	1		1			2	2		3	4		3	
Deaths from external causes	3					1	1		1					
Other diseases	40	6	7	5	6	1	1	5	2	2	1		4	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	36	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	9	4	1	1	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	5,433	435	393	603	603	545	430	403	453	454	354	307	453	
Typhoid fever	1											1		
Malarial fever	1,178	144	100	132	134	77	81	92	111	94	74	67	72	
Smallpox	842	73	57	93	131	113	86	65	46	44	32	39	63	
Measles	38	2	1	3	3	5	1		1	6	6	4	6	
Whooping cough	10		1				1					2	6	
Diphtheria and croup	9	1	2	5				1						
Influenza	2								1	1				
Asiatic cholera	44									16	4	3	21	
Cholera nostras	8									8				
Dysentery	101	9	6	9	11	6	8	7	20	13	4	6	2	
Beri-beri	11			6	3	1				1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	37	6	1	2	3	4	5	2	2	4	5	3		
Other forms of tuberculosis	1										1			
Simple meningitis	3								2		1			
Bronchitis	120		5	4	6	3	3	5	10	26	20	20	18	
Pneumonia	3							1		1		1		
Diseases of stomach	271	8	22	21	16	15	19	23	29	23	31	33	31	
Diarrhea and enteritis	91	2	3	6	4	1	2	6	15	21	15	4	12	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1										1			
Cirrhosis of liver	1							1						
Congenital debility and malformations	8						1	2	2	2			1	
Deaths from external causes	12			2		1	1	2		1	2	2	1	
Other diseases	2,600	188	193	316	288	314	221	192	210	188	153	119	218	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	41	2	2	4	4	5	1	4	4	5	5	3	2	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	6,131	461	403	495	505	462	463	387	646	795	479	417	618	
Typhoid fever	7	1			1			1			1	3		
Malarial fever	1,925	172	145	166	166	156	163	136	215	225	137	105	139	
Smallpox	397	32	24	36	65	47	44	24	24	28	26	16	31	
Measles	14					3				4	2		5	
Whooping cough	4					1		1			1		1	
Influenza	3								1	1			1	
Asiatic cholera	436	1		1				1	13	162	33	59	166	
Cholera nostras	65							2	8	55				
Dysentery	178	18	9	15	9	15	10	10	37	14	12	7	22	
Leprosy	2						1		1					
Beri-beri	176	12	25	41	33	26	12	7	6	3	5	4	2	
Dengue	49				7	9			4	11	7	4	7	
Tuberculosis of lungs	778	72	60	87	60	45	62	53	77	75	72	61	54	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2			1			1							
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8			1						1	2	3	1	
Simple meningitis	7								4	1		2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	46	5	5	7	3	1	4	2	3	1	4	5	6	
Organic diseases of heart	16		1	1	1	1	4	1		1	3	3		
Bronchitis	38				1	4	2	3	6	5	3	7	7	
Pneumonia	10						2	2	1	1	1	2	1	
Diseases of stomach	151	10	4	7	9	7	6	19	27	11	18	12	21	
Diarrhea and enteritis	258	5	7	9	4	9	8	4	80	73	24	15	20	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	4			1					1	1		1		
Cirrhosis of liver	1										1			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2								1			1		
Diseases of female genital organs	12				3	1	1		2	1	2	1	1	
Puerperal septicemia	4					1					1	2		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	151	12	14	11	11	22	15	7	14	13	12	10	10	
Senile debility	625	57	49	49	57	58	64	50	48	48	53	44	48	
Deaths from external causes	59	2	6	8	6	5	2	5	3	8	5	3	6	
Other diseases	509	44	31	38	51	37	45	40	52	40	38	34	59	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	194	18	23	16	18	14	17	19	18	12	16	13	10	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,740	329	363	402	429	300	270	250	306	278	265	251	297	
Malarial fever	912	89	91	71	76	67	57	56	85	70	95	82	73	
Smallpox	746	53	58	71	109	79	83	68	68	36	23	43	55	
Measles	8			1	1			1		2	3			
Scarlet fever	2				2									
Whooping cough	1				1									
Diphtheria and croup	1		1											
Asiatic cholera	83		1		28	12	6	1	10	4	6	5	10	
Cholera nostras	1							1						
Dysentery	102	11	2	5	4	3	5	8	17	20	15	6	6	
Beri-beri	15	2	1	2	6	1				1			2	
Dengue	1			1										
Tuberculosis of lungs	12				1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	1	1	3	1	1								
Bronchitis	38		2	2	3	8	3	2	4	2	6	3	3	
Pneumonia	3						1	2						
Diseases of stomach	227	16	19	11	18	11	20	12	24	28	26	20	22	
Diarrhea and enteritis	42	1	2	5	7	8	5	6	1	2	2	2	1	
Deaths from external causes	42	3	2	3	6	3	2	3	1	3	6	4	6	
Other diseases	1,452	150	175	221	161	103	84	86	90	104	81	81	116	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	45	3	8	6	5	2	3	2	5	4		4	3	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	7,132	517	548	635	909	585	497	533	677	563	511	450	707	
Typhoid fever	1							1						
Malarial fever	1,722	143	121	121	120	106	106	166	181	147	157	146	208	
Smallpox	443	25	26	55	72	48	34	41	36	23	20	30	33	
Measles	1											1		
Influenza	8		1				2	1			2	2		
Asiatic cholera	1,061	9		4	299	115	73	49	167	101	54	19	171	
Cholera nostras	4						1	3						
Dysentery	225	29	22	10	23	15	19	16	22	9	24	17	19	
Leprosy	1												1	
Beri-beri	479	20	81	133	89	60	17	15	16	18	6	8	16	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,297	131	106	115	96	88	97	108	120	113	103	105	115	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3									1	1		1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3						2				1			
Simple meningitis	1	1												
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	65	6	2	6	16	8	11	2	5	2	2	4	1	
Organic diseases of heart	7	1		1	1	1			2			1		
Bronchitis	8				1	2			2	1	1		1	
Pneumonia	8	2	3			1	1	1						
Diseases of stomach	148	16	23	14	12	3	4	15	20	10	16	9	6	
Diarrhea and enteritis	167	7	15	14	27	54	16	14	6	4	5	3	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	8					1		3		1	2	1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	169	12	9	8	10	15	25	9	15	26	14	11	15	
Senile debility	474	51	47	55	48	29	27	34	31	39	41	35	37	
Deaths from external causes	78	5	4	8	10	3	4	8	7	15	6	4	4	
Other diseases	477	42	50	42	50	19	40	23	30	45	43	37	56	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	274	17	38	49	35	17	18	24	17	8	13	17	21	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,348	80	74	101	89	109	118	182	247	258	338	334	418	
Typhoid fever	9								1	1	2	4	1	
Malarial fever	799	20	24	34	27	30	36	45	71	88	123	140	161	
Smallpox	126	2	3	15	29	28	9	11	12	5	6	3	3	
Measles	5										2		3	
Whooping cough	3					1	2							
Diphtheria and croup	1							1						
Influenza	5						1						4	
Asiatic cholera	139								2	3	50	29	55	
Cholera nostras	1										1			
Dysentery	225	10	6	10	3	6	8	37	46	32	17	25	25	
Beri-beri	2					1			1					
Tuberculosis of lungs	51	2	1	2	3	1	3	9	8	6	8	2	6	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3				1						2			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1			1										
Organic diseases of heart	4						1					1	2	
Pneumonia	4	3		1										
Diseases of stomach	4							2			1	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	634	13	12	15	7	15	26	55	68	90	97	104	132	
Congenital debility and malformations	34	2		1	1	4	3	5	5	2	2	4	5	
Deaths from external causes	26	1	1		2	2	1	3	5	3	6	1	1	
Other diseases	186	10	10	16	10	16	22	9	20	17	20	19	17	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	86	17	17	6	6	5	6	5	8	11	1	1	3	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	5,063	168	139	158	171	181	196	250	413	412	959	984	1,032	
Typhoid fever	9					1				2	2	2	2	
Malarial fever	2,382	34	38	43	55	77	83	94	184	205	434	549	586	
Smallpox	47	1	4	5	10	8	3	6	2	4	2		2	
Measles	3			1							1		1	
Whooping cough	1												1	
Diphtheria and croup	1						1							
Influenza	55	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	4	6	8	23	
Asiatic cholera	688								4	5	268	228	183	
Cholera nostras	11								2		3		6	
Dysentery	147	6	5	4	3	5	7	17	35	20	9	16	20	
Leprosy	1												1	
Beri-beri	17	2			2	1		1	4	2	3	1	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	775	45	29	52	48	42	52	58	107	79	105	93	65	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3									1	1		1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	6		1							1	1	3		
Organic diseases of heart	4			1	1	1							1	
Bronchitis	3	1									1		1	
Diseases of stomach	28		5		3	1		2	3	5	4	3	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	300	11	3	12	3	4	13	24	27	35	54	31	83	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1									1				
Diseases of female genital organs	2		1					1						
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	49	5	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	1	12	7	9	
Senile debility	124	6	5	2	9	8	5	10	12	17	24	9	17	
Suicide	2			1								1		
Other deaths from external causes	18		2	1	1		2	2	2	4		4		
Other diseases	207	12	12	9	11	19	18	16	20	23	22	23	22	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	179	44	32	23	21	10	8	13	7	3	7	6	5	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF BASILAN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	19	1	1		1	1	4	5		1	4		1	
Malarial fever	4	1			1			1		1				
Whooping cough	1										1			
Dysentery	3						2				1			
Bronchitis	4					1	1	2						
Other diseases	6		1				1	1			2		1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1							1						

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	40	3	3	4		2	4	6	3	1	2	2	10	
Malarial fever	8		1	1			2	2					2	
Asiatic cholera	3												3	
Dysentery	3	1										1	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8		2	1		1		1	3					
Organic diseases of heart	2							1					1	
Bronchitis	2									1	1			
Diarrhea and enteritis	1												1	
Diseases of female genital organs	1											1		
Puerperal septicemia	2	1					1							
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3					1	1						1	
Senile debility	1			1										
Other diseases	4	1		1				1					1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2							1			1			

PROVINCE OF BATAÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,375	80	66	73	113	315	111	209	197	60	53	36	61	1
Malarial fever	224	23	19	26	24	25	18	31	17	7	12	6	15	1
Smallpox	3				1	1				1				
Measles	11	4	3	3	1									
Diphtheria and croup	1										1			
Asiatic cholera	296			1	30	194	29	20	22					
Dysentery	162	3	4	3	5	7	8	41	59	11	9	5	7	
Beri-beri	2						1			1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	47		1	2	4	8	6	5	16	3	1	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1							1						
Simple meningitis	7	2		1							2	1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	1						1							
Bronchitis	2						1	1						
Diseases of stomach	30	1	1	1	5	9	3	6		2			2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	45	1	2	3	3	5		17	6	3	1	1	3	
Deaths from external causes	1				1									
Other diseases	539	46	36	33	38	66	44	87	75	32	27	22	33	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3				1				2					

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BATAÁN—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,104	84	74	86	530	1,066	327	387	305	83	49	48	64	1
Typhoid fever	10		2		4	1		1				2		
Malarial fever	389	37	34	34	43	55	42	40	26	21	11	24	22	
Diphtheria and croup	1							1						
Influenza	2					1	1							
Asiatic cholera	1,956			5	425	910	201	239	163	12				1
Cholera nostras	1					1								
Dysentery	56	2	1		6	8	7	14	12	3	2		1	
Beri-beri	27		4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	1	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	359	33	22	27	25	34	38	39	45	36	25	12	23	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6		1		2	1	1				1			
Simple meningitis	1					1								
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13		1	3	1	3	1	1	2	1				
Organic diseases of heart	1					1								
Bronchitis	3							2		1				
Pneumonia	6	1		1	1	1							2	
Diseases of stomach	33	2		2	4	8	2	8	6				1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	82	1	1	1	6	13	9	24	23	2		1	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	2				1			1						
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	31	1	3		5	5	5	3	4	1	2	1	1	
Senile debility	20	1	2		1	4	4	4	2			1	1	
Suicide	1			1										
Other deaths from external causes	16			2		1	3	2	3	2	1		2	
Other diseases	59	4	2	5	3	9	9	3	10	1	2	5	6	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	29	2	1	2	2	7	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	

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CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	11,940	432	630	1,251	1,543	1,376	2,400	1,858	918	548	368	269	347	
Typhoid fever	8					2			1	3	1		1	
Malarial fever	5,262	211	305	678	832	673	720	672	433	264	155	128	191	
Smallpox	25	3	1	3	6	4	5	2				1		
Measles	561	1	15	81	158	136	126	30	6	6	2			
Scarlet fever	160		1	12	17	61	52	15	1			1		
Whooping cough	2				1	1								
Diphtheria and croup	47	3	2	8	2	1	4	10	6	5	3	1	2	
Influenza	26				1	3	13	5	2	2				
Asiatic cholera	1,819	10	10	21	2	10	992	641	110	9	11	1	2	
Dysentery	816	20	25	57	94	87	148	170	106	54	28	17	10	
Leprosy	1							1						
Beri-beri	29	2	1				1	4	3	3	8	3	4	
Dengue	21					1		3	5	7	2	3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	96	2	5	8	4	8	13	17	17	8	7	3	4	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2							1	1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1					
Simple meningitis	5						1		1		1	1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	26	1		2	3	2	3	3	4	5	2		1	
Bronchitis	118	11	20	15	16	10	12	9	8	7	6	3	1	
Pneumonia	6			1	2	1		1		1				
Diseases of stomach	175		4	16	13	34	39	17	9	12	11	8	12	
Diarrhea and enteritis	368	15	27	38	73	55	44	63	19	17	10	3	4	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2		1						1					
Congenital debility and malformations	1					1								
Deaths from external causes	25	2	5	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	2		1	
Other diseases	2,200	147	201	280	290	270	211	185	175	133	111	88	109	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	138	4	7	28	25	14	14	8	8	10	8	8	4	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	22,317	681	842	1,420	1,545	1,365	6,865	5,125	1,653	903	704	577	635	2
Typhoid fever	61	1	2	7	7	8	13	9	4	6	3		1	
Malarial fever	7,954	440	554	944	953	762	1,127	966	690	410	379	311	418	
Smallpox	19	2	3	3	5	3	2		1					
Measles	278	1	3	27	41	34	102	53	15	2				
Scarlet fever	64		1	3	4	15	29	8	4					
Whooping cough	1		1											
Diphtheria and croup	2						1					1		
Influenza	67	1				18	22	8	5	4	6	3		
Asiatic cholera	8,564	3	6	9	12	48	4,745	3,179	454	58	38	11		1
Cholera nostras	10						5	5						
Dysentery	968	22	17	44	69	83	200	204	131	103	34	29	32	
Bubonic plague	2				1	1								
Leprosy	1							1						
Beri-beri	253	7	13	8	4	11	16	22	49	45	40	25	13	
Dengue	26						4	1	6	8	3	2	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,651	92	124	173	148	142	214	182	141	145	106	108	76	
Other forms of tuberculosis	4				2	1		1						
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13		3	1	1	1	3			2	1	1		
Simple meningitis	3				1				1			1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	39	3	4	1	13	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	
Organic diseases of heart	2			1		1								
Bronchitis	97	3	3	6	7	9	14	14	6	9	9	7	10	
Pneumonia	13		1	1	1	1	2	2		3	2			
Diseases of stomach	343	11	9	25	82	59	56	33	22	11	12	9	14	
Diarrhea and enteritis	585	12	9	33	27	25	107	311	24	10	15	6	6	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1												1	
Cirrhosis of liver	1							1						
Nephritis and Bright's disease	13				2		4	5	1		1			
Diseases of female genital organs	15			1	1	5	3	1	1			2	1	
Puerperal septicemia	12				1		8	1	1	1				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	176	14	9	19	23	11	45	21	8	6	6	7	7	
Senile debility	84	3	5	10	8	9	15	5	8	7	2	2	10	
Suicide	1											1		
Other deaths from external causes	142	27	17	24	14	10	3	6	6	9	6	11	9	
Other diseases	620	26	38	50	91	86	91	71	53	38	24	29	23	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	232	13	20	30	27	19	31	13	20	23	16	9	10	1

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3		1			1					1			
Malarial fever	3		1			1					1			

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4		2							1	1			
Malarial fever	1										1			
Asiatic cholera	1									1				
Senile debility	1		1											
Other diseases	1		1											

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,965	156	147	194	161	196	231	266	411	329	370	269	235	
Typhoid fever	2		1				1							
Malarial fever	1,151	74	57	78	69	90	103	117	109	96	124	124	110	
Smallpox	309	37	34	42	33	33	32	27	22	5	8	15	21	
Measles	43	3	6	2	3	8	5	4	3	2	1	1	5	
Influenza	14		1		3	2	5				1	1	1	
Asiatic cholera	613	2	2		1	1		6	188	156	152	66	39	
Dysentery	114	6	4	2	4	8	19	18	12	11	12	13	5	
Beri-beri	4				2							2		
Tuberculosis of lungs	63	4	2	5	4	4	6	7	7	8	7	6	3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3						1	1	1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7		1	1			1		1	2	1			
Pneumonia	14	1	2	2	1	2	1		3	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	25	1	2	7	2		4	5		2	1	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	163	2	7	14	5	21	28	35	17	10	11	6	7	
Congenital debility and malformations	9		1	1				1	1	2	3			
Deaths from external causes	43	2	5		3	2	6	7	4	4	3	3	4	
Other diseases	256	9	11	18	20	14	10	30	30	24	29	24	37	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	132	15	11	22	11	11	9	8	13	6	16	7	3	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	7,886	174	214	188	193	218	274	324	1,549	1,611	1,413	1,003	724	1
Typhoid fever	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Malarial fever	1,597	59	70	64	55	72	109	140	201	171	216	242	198	
Smallpox	116	10	10	11	27	12	17	3	7	5	3	6	5	
Measles	5	1			1			1				1	1	
Influenza	17		2	1	1	2	1	2	1		3		4	
Asiatic cholera	4,270	3	4	1				15	1,124	1,226	1,007	563	326	1
Dysentery	165	6	13	4	7	7	12	28	24	17	14	19	14	
Leprosy	3			1				1	1					
Beri-beri	26	1	1	1	2	1	1		3	4	4	4	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	479	35	42	36	34	36	38	28	41	62	44	40	43	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8		1		1		1	1		2		1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	5	2		1				1		1				
Bronchitis	12	1		1		2					2	4	2	
Pneumonia	4		1	1			1			1				
Diseases of stomach	53	2	4	4	6	2	6	3	7	4	8	4	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	257	10	4	10	7	10	13	31	40	27	33	19	53	
Diseases of female genital organs	2									1	1			
Puerperal septicemia	13			1		2	1	4	1	2		2		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	28	1	3	1	1	5	2	1	4	5	2	3		
Senile debility	173	9	12	9	15	17	14	14	16	13	18	23	13	
Suicide	2		1				1							
Other deaths from external causes	54	3	4	1	2	2	8	3	4	5	8	6	8	
Other diseases	380	13	17	19	17	27	34	38	44	50	41	49	31	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	204	16	23	20	16	20	14	9	30	14	9	16	17	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BULACÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,850	304	388	445	508	480	610	744	462	257	247	196	209	
Typhoid fever	20	1		1		4	6	5	1	1			1	
Malarial fever	416	23	41	63	50	42	67	51	31	15	7	8	18	
Smallpox	229	30	30	67	32	7	11	3	7	3	5	13	21	
Measles	38	5	6		7	5	10	4			1			
Whooping cough	3		1					1	1					
Diphtheria and croup	13	1			4	1	3	1		3				
Influenza	19					3	5	11						
Asiatic cholera	257			3	26	41	37	135	8	6	1			
Cholera nostras	33				32			1						
Dysentery	184	4	3	5	10	17	32	52	29	20	5	5	2	
Beri-beri	15		1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Dengue	3						3							
Tuberculosis of lungs	150	8	7	6	15	7	13	15	38	21	11	8	1	
Other forms of tuberculosis	18		1	1	1	5		1	3		4	2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2			1							1			
Simple meningitis	38			1	1	2	1	2	14	4	5	4	4	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1											1		
Bronchitis	19				1	3	3	5	4	2		1		
Pneumonia	6		1				2	1		1	1			
Diseases of stomach	27	1			2	6	4	8	5		1			
Diarrhea and enteritis	122	11	8	5	9	9	18	32	13	6	2	4	5	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1												
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2				1				1					
Congenital debility and malformations	29	2		4	4	9	2		2	1	2	1	2	
Deaths from external causes	32		2	1	4	3	12		4	5		1		
Other diseases	3,123	216	285	286	295	307	368	408	297	164	197	146	154	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	50	1	2		12	6	12	7	3	4	2	1		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	8,165	399	520	445	742	994	1,186	1,846	671	431	293	291	347	
Typhoid fever	144	5	2	4	7	15	36	27	9	4	6	12	17	
Malarial fever	1,625	149	233	170	137	145	252	195	110	81	39	51	63	
Smallpox	19	2	1	6	4	2		2	1			1		
Measles	9		1	1		1	5		1					
Whooping cough	3				1	1	1							
Diphtheria and croup	2							2						
Influenza	45				1	5	10	23	4	2				
Asiatic cholera	2,237	1		8	185	464	324	971	181	40	29	21	13	
Cholera nostras	175			1	161	5	5	3						
Dysentery	229	3	8	5	5	15	38	63	44	19	6	8	15	
Leprosy	1		1											
Beri-beri	183	8	18	14	8	18	20	19	10	21	19	15	13	
Dengue	5						1	2	2					
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,452	107	106	110	120	154	171	163	141	119	89	74	98	
Other forms of tuberculosis	84	8	10	5	5	6	8	7	2	4	6	11	12	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	10		1	1			1	1	2	1	2		1	
Simple meningitis	8							2	1	1	2	1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	33	2	4	1	1	4	6		4	2	3	3	3	
Organic diseases of heart	11			2	1	3		2	1		2			
Bronchitis	55				4	8	14	7	4	2	3	8	5	
Pneumonia	11				1		3	1	3		1	2		
Diseases of stomach	37	2	2	1	2	3	5	11	4	2	4		1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	153	9	4	4	9	5	39	59	8	7	3	3	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	4		1						1		1		1	
Cirrhosis of liver	1						1							
Nephritis and Bright's disease	14		1		2	2		2	2	1	1		3	
Diseases of female genital organs	7			1	1		2		1	1	1			
Puerperal septicemia	9			1	1	1	1		1		1	3		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	156	12	20	13	11	20	14	20	10	7	5	7	17	
Senile debility	396	23	33	27	25	29	54	58	31	32	30	26	28	
Suicide	2				1			1						
Other deaths from external causes	48	6	3	1	4	4	3	6	1	7	3	3	7	
Other diseases	855	53	54	52	36	78	155	177	84	64	30	37	35	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	142	9	17	17	9	6	17	22	8	14	7	5	11	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,955	348	444	551	702	634	423	454	387	337	234	201	240	
Malarial fever	1,429	185	163	118	160	157	126	161	110	74	65	50	60	
Smallpox	1,731	30	94	289	375	308	187	138	110	64	44	45	47	
Measles	73	9	16	5	17	8		1	5	5	5	2		
Scarlet fever	1	1												
Whooping cough	44	4	11	15	8	1		1	3	1				
Diphtheria and croup	1									1				
Influenza	2							1		1				
Asiatic cholera	204	1		2	2	5	1		42	82	18	35	16	
Dysentery	121	5	8	16	14	15	13	16	20	6	3	3	2	
Beri-beri	6		1		1	1		1			1		1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	37	5	3	7	3		1	2	3	7	2	1	3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1											1		
Simple meningitis	3		1		1		1							
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1										1			
Organic diseases of heart	1									1				
Bronchitis	8	3				2				2	1			
Pneumonia	1		1											
Diseases of stomach	33		4	4	1	1	5	14				1	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	165	18	21	19	13	21	8	19	16	18	7	4	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	1										1			
Deaths from external causes	9		2	1		1				1	2		2	
Other diseases	1,073	86	119	75	106	113	80	100	78	73	83	59	101	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	10	1			1	1	1			1	1		4	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,828	277	319	394	409	332	277	278	506	780	475	426	355	
Malarial fever	1,295	140	135	117	126	110	99	119	120	77	88	55	109	
Smallpox	687	17	38	148	150	103	54	44	42	27	23	22	19	
Measles	38	4	6	6	5	2			1	11	3			
Whooping cough	9		2	1	4				1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	1										1			
Influenza	8						1		4	2		1		
Asiatic cholera	1,171	2	3	4	4	5	6	1	197	417	171	254	107	
Dysentery	128	6	16	11	10	9	11	16	8	11	17	5	8	
Leprosy	8	1	2		1		2				1		1	
Beri-beri	51	3	3	8	5	7	4	1	5	4	6	1	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	520	44	49	41	46	39	36	42	43	39	60	44	37	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1									1				
Simple meningitis	6			1			1				4			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	16	1	1	1			3	2	3		2	2	1	
Organic diseases of heart	8			1	1				3	2		1		
Bronchitis	19	2	6	2	3	4	1		1					
Pneumonia	2			1							1			
Diseases of stomach	18		3	3		1	2	3	3	1	1		1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	396	19	14	11	11	17	12	19	33	159	66	13	22	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1											
Diseases of female genital organs	2							1					1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	46	4	6	2	4	2	2	3	6	6	3	4	4	
Senile debility	73	4	8	6	1	12	2	5	7	4	7	6	11	
Suicide	1		1											
Other deaths from external causes	32	2	6	1	3	6	5	2	4			1	2	
Other diseases	201	22	14	22	24	10	21	12	22	15	13	10	16	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	90	6	5	7	11	5	15	8	3	3	8	7	12	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CÁPIZ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,160	389	337	324	329	289	242	249	248	368	484	494	405	2
Typhoid fever	6					1	1	3	1					
Malarial fever	980	135	88	91	80	87	69	76	93	79	64	62	56	
Smallpox	478	84	59	99	102	54	29	16	7	11	5	7	5	
Whooping cough	10	1	2			1		2	2		1		1	
Diphtheria and croup	2			1					1					
Influenza	49	1	2	5	3	2	1	3	5	9	13	5		
Asiatic cholera	934	1					2	2		117	280	309	221	2
Dysentery	541	65	64	49	52	48	48	45	40	34	45	17	34	
Bubonic plague	3									3				
Beri-beri	37	1	8	4	3	1	1	7	1	7	1	2	1	
Dengue	2									2				
Tuberculosis of lungs	72	4	4	2	7	6	4	5	10	10	9	3	8	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1			1										
Simple meningitis	1											1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	4	1						1	1				1	
Bronchitis	19	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3		
Pneumonia	1									1				
Diseases of stomach	77	9	7	6	13	5	5	5	8	9	4	4	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	251	21	24	23	13	25	32	20	30	31	14	14	4	
Diseases of female genital organs	1												1	
Congenital debility and malformations	4	1		1				1	1					
Deaths from external causes	34	6	11	2		1	2	1	1	1	2	6	1	
Other diseases	377	30	40	13	27	33	27	32	29	31	31	39	45	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	276	28	27	26	28	24	19	28	16	20	13	22	25	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	11,404	627	639	616	498	466	421	472	493	1,319	2,064	2,077	1,683	29
Typhoid fever	26		1			3	6	2	3	5	4		2	
Malarial fever	2,274	248	255	205	168	145	118	140	152	204	224	220	187	8
Smallpox	216	31	27	47	40	20	14	13	7	5	5	4	3	
Whooping cough	4				1			2				1		
Influenza	182	4	12	29	10	4	3	5	24	31	25	23	12	
Asiatic cholera	4,969	2					1	1	3	731	1,457	1,538	1,223	13
Dysentery	798	102	82	75	69	77	72	61	61	66	48	47	36	2
Bubonic plague	7							1		6				
Leprosy	4									2			2	
Beri-beri	226	23	28	34	17	13	15	20	15	19	14	13	15	
Dengue	7								3	4				
Tuberculosis of lungs	877	80	63	60	55	65	48	73	79	89	104	85	74	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	2												2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3		1										2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	19	1	3	1		1	1			5	2	1	4	
Organic diseases of heart	2									1	1			
Bronchitis	13	2				1					5	1	4	
Pneumonia	1						1							
Diseases of stomach	86	3	3	6	8	10	5	9	11	9	12	5	5	
Diarrhea and enteritis	334	16	40	32	26	22	26	32	23	27	34	34	22	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1											1		
Diseases of female genital organs	6				1		1			1			3	
Puerperal septicemia	3										3			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	51	4	6	4	1	4	3	1	3	3	6	8	8	
Senile debility	105	14	11	8	5	6	9	15	8	6	8	9	6	
Deaths from external causes	112	15	15	7	15	2	11	12	9	11	7	3	5	
Other diseases	384	30	30	42	26	29	45	32	27	34	37	33	19	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	692	52	62	66	56	64	42	53	65	60	68	51	49	4

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,629	208	262	278	276	352	487	538	399	267	209	155	188	10
Typhoid fever	5							2		3				
Malarial fever	711	66	66	58	76	83	70	59	57	57	48	34	37	
Smallpox	223	5	23	37	34	40	24	14	11	8	10	5	7	5
Measles	41	3	3	4	9	10	2	10						
Scarlet fever	7				1		2	3			1			
Whooping cough	2			2										
Diphtheria and croup	2			2										
Influenza	9			2		2	5							
Asiatic cholera	259					10	119	105	19	4				2
Dysentery	199	7	14	7	7	12	19	32	47	25	13	10	6	
Beri-beri	12	1	1					2	4		1	2	1	
Dengue	1								1					
Tuberculosis of lungs	53	8	4	1	2	3	7	13	7	4	3	1		
Tuberculous meningitis	17		4	1	1	3	4	1	1		1	1		
Other forms of tuberculosis	4			1	1						1		1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3									1	1	1		
Simple meningitis	15			3	2	1	3	2		1	2	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2							1				1		
Bronchitis	55	7	4	7	4	6		4	5	3	5	5	5	
Pneumonia	4					2					1	1		
Diseases of stomach	224	6	10	8	7	17	25	57	48	11	18	5	12	
Diarrhea and enteritis	200	10	6	9	4	18	40	47	33	23	5	2	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1												
Congenital debility and malformations	1								1					
Deaths from external causes	13	2	3		2			3		1		2		
Other diseases	1,477	85	111	122	113	141	161	183	150	120	92	81	115	3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	89	7	13	14	13	4	6		15	6	7	3	1	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	5,354	274	263	286	282	634	1,267	1,014	400	261	216	248	204	5
Typhoid fever	27	3			2	6	2	6	1	2		1	4	
Malarial fever	1,362	127	106	125	107	157	191	137	70	83	74	98	87	
Smallpox	66		8	7	11	12	4	8	5	3	1	4	2	1
Measles	22	1		3	2	8	7	1						
Scarlet fever	5				1		1	2					1	
Diphtheria and croup	1											1		
Influenza	19			3	1	2	3	3	2	2		2	1	
Asiatic cholera	1,634			1	3	221	783	539	77	8				2
Cholera nostras	1						1							
Dysentery	175	6	5	7	8	14	30	38	38	13	7	6	3	
Leprosy	2							1				1		
Beri-beri	75	6	7	6	3	2	8	3	9	12	10	8	1	
Dengue	5		1						4					
Tuberculosis of lungs	691	60	56	52	64	63	61	74	60	60	56	47	38	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1										1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13				2	2	2	3	2		1		1	
Simple meningitis	5		1				3	1						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	34	2	1	2	2	6	9	2	4		1	3	2	
Organic diseases of heart	9				1	1	2		1	1	1		2	
Bronchitis	41	5	1	7	3		3	4	3	1	6	4	4	
Pneumonia	19	2		1	1	7	4	1	1			2		
Diseases of stomach	154	7	6	5	12	18	24	38	21	6	3	10	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	311	10	12	7	10	38	53	104	30	17	10	10	9	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2									1		1		
Cirrhosis of liver	1					1								
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10		3	1		2	1	2	1					
Diseases of female genital organs	19		1	1	3	4		3	2	1	2	1	1	
Puerperal septicemia	5					1	1	1	1	1				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67	3	4	9	4	7	9	5	7	5	2	6	6	
Senile debility	81	9	3	6	4	7	13	5	14	2	7	3	8	
Suicide	2									1			1	
Other deaths from external causes	42	3	3	4	4	6	3	1	4	5	2	2	5	
Other diseases	285	16	23	19	27	38	33	29	27	18	14	24	16	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	168	14	22	20	7	11	16	3	16	19	18	14	8	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CEBÚ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	7,149	503	460	549	541	529	623	649	946	710	599	578	462	
Typhoid fever	3		1							1	1			
Malarial fever	2,958	275	243	295	269	251	293	264	291	240	221	169	147	
Smallpox	875	82	81	81	75	60	66	62	84	54	50	84	96	
Measles	134	10	2	12	6	9	6	11	25	15	10	13	15	
Scarlet fever	1											1		
Whooping cough	92	11	12	13	8	14	12	4	4	3	1	7	3	
Diphtheria and croup	17		1	1	3		1			5	6			
Influenza	13				1		1	1		4	1		5	
Asiatic cholera	717	1	2			1		36	180	179	116	134	68	
Dysentery	103	5	5	7	5	6	15	13	31	2	6	3	5	
Bubonic plague	10					3	6				1			
Beri-beri	16			3	1			1	1	1	6	3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	102	3	5	6	6	15	14	12	14	3	13	6	5	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1								1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	1					2	2						
Simple meningitis	13					1	5		5	1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	8	1	1	1						1	2	2		
Bronchitis	56		1	1	5	10	13	20	2		3	1		
Pneumonia	4					1			2				1	
Diseases of stomach	162	9	8	4	8	12	24	15	29	14	17	12	10	
Diarrhea and enteritis	93	10	5	5	11	5	11	21	12	3	7	1	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	1							1						
Congenital debility and malformations	157			3	5	3	4	21	26	31	26	21	17	
Deaths from external causes	26	1	4	3	2		2	2	2	2	3	3	2	
Other diseases	907	66	47	72	68	101	104	101	129	57	52	66	44	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	675	28	42	42	68	37	44	62	108	94	56	52	42	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	13,771	647	720	712	619	669	638	1,242	2,465	1,897	1,494	1,594	1,066	8
Typhoid fever	27	2	5	4	3	7			1	1	3		1	
Malarial fever	4,062	314	375	368	272	315	293	413	381	357	372	310	288	4
Smallpox	394	45	28	24	29	25	16	22	43	33	51	28	50	
Measles	11	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	2	2	
Scarlet fever	2										1	1		
Whooping cough	20	4		2	2	2	2	1	1	1		4	1	
Diphtheria and croup	1		1											
Influenza	52		1	1	4	5	4	7	6	6	4	10	4	
Asiatic cholera	5,083	7	13	4		1	2	379	1,511	1,081	731	900	453	1
Cholera nostras	1								1					
Dysentery	113	9	7	9	4	8	9	13	16	9	9	12	8	
Bubonic plague	3				1		2							
Leprosy	20	1	1		3	1	1	1	3	3	5		1	
Beri-beri	657	27	42	33	25	45	43	57	129	105	71	35	45	
Dengue	1											1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	899	70	83	71	69	79	65	101	80	78	60	81	61	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	2						1						1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	19		3	1	1	2	4	1		3	1	1	2	
Simple meningitis	7				2	2	2		1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	12	1				3	1	4	1			1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	11	1		1		1		1	1	3	2		1	
Bronchitis	8		1			2		3				2		
Diseases of stomach	107	9	7	5	5	13	15	6	15	14	6	10	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	61	5	4	11	4	4	3	16	8	3	2	1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9			2	1		1	2	2	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	5		1				1	1	1	1				
Puerperal septicemia	9							5	2	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	144	14	5	6	9	6	10	19	33	15	8	7	12	
Senile debility	163	5	4	6	5	13	15	36	33	19	14	6	7	
Suicide	7	1		2		1	1	1			1			
Other deaths from external causes	116	6	8	6	11	10	15	10	15	11	9	8	7	
Other diseases	665	43	52	58	59	46	50	78	76	50	47	70	36	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,080	82	78	97	109	78	81	65	104	101	96	104	83	2

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF COTTABATO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	9	2	2						1			2	2	
Asiatic cholera	2	2												
Dysentery	1												1	
Other diseases	5		2						1			1	1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1											1		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	26	12	2		2	2	1	1		3	1	1	1	
Malarial fever	5				2	1		1					1	
Asiatic cholera	12	11	1											
Dysentery	1									1				
Beri-beri	1		1											
Tuberculosis of lungs	2						1				1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1					1								
Senile debility	1									1				
Other diseases	1									1				
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2	1										1		

COMANDANCIA OF DAPITAN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	164	6	10	7	13	10	10	20	16	16	25	14	17	
Malarial fever	88	3	8	2	8	2	6	10	13	4	13	10	9	
Dysentery	7			1	2	2		1					1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1									1				
Deaths from external causes	1			1										
Unknown or ill-defined causes	67	3	2	3	3	6	4	9	3	11	12	4	7	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	233	15	21	16	16	21	15	23	15	19	26	23	23	
Malarial fever	64	5	3	5	6	6	4	1	5	6	10	6	7	
Dysentery	26	1	1	2	6	1	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	7		2	1		1			1	1			1	
Diseases of stomach	7	1	2				1	1		1		1		
Deaths from external causes	4							2		1	1			
Other diseases	7	1						1		1	1	1	2	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	118	7	13	8	4	13	6	15	8	8	12	13	11	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF DÁVAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	226	8	3	18	10	35	39	22	20	26	13	10	11	11
Malarial fever	119	5	3	12	8	24	22	7	12	13	7	2	4	
Whooping cough	5					1	1	3						
Dysentery	9			1	1		3	1	1	2				
Leprosy	1							1						
Bronchitis	2					1		1						
Diarrhea and enteritis	29	2				4	9	4	2	3	1	2	2	
Other diseases	28	1		3		2	3	1	3	6	4	3	2	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	33			2	1	3	1	4	2	2	1	3	3	11

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	331	10	13	19	30	28	30	41	39	33	30	36	14	8
Typhoid fever	5		1	1	1		1					1		
Malarial fever	137	4	5	8	15	15	8	13	19	14	16	15	5	
Whooping cough	3						1	1			1			
Influenza	1				1									
Dysentery	40	2	2	1	3	3	3	10	4	4	3	3	2	
Leprosy	2									1		1		
Beri-beri	2			1	1									
Tuberculosis of lungs	28		1	1	1	1	2	7	2	4	3	6		
Diseases of stomach	3	1	1					1						
Diarrhea and enteritis	27	2	2		2	2	7	4	3	1		1	3	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	9	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		2		
Deaths from external causes	4								1	1			2	
Other diseases	20			3	2	2	2		3	4	2	2		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	50		1	4	3	4	5	4	6	3	5	5	2	8

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,328	245	195	207	182	205	189	560	1,477	524	215	144	185	
Typhoid fever	2											1	1	
Malarial fever	1,168	123	120	97	78	104	83	135	174	47	79	56	72	
Smallpox	180	37	19	29	26	6	4	8	3	5	9	19	15	
Measles	3					3								
Influenza	4							1	3					
Asiatic cholera	899							15	643	222	14	4	1	
Dysentery	691			1	2	1	4	149	385	113	22	3	11	
Leprosy	1								1					
Beri-beri	3				1				2					
Tuberculosis of lungs	14	2	1			1	1	4	3	1			1	
Organic diseases of heart	1				1									
Bronchitis	3			1		1						1		
Pneumonia	4	3	1											
Diseases of stomach	19	5		2	2		1	2	1	6				
Diarrhea and enteritis	372	14	5	12	7	10	16	122	135	26	18	6	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	14	1		1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	
Deaths from external causes	13	4	3	5					1					
Other diseases	819	42	28	51	59	73	71	111	114	96	63	44	67	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	118	14	18	8	2	5	8	11	11	7	9	10	15	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	6,329	285	240	244	254	204	213	378	2,994	853	259	238	166	1
Typhoid fever	2										2			
Malarial fever	1,068	131	112	108	97	100	76	77	142	53	54	66	52	
Smallpox	53	6	3	5	6	2	5	1	1	1	4	9	10	
Influenza	9							1	5	2	1			
Asiatic cholera	3,008							75	2,249	589	50	43	2	
Dysentery	366	2		2	4		1	50	216	60	20	4	7	
Leprosy	10	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	3			
Beri-beri	25	6	1	3	2	2	3	3	4	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	474	42	23	34	50	32	42	48	63	38	38	37	27	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1		1											
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3									2	1			
Organic diseases of heart	7					1		1	1	4				
Bronchitis	3					3								
Pneumonia	8	3	1	1	1		1			1				
Diseases of stomach	34	5	2	5	4	3	1	4	2	6	1	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	246	9	9	3	9	3	12	31	144	13	6	5	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	9	1							5			1	2	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	68	1	2	4	1	5	4	6	23	10	3	6	3	
Senile debility	359	23	29	18	30	12	23	27	63	31	42	30	31	
Suicide	5								2	1	1		1	
Other deaths from external causes	51	6	4	3	3	3	7	5	7	4	1	5	2	1
Other diseases	323	21	30	40	30	24	21	30	36	20	22	25	24	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	197	28	23	17	16	13	16	19	30	16	10	6	3	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,365	171	124	134	107	145	162	1,174	1,579	368	134	129	138	
Typhoid fever	27	1	1	1	1		1	13	2			3	4	
Malarial fever	487	66	39	43	30	33	34	92	35	16	26	31	42	
Smallpox	3	1			2									
Measles	3	1		1	1									
Whooping cough	1							1						
Influenza	1							1						
Asiatic cholera	2,110				1			666	1,248	184	11			
Dysentery	200	2	2	3	2	10	6	78	55	37	3	2		
Beri-beri	2												2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	11	1			1		3	2	1	1	1	1		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1								
Simple meningitis	2						2							
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	4	1				1	1					1		
Organic diseases of heart	1	1												
Bronchitis	7	1		1	1	2	1						1	
Pneumonia	88	12	5	8	8	11	9	15			7	6	7	
Diseases of stomach	35	1	1	2	1	5	6	10	3	2	2	2		
Diarrhea and enteritis	298	5	9	4	6	7	11	119	83	38	7	4	5	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1											
Congenital debility and malformations	4					1	2						1	
Deaths from external causes	13			1	1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
Other diseases	1,035	77	64	67	51	70	83	163	146	90	72	76	76	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	31	1	2	3	1	2		13	4		4	1		

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	8,329	217	177	159	166	153	132	2,130	3,938	675	234	163	185	
Typhoid fever	31	2	4	2	1		2	2	2	1	2	5	8	
Malarial fever	727	103	84	70	65	55	42	88	25	40	43	50	62	
Smallpox	1	1												
Diphtheria and croup	1								1					
Influenza	5							1		2		1	1	
Asiatic cholera	6,077						1	1,780	3,705	521	70			
Dysentery	93	3	5		3	3	2	26	21	12	7	4	7	
Leprosy	7		1			1	1	2			1		1	
Beri-beri	11	1	2					1				5	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	510	40	34	39	45	40	36	61	42	35	46	48	44	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1								1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	11		2		4	1	1	1	1	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	24	1	2		3		1			2	9	3	3	
Organic diseases of heart	2			1				1						
Bronchitis	5	1					2					1	1	
Pneumonia	8	1		1				4				2		
Diseases of stomach	32	3		3	1	2	1	10	4	4	2	2		
Diarrhea and enteritis	121	5	5	3	7	5	6	41	28	5	8	5	3	
Diseases of female genital organs	6			1				3		1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50	6	6		2	6	5	9	2	3	2	2	7	
Senile debility	275	15	13	11	14	13	9	53	78	30	17	11	11	
Deaths from external causes	39	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	5	4	8	
Other diseases	179	12	9	12	15	12	14	28	27	8	14	8	20	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	113	20	8	13	4	13	6	16		7	8	11	7	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	11,951	797	665	616	572	600	546	700	794	2,744	2,198	929	790	
Typhoid fever	17	1	2	2		2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	
Malarial fever	3,148	449	316	255	204	189	174	230	241	235	254	304	297	
Smallpox	19		1	2	2	7	5	1		1				
Measles	26	3	2	4	7	2		2	4	2				
Scarlet fever	5						1				1	3		
Whooping cough	6		2				2				1		1	
Diphtheria and croup	602	43	34	50	60	47	51	58	70	67	39	34	49	
Influenza	49		1			2	7	11	12	6	5	3	2	
Asiatic cholera	3,118			1					28	1,785	1,206	79	19	
Cholera nostras	16										16			
Dysentery	221	9	20	7	13	8	11	13	33	35	37	19	16	
Beri-beri	8					1	2				3	2		
Dengue	10					1	2	5	2					
Tuberculosis of lungs	213	9	14	11	20	21	13	11	12	35	26	18	23	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5			2		1					1	1		
Simple meningitis	47	1	1	1		1	6	2	2	7	17	5	4	
Organic diseases of heart	7	3						1	2			1		
Bronchitis	62	4		2	1	6	4	2	3	11	18	6	5	
Diseases of stomach	26	1		1		2		1	2	6	5	3	5	
Diarrhea and enteritis	305	9	15	23	16	32	19	47	40	55	12	13	24	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2									1			1	
Congenital debility and malformations	114	6	14	4	7	3	3	9	7	20	9	21	11	
Deaths from external causes	83	5	4	6	5	10	7	7	6	12	8	8	5	
Other diseases	2,821	190	183	184	175	208	191	229	227	338	405	272	219	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,021	64	56	61	62	57	47	70	100	127	134	136	107	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOÍLO—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	39,202	2,494	1,877	1,449	1,257	1,054	1,080	1,197	1,727	12,065	9,713	2,980	2,306	3
Typhoid fever	76	3		4	3	3	4	9	10	3	3	3	31	
Malarial fever	13,424	2,063	1,537	1,075	876	653	627	664	827	783	1,260	1,595	1,464	
Smallpox	14	1	1	3	3		1	2	1			2		
Measles	11	2			1	1	4		2	1				
Scarlet fever	2										1		1	
Whooping cough	1				1									
Diphtheria and croup	93	10	7	9	5	5	5	8	9	14	5	7	9	
Influenza	281	5	3	5	2	7	20	25	74	65	24	30	21	
Asiatic cholera	18,654	1				1		1	199	10,281	7,509	514	148	
Cholera nostras	38										38			
Dysentery	424	37	23	22	18	18	18	25	42	64	58	64	35	
Leprosy	5	1							1		1	2		
Beri-beri	160	6	6	1	7	3	7	7	14	16	50	22	20	1
Dengue	39					1	8	14	10	3		3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,815	127	82	126	112	139	136	149	149	197	201	211	186	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3			1	1								1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	21	2		3	2	6		2	2	1		2	1	
Simple meningitis	13	1			3	1	4	1	2	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	31	2		1	2	3	1	2	5	2	5	5	3	
Organic diseases of heart	48		4	1	2	3	5	6	8	7	7	4	1	
Bronchitis	14	1			1	2	1	1			3	3	2	
Pneumonia	2										1	1		
Diseases of stomach	82	5	3	8	6	10	4	7	9	6	5	11	8	
Diarrhea and enteritis	507	21	26	19	17	17	26	43	47	143	31	44	72	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2								2					
Nephritis and Bright's disease	7		1	1	1			1	1		1	1		
Diseases of female genital organs	5				1				1		2	1		
Puerperal septicemia	7						1	1	2	1	1		1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	104	8	4	10	3	8	4	6	12	14	16	11	8	
Senile debility	438	37	35	26	18	23	28	38	42	48	77	49	17	
Deaths from external causes	151	10	7	12	9	22	12	10	10	14	19	19	7	
Other diseases	1,003	48	65	44	66	54	73	56	88	148	165	112	84	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,727	103	73	78	97	74	91	119	158	253	230	264	186	1

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,961	168	161	188	167	100	106	205	275	221	160	113	97	
Typhoid fever	1								1					
Malarial fever	684	64	60	70	62	47	64	66	83	54	30	41	43	
Smallpox	387	61	70	77	58	16	11	19	20	26	7	12	10	
Measles	6				2			2	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	197	3	1	1	4	4	3	13	33	44	67	16	8	
Dysentery	118	4	4	11	8	3	5	18	32	26	4	3		
Bubonic plague	2							2						
Beri-beri	5		1	1						1		1	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	5	1		1		1				2				
Simple meningitis	2						1	1						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2									2				
Organic diseases of heart	3							1	1			1		
Bronchitis	13		1	1			1	6	3	1				
Pneumonia	2	1								1				
Diseases of stomach	28	2	3	2	2	2		5	2	5	2	1	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	173	3	5	3	3	3	6	31	64	25	15	11	4	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	4				1				2		1			
Deaths from external causes	13	3	1		1			1	4	2			1	
Other diseases	256	19	15	20	20	18	12	33	22	28	23	22	24	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	60	7		1	6	6	3	7	7	3	11	5	4	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,623	166	154	128	114	109	113	158	367	576	426	178	133	1
Typhoid fever	1									1				
Malarial fever	673	65	62	54	42	49	44	68	71	79	57	43	38	1
Smallpox	182	32	40	31	17	13	9	8	6	9	5	6	6	
Measles	3						1					1	1	
Influenza	5			1						3	1			
Asiatic cholera	664		3	1	1	2	1	10	108	217	214	68	39	
Dysentery	149	8	1	5	2	1	8	11	21	82	7	1	2	
Leprosy	1				1									
Beri-beri	18	1		1	2	4	3	1			1	2	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	252	22	13	14	17	14	16	22	32	34	20	21	27	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1										1		
Simple meningitis	5	2						1		1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	15	1			1	1		2	3	4		2	1	
Organic diseases of heart	18	3	1		2	2	1	2		2	3	1	1	
Bronchitis	5		1			1			1	1	1			
Pneumonia	4							1		3				
Diseases of stomach	87	12	3	6	7	3	10	7	14	13	7	2	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	263	10	4	2	1	5		11	66	92	62	9	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2							1	1					
Diseases of female genital organs	1			1										
Puerperal septicemia	5		1		1				1	1		1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	11	1			1	1		2	1	2		2	1	
Senile debility	9			1	1		1		2		2	2		
Suicide	1	1												
Other deaths from external causes	23	2	4		4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Other diseases	113	3	9	7	7	6	7	4	31	20	11	6	2	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	111	2	12	4	7	5	10	5	7	10	33	9	7	

COMANDANCIA OF JOLÓ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2				1						1			
Malarial fever	1										1			
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1				1									

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,697	271	386	489	541	446	691	560	407	273	254	212	167	
Typhoid fever	8					2	2			1	2	1		
Malarial fever	1,724	104	156	206	292	163	156	141	134	88	110	97	77	
Measles	21	1	7	8	2			2		1				
Diphtheria and croup	4			1				2	1					
Influenza	8						3	1	2	1	1			
Asiatic cholera	567	1		5	2	65	273	179	22	8	6	2	4	
Dysentery	308	13	23	45	48	28	38	48	28	14	12	8	3	
Beri-beri	27	3		1		1	2	3	2	1	5	6	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	244	8	14	18	24	14	31	24	50	20	16	14	11	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2										2			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1								
Simple meningitis	2								1				1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	39	5	12	5	1	2	1	4	3	2	2		2	
Bronchitis	25				1	4			6	4	3	4	3	
Pneumonia	2							1			1			
Diseases of stomach	245	18	33	21	29	34	42	33	7	18	4	3	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	191	3	11	36	16	19	28	22	30	15	5	4	2	
Congenital debility and malformations	3						2			1				
Deaths from external causes	14	2	1	2		1	4		2	2				
Other diseases	1,193	99	123	139	125	105	93	97	114	95	83	68	52	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	69	14	6	2	1	7	16	3	5	2	2	5	6	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	11,221	646	593	774	769	1,348	2,940	1,555	788	666	565	298	277	2
Typhoid fever	48	2	3	9	3	9	3	7		3	4	2	3	
Malarial fever	3,153	352	295	384	414	277	259	261	242	223	212	107	127	
Smallpox	2								1			1		
Measles	13	1	4	1	3		3	1						
Diphtheria and croup	2		1										1	
Influenza	44	1		2		3	5	4	8	12	6	3		
Asiatic cholera	4,196	2	1	8	18	658	2,198	893	208	125	55	16	13	1
Dysentery	498	16	24	57	48	69	75	86	44	27	31	16	5	
Leprosy	3		1			1	1							
Beri-beri	214	16	15	20	11	15	10	21	25	24	31	15	11	
Dengue	3									1	2			
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,743	142	156	183	161	148	185	164	166	141	138	88	71	
Other forms of tuberculosis	5					2				1	1		1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2							1				1		
Simple meningitis	8								1	3	3	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	47	8	5	4	3	2	5	5	4	6	4		1	
Organic diseases of heart	6	1			1		1		1	1	1			
Bronchitis	47				6	9	11	1	2	6	6	4	2	
Pneumonia	8				1	2	3	2						
Diseases of stomach	97	2	5	4	6	14	21	14	7	9	7	6	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	311	19	19	30	25	62	68	23	23	15	18	6	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	4				1	1	1			1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	10	4				1			1	2	1	1		
Diseases of female genital organs	8					1	1	1		1	2	1	1	
Puerperal septicemia	8				1		1	2		1	3			
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	135	10	15	14	11	14	21	10	12	14	6	3	5	
Senile debility	91	8	7	12	10	14	11	11	2	6	4	3	3	
Suicide	1												1	
Other deaths from external causes	65	17	11	8	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	
Other diseases	321	28	26	31	35	34	38	30	28	33	17	9	11	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	128	17	5	7	7	8	16	14	10	7	10	14	13	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,878	134	163	179	158	174	167	545	773	302	114	78	91	
Typhoid fever	61	10	15	6	3	3	2	1	5	5	2	6	3	
Malarial fever	481	65	51	57	31	42	34	75	27	18	20	24	37	
Smallpox	336	11	44	55	64	60	30	19	16	19	8	2	8	
Measles	8	6								1		1		
Whooping cough	3						1			2				
Influenza	2												2	
Asiatic cholera	823						1	297	444	75	6			
Dysentery	374	4	3	3	1	2	14	46	163	110	21	5	2	
Beri-beri	4	1			1			1	1					
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	1	1		1		2		1	1	1			
Other forms of tuberculosis	1												1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1					
Simple meningitis	1								1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	14	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bronchitis	4					1	2						1	
Pneumonia	12		2	1			1	5	1		1	1		
Diseases of stomach	15		3	4	1	1	1	1	3			1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	68	3	3	2			5	11	16	22	5	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	8			1		1	2	1	1			2		
Deaths from external causes	1						1							
Other diseases	631	31	34	49	52	62	68	87	91	47	47	30	33	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	22	1	4		2	1	2		1	1	2	4	4	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA UNIÓN—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	5,943	144	166	160	146	135	135	1,458	2,225	939	221	118	96	
Typhoid fever	109	5	5	4	8	4	5	4	28	21	11	9	5	
Malarial fever	527	55	71	62	45	38	39	59	48	33	22	31	24	
Smallpox	113	2	12	21	21	12	9	14	8	5	4	3	2	
Measles	5	3						1	1					
Influenza	3		1				1						1	
Asiatic cholera	3,824					2	2	1,239	1,903	617	61			
Dysentery	322	4	4	2	3	1	2	34	107	127	36	2		
Leprosy	4					1	1			1	1			
Beri-beri	26	2	3			3	2		5	3	6	2		
Tuberculosis of lungs	325	22	26	22	23	29	21	21	37	52	25	24	23	
Other forms of tuberculosis	19				1			6	1	3	2	3	3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	1	1					1	2					
Simple meningitis	29	3	4	3	1	4	1	8			2		3	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7			2	1			2		1	1			
Organic diseases of heart	4							3		1				
Bronchitis	6			2		1	1	1					1	
Pneumonia	5	2				1	2							
Diseases of stomach	69	4	11	6	4	4	4	6	11	5	9	3	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	30	1		2	3		1	2	12	6	1	1	1	
Diseases of female genital organs	6			1	1	2					2			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41	3	4	2	1	3	3	7	4	4	3	3	4	
Senile debility	184	13	6	10	14	13	15	23	24	26	15	16	9	
Deaths from external causes	9	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	2		
Other diseases	245	23	15	18	18	14	22	23	30	32	18	16	16	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	26		3	2	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	3	2	

PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	95	4	10	11	5	5	3	12	5	11	5	5	16	3
Malarial fever	85	4	10	11	5	5	3	11	3	10	4	4	14	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	2											1	1	
Other diseases	6							1	2	1			1	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2										1			1

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	354	23	29	23	28	13	21	16	45	26	34	40	43	13
Malarial fever	301	23	24	19	27	13	19	15	29	22	33	36	37	4
Asiatic cholera	10								10					
Dysentery	8		2				1		2	1			1	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	12			3	1			1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3								1	1			1	
Senile debility	5		1				1		1			2		
Other diseases	6		1	1						1		1		2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	9		1										3	5

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	5,431	415	353	429	458	523	481	513	562	459	385	445	406	2
Typhoid fever	2							1	1					
Malarial fever	2,014	182	156	145	153	176	147	160	171	184	155	218	166	1
Smallpox	1,316	117	119	136	129	131	133	135	154	81	70	70	41	
Measles	122	25	4	5	8	3	9	3	10	4	7	15	29	
Scarlet fever	2								1				1	
Whooping cough	28	4	3		4	4		1	8		1	2	1	
Influenza	11	1	5	4									1	
Asiatic cholera	393	6	1	1		14	37	91	77	74	35	23	34	
Cholera nostras	1										1			
Dysentery	87	10	2	4	10	6	3	6	7	8	3	12	16	
Bubonic plague	10			1	4			1		1			3	
Beri-beri	5		1	1	2						1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	23	1	4	1	1			2	5		1	7	1	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1								1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8								1		4	1	2	
Simple meningitis	31					1		2	5	5	6	6	6	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1									1				
Organic diseases of heart	1		1											
Bronchitis	51	4	4	9	3	4	11	4	8		1	1	2	
Diseases of stomach	15			3	5	2		2	2	1				
Diarrhea and enteritis	229	21	14	19	28	16	22	14	12	30	13	22	18	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1							1						
Diseases of female genital organs	1			1										
Congenital debility and malformations	8			2	2	1					1	2		
Deaths from external causes	49	4	5	4	4	11	4	5	2	4	2	3	1	
Other diseases	591	25	22	32	62	52	41	50	72	44	71	51	69	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	430	15	12	61	43	102	74	35	25	22	13	12	15	1

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	11,585	669	748	651	672	955	994	1,211	1,400	1,436	1,024	964	858	3
Typhoid fever	35	1		1				3	7	6	5	2	10	
Malarial fever	2,997	285	294	213	251	276	225	216	231	254	224	262	265	1
Smallpox	1,149	104	171	119	101	129	102	104	81	72	70	67	27	2
Measles	40	3	5	1	2	1	3	4	3	6	3	2	7	
Whooping cough	15	6	2					1	1		1	2	2	
Diphtheria and croup	1										1			
Influenza	37	2	4	2	1		1	5	5	4	3	3	7	
Asiatic cholera	3,225	21	15	8	12	99	236	531	735	636	396	299	237	
Cholera nostras	6		1			1			1	1	2			
Dysentery	182	12	10	11	8	18	21	19	21	18	9	14	21	
Bubonic plague	16			2	1			2		2	3	4	2	
Leprosy	8	1	1			1	1		1	1	1		1	
Beri-beri	376	15	16	21	32	33	26	22	47	53	42	38	31	
Tuberculosis of lungs	571	36	42	30	45	48	51	63	40	52	53	54	57	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2									1			1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	1	1	2		1				1	1			
Simple meningitis	3									1	2			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	2				3				1		1		
Organic diseases of heart	4		2	1				1						
Bronchitis	23	2		1	4	2	6	3		1		1	3	
Pneumonia	1					1								
Diseases of stomach	87	4	1	8	12	13	15	9	9	5	4	4	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	493	22	32	32	30	19	46	30	42	136	34	42	28	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1							1						
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1				1									
Diseases of female genital organs	1											1		
Puerperal septicemia	2			1		1								
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	116	12	7	12	9	4	11	8	16	11	6	9	11	
Senile debility	163	13	15	9	16	20	15	10	12	17	14	11	11	
Suicide	5			4					1					
Other deaths from external causes	83	13	2	4	7	11	10	6	4	8	4	6	8	
Other diseases	932	50	62	58	65	88	90	74	84	80	82	108	91	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	996	64	65	111	75	186	135	99	59	69	64	34	35	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

CITY OF MANILA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	6,887	505	474	432	516	702	549	876	788	593	526	479	447	
Typhoid fever	17				1	2	2	3		3	2	2	2	
Malarial fever	82	6	5	3	9	10	10	15	11	4	3	3	3	
Smallpox	16		4	1	6	3	2							
Measles	2	1		1										
Whooping cough	7							5	1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	2		1			1								
Influenza	21				1	7	4	6	1	1		1		
Asiatic cholera	318			3	9	15	32	151	67	18	5	16	2	
Dysentery	137	7	4	6	8	6	13	28	39	14	6	2	4	
Beri-beri	19			2		1	1	3	4	2	3	2	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	13		1		2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1		
Tuberculous meningitis	12					2	2	1	1	1		1	4	
Other forms of tuberculosis	22	1	3	1	1		1	4	5	3	1		2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6					1		2	1		1	1		
Simple meningitis	327	21	21	23	19	45	24	32	29	24	33	28	28	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	11	2	1	1			2	1	2		1	1		
Organic diseases of heart	4			2		1				1				
Bronchitis	633	37	56	37	54	73	47	55	62	50	53	51	58	
Pneumonia	26		2		5	2	2	4	2		3	3	3	
Diseases of stomach	78	8			4	9	6	18	8	8	4	8	5	
Diarrhea and enteritis	535	59	53	48	24	43	39	72	84	45	21	29	18	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	1					1						1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9			1		2	1			2	2	1		
Congenital debility and malformations	247	4	18	13	14	15	19	44	42	18	22	19	19	
Deaths from external causes	107	12	9	10	13	6	5	7	12	11	10	6	6	
Other diseases	4,183	345	293	279	345	452	333	406	406	381	353	301	289	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	50	1	3	1	1	4	2	16	10	5	2	3	2	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	8,336	356	341	434	604	1,099	972	1,470	1,000	610	489	616	345	
Typhoid fever	114	3	2	7	6	12	13	18	18	9	9	9	8	
Malarial fever	238	20	22	21	29	41	25	19	12	8	13	15	13	
Smallpox	13			2	6	2			1		1		1	
Measles	1										1			
Diphtheria and croup	2					1		1						
Influenza	24	2			5	10	1	3			2	1		
Asiatic cholera	3,110			61	144	442	478	943	519	179	61	259	24	
Dysentery	276	14	23	14	22	41	27	28	34	23	24	10	16	
Bubonic plague	10		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2		
Leprosy	53	5	6	1	6	10	2	9	10	3		1		
Beri-beri	809	54	44	40	61	102	86	77	85	85	92	45	38	
Tuberculosis of lungs	980	54	65	82	97	104	91	98	88	77	73	78	73	
Tuberculous meningitis	10			2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
Other forms of tuberculosis	25	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	3	4	1	2	2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	33	1	1	5	5	2	2	4	1	3	3	3	3	
Simple meningitis	51	1	2	6	5	6	12	2	10	1	1	1	4	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	170	17	12	10	10	28	19	12	13	10	10	16	13	
Organic diseases of heart	205	7	11	6	23	21	21	30	18	19	19	14	16	
Bronchitis	200	11	19	20	11	26	18	13	18	16	24	12	12	
Pneumonia	86	3	5	5	3	7	8	21	9	9	4	8	4	
Diseases of stomach	36	1	2	2	5	9	7	2	3	3	1	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	174	30	21	29	11	13	14	8	13	8	8	9	10	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	16			1		1		4	2	3	2	2	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	41	1	2	5	5	2	3	7	2	4	3	3	4	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	108	6	4	4	7	13	8	11	10	12	13	12	8	
Diseases of female genital organs	11	1		1	1		2	1	3	2				
Puerperal septicemia	72	8	3	3	7	11	8	8	7	1	6	7	3	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	70	5	6	3	12	7	4	17	3	4	1	3	5	
Senile debility	281	17	25	23	28	32	21	31	26	22	23	20	13	
Suicide	8		1					1	1	4			1	
Other deaths from external causes	90	8	7	12	11	9	6	4	4	6	6	9	8	
Other diseases	963	81	51	64	77	136	87	92	81	84	79	70	61	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	56	5	3	3	5	7	6	1	4	9	7	2	4	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,195	74	72	84	95	75	107	109	117	93	126	102	141	
Typhoid fever	2	1										1		
Malarial fever	521	26	20	31	48	41	54	40	55	42	45	50	69	
Asiatic cholera	27							22	5					
Dysentery	37	7	1	3	3	4	2	5	2	4	2	3	1	
Beri-beri	3								2		1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	8			1			1	1	1	2	2			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1					
Simple meningitis	2							1	1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1											1		
Bronchitis	6										1	2	3	
Diseases of stomach	15						3		7	2	2	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	8		4				1		3					
Congenital debility and malformations	3										1	1	1	
Deaths from external causes	10										1	5	4	
Other diseases	547	40	47	49	44	30	46	39	39	42	71	38	62	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	4							1	1	1			1	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Unknown.
All causes	2,027	119	111	120	132	135	150	307	327	167	139	146	174	
Typhoid fever	15							1	1	1	3	5	4	
Malarial fever	945	62	63	68	77	101	74	76	116	91	64	68	85	
Measles	1							1						
Asiatic cholera	238							157	75	6				
Cholera nostras	1						1							
Dysentery	119	11	3	7	9	4	13	13	11	9	12	13	14	
Beri-beri	40			1	1	1	1	5	9	10	2	5	5	
Tuberculosis of lungs	244	22	17	24	18	9	28	20	26	14	16	25	25	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3						1				2			
Simple meningitis	2										1		1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	16				1		1	2	3	4	1	1	3	
Organic diseases of heart	1		1											
Bronchitis	1										1			
Pneumonia	1											1		
Diseases of stomach	50			1			3	2	34	4	3	1	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	31	2	4		2			1	17	3	2			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2				1			1						
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27				3	2	3	6	4	2	3	1	3	
Senile debility	104	3	4	10	9	5	5	5	4	7	15	12	25	
Deaths from external causes	21	2	3		1	1	1	3	4	1	3	2		
Other diseases	143	13	12	7	8	10	18	13	22	13	8	12	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	22	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3			

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	484	30	27	44	60	53	33	27	30	26	30	49	75	
Malarial fever	282	22	22	29	37	38	20	15	20	22	19	24	14	
Smallpox	9	1		3	3		2							
Measles	4										3		1	
Asiatic cholera	44											3	41	
Dysentery	2			1					1					
Beri-beri	1			1										
Tuberculosis of lungs	4	1	3											
Diseases of stomach	4			1	1					1		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	3			1			1					1		
Deaths from external causes	1							1						
Other diseases	128	6	1	8	19	15	9	11	9	3	8	20	19	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2		1				1							

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,397	67	75	61	65	72	60	46	53	73	65	111	649	
Typhoid fever	4				1					1	1	1		
Malarial fever	529	44	56	46	39	53	46	27	33	51	42	46	46	
Smallpox	9	1	2	2	1	2	1							
Measles	1											1		
Asiatic cholera	620						1					33	586	
Dysentery	7	1				1		2		2	1			
Beri-beri	6			2	2			1					1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	68	6	4	5	4	6	5	7	7	3	4	11	6	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1		1											
Organic diseases of heart	1									1				
Diseases of stomach	23	4	1	2	4	1	2	2	3		2	2		
Diarrhea and enteritis	3								1	1		1		
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1												1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8	1			2	2			1	1			1	
Senile debility	34	4	2		5	1	1	3	5	6	3	3	1	
Deaths from external causes	9		3					1	1	1	3			
Other diseases	59	5	6	4	4	6	4	3	1	5	8	9	4	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	13	1			3					1	1	4	3	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	767	31	46	48	88	100	121	114	46	40	48	41	36	8
Malarial fever	270	13	19	23	41	35	32	22	21	17	18	18	9	2
Smallpox	83					2	11	18	9	5	10	8	20	
Scarlet fever	1										1			
Asiatic cholera	94						30	57		3	2			2
Dysentery	96	4	7	10	17	15	23	10	3	3	2	2		
Beri-beri	3						2	1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	6					1		2	2				1	
Bronchitis	1						1							
Diseases of stomach	8			1		2	1			2	1		1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	24	5	4		2	4	7	1	1					
Deaths from external causes	2							1	1					
Other diseases	170	8	16	13	28	41	14	2	8	9	13	13	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	9	1		1					1	1	1			4

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,699	83	83	90	88	85	306	537	59	112	78	45	57	76
Typhoid fever	7	4		2								1		
Malarial fever	351	38	25	25	36	37	34	37	23	23	27	18	22	6
Smallpox	30					2	9	4	2	3	4	1	5	
Asiatic cholera	760						196	448	4	50	16		1	45
Dysentery	130	6	12	20	19	14	26	9	5	5	5	3	6	
Beri-beri	63	7	5	7	1	5	10	5	4	7	6	5	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	133	5	12	11	15	13	12	15	7	13	10	7	13	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1								
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3				1		1		1					
Organic diseases of heart	1				1									
Pneumonia	1								1					
Diseases of stomach	7			2		1		1					3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	16	6	2	1		1	3	2			1			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1									1			
Diseases of female genital organs	4	1					1		2					
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	2			3		
Senile debility	24	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	
Deaths from external causes	23	1	10	5	1	1	1		2	1			1	
Other diseases	64	5	7	8	6	3	5	10	4	6	3	4	3	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	57	6	5	5	4	2	3		1	2	2	1	1	25

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,656	156	215	242	217	216	206	219	221	230	303	243	188	
Typhoid fever	3	1		2										
Malarial fever	1,789	104	175	189	173	163	150	173	164	150	143	98	107	
Scarlet fever	18	1					3	3		2		2	7	
Whooping cough	2						1			1				
Influenza	2	2												
Asiatic cholera	295									17	126	101	51	
Dysentery	49	9	7	5	4	2	7	1	5	5	2	2		
Beri-beri	6	1		1		1	2		1					
Tuberculosis of lungs	17				2	6		2	2	2	1	1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1					1								
Bronchitis	1							1						
Diarrhea and enteritis	66	3	5	2	1	2	4	4	10	12	8	14	1	
Congenital debility and malformations	1									1				
Deaths from external causes	4						1	2	1					
Other diseases	212	19	20	16	30	22	11	6	15	23	16	19	15	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	190	16	8	27	7	19	27	27	23	17	7	6	6	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	6,382	376	429	425	399	379	384	342	348	371	1,212	974	743	
Typhoid fever	42	6	4	8	7	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	
Malarial fever	3,172	294	355	330	304	307	268	261	269	207	222	165	190	
Scarlet fever	2						1	1						
Influenza	24	1	2	1	1	3		2	3	3	4	4		
Asiatic cholera	2,091						2		1	53	855	711	469	
Dysentery	106	15	14	8	11	5	6	11	7	9	6	8	6	
Leprosy	3				1							1	1	
Beri-beri	184	2		7	10	12	18	9	13	25	33	24	31	
Tuberculosis of lungs	344	28	25	37	28	20	34	28	24	30	35	29	26	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	1					3			1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1										1			
Organic diseases of heart	1				1									
Pneumonia	2						1		1					
Diseases of stomach	9		1		1		1			5		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	44	4	1		4		3		7	3	14	8		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	24	3	3		1	1	1	2		4	3	2	4	
Senile debility	23	4	2	2	1		5	2		2	2	1	2	
Deaths from external causes	13	1	1	3	2		1	1	1	1	1		1	
Other diseases	71	7	5	8	6	6	6	3	6	10	6	3	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	220	10	16	21	21	22	31	19	13	16	28	16	7	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	7,150	319	288	297	326	370	498	602	641	1,746	1,108	531	424	
Typhoid fever	1											1		
Malarial fever	758	77	62	48	56	53	63	93	92	61	37	54	62	
Smallpox	11		2	1	1	1	1	3		1			1	
Measles	107	1	3	1	6	5	10	14	10	31	10	8	8	
Scarlet fever	8			1	1	1		1	2	1			1	
Whooping cough	43		3		1		8	2	7	8	3	8	3	
Diphtheria and croup	655	29	34	41	46	68	87	65	76	67	48	50	44	
Influenza	28			1	1		2	3	5	8	6	1	1	
Asiatic cholera	1,998	1					2		28	1,054	710	149	54	
Cholera nostras	1									1				
Dysentery	439	12	19	22	17	21	43	67	72	67	42	29	28	
Beri-beri	9		1	1	1	1		2	1				2	
Dengue	1							1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	85	5	3	2	6	12	12	17	6	7	5	3	7	
Tuberculous meningitis	2												2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6			1	2			1	2					
Simple meningitis	3				1	1		1						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	8			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Organic diseases of heart	7					2	2			1	1		1	
Bronchitis	30		1	3	1	5	6	3	3	3	2	1	2	
Pneumonia	5				1	1		3						
Diseases of stomach	38	5		3	2	3	7	2	8	3	4		1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	294	18	22	18	15	10	41	53	60	29	9	7	12	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1		1											
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1										1			
Congenital debility and malformations	5				2				1	1		1		
Deaths from external causes	87	4	4	6	12	3	6	6	9	12	9	11	5	
Other diseases	2,352	148	105	125	150	167	194	253	249	367	209	201	184	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	167	19	28	22	4	15	13	11	9	23	11	6	6	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	17,311	657	538	465	418	431	443	527	842	6,920	4,152	1,263	655	
Typhoid fever	3			1				1	1					
Malarial fever	2,462	384	298	199	142	129	150	192	195	246	157	176	194	
Smallpox	6		2	2	1		1							
Measles	83	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	3	33	10	7	2	
Scarlet fever	9				1	1	3		1	2		1		
Whooping cough	10					2			3	3	2			
Diphtheria and croup	51	3	1	3	2	4	2	3	6	12	5	4	6	
Influenza	121	3	2			1	1	11	39	33	11	15	5	
Asiatic cholera	10,712					2	2		221	5,981	3,610	758	138	
Cholera nostras	1								1					
Dysentery	398	18	17	27	24	19	17	37	37	72	47	45	38	
Leprosy	2			1					1					
Beri-beri	63	1	5	6	2	2	5	5	6	11	7	7	6	
Dengue	3							1	1			1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,305	105	88	97	99	120	95	117	118	133	115	106	112	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	20	2		2	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	
Simple meningitis	2								2					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	1	1			1	2	2	5	3	1		1	
Organic diseases of heart	14		1	1		2		1		3	3	1	2	
Bronchitis	15	1					1	4	1	6	2			
Pneumonia	3	1					1	1						
Diseases of stomach	65	2	2	1	6	8	13	4	6	13	4	3	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	329	17	21	21	14	12	15	19	42	88	23	18	39	
Cirrhosis of liver	4					2					1		1	
Diseases of female genital organs	8					1		2		1	2		2	
Puerperal septicæmia	4				1	1			1			1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	105	8	7	8	6	7	8	9	11	20	9	6	6	
Senile debility	208	12	13	15	16	18	21	17	15	36	23	8	11	
Deaths from external causes	110	1	11	12	11	6	6	4	7	17	15	14	6	
Other diseases	822	60	50	39	58	62	74	71	84	131	71	58	64	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	356	37	18	28	29	24	18	16	33	73	33	33	14	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,809	78	75	64	73	94	123	122	216	195	265	247	257	
Malarial fever	899	48	47	45	40	66	71	74	104	105	106	104	89	
Smallpox	17	2	2		1	2		1	1	1	5		2	
Measles	1				1									
Influenza	12								1		8	3		
Asiatic cholera	279									2	80	79	118	
Dysentery	31	3		1	1	2	1	5	7	4	5	1	1	
Beri-beri	7	2		1	1	1	1				1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	31		2		1	1	3	2	6	4	3	7	2	
Simple meningitis	4							2				1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	11	1	1		1	1	1	1	5					
Bronchitis	38					1	6	3	7	8	5	3	5	
Pneumonia	1									1				
Diseases of stomach	88	2	1		5	5	8	3	18	20	8	7	11	
Diarrhea and enteritis	47			1	3	5	10	6	8	3	6	2	3	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1				1									
Congenital debility and malformations	10						1	2	2	2	2		1	
Deaths from external causes	12	1	1		1		1				1	4	3	
Other diseases	228	17	14	15	8	5	11	19	37	32	22	28	20	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	92	2	7	1	9	5	9	4	20	13	13	8	1	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,163	146	156	133	134	150	158	199	207	207	783	928	962	
Malarial fever	1,236	70	67	65	57	59	64	95	83	90	139	259	188	
Smallpox	60	9	27	8	7	4			3		1	1		
Measles	2						2							
Influenza	50							1	2	1	17	15	14	
Asiatic cholera	1,596									15	476	482	623	
Cholera nostras	8		2									5	1	
Dysentery	79	6	2	5	6	3	7	7	9	8	9	10	7	
Leprosy	8			1	2					2		1	2	
Beri-beri	85	5	3	2	6	1	7	6	2	5	11	20	17	
Tuberculosis of lungs	461	22	21	20	23	38	28	44	55	41	49	63	57	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	1					1			3		1	2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3						2				1			
Organic diseases of heart	24	1	5	3	4	2	3	3			1	2		
Diseases of stomach	35	2	1	2		2	3	1	3	2	7	9	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	78	3	2	2	4	2	6	2	5	8	15	20	9	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1			1										
Puerperal septicemia	9							1		1	1	2	4	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	55		2	4	2	5	4	8	7	3	6	7	7	
Senile debility	58	1		4		3	2	5	7	8	13	5	10	
Deaths from external causes	45	2	2	1	3	4	7	6	3	2	8	2	5	
Other diseases	117	5	2	5	10	14	14	9	12	6	16	15	9	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	145	19	20	10	10	13	8	11	16	12	13	9	4	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ÉCIJA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,081	336	242	237	201	196	295	536	372	178	170	148	170	
Typhoid fever	19			2	1	1	5	6	3		1			
Malarial fever	941	130	109	86	63	56	108	143	87	32	37	32	58	
Smallpox	109	6	2	10	14	11	11	5	3	7	11	14	15	
Measles	36				1	1	2	19	7	4		2		
Diphtheria and croup	1						1							
Influenza	19						1	16	1			1		
Asiatic cholera	141						13	60	42	13	5	8		
Dysentery	169	6	3	2	2	2	9	48	70	20	2	1	4	
Leprosy	1								1					
Beri-beri	11	1	3	2				1	2	1		1		
Dengue	8							5	2		1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	58	6	5	3	3	4	11	8	4	5	5	3	1	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1				1									
Simple meningitis	12	1	1		1	2	1	2	3				1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	1					1	1						
Bronchitis	8						1	3		1	2		1	
Pneumonia	1				1									
Diseases of stomach	20	1	3	3	1		1	7	2	2				
Diarrhea and enteritis	140	1	3		7	8	25	39	16	12	12	6	11	
Congenital debility and malformations	3	2							1					
Deaths from external causes	12	2	1				1	1	2	2	1	2		
Other diseases	1,340	179	111	129	103	108	102	168	118	77	90	76	79	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	28		1		3	3	2	4	8	2	3	2		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	5,406	311	250	296	223	287	442	1,352	960	382	365	252	286	
Typhoid fever	72	4	4	6	1	6	9	3	12	3	9	5	10	
Malarial fever	1,612	176	133	167	121	118	146	256	142	64	104	84	101	
Smallpox	12	1	1	1	1	3	1					1	3	
Measles	30			1			4	20	5					
Diphtheria and croup	1	1												
Influenza	87			2			4	53	24	2		2		
Asiatic cholera	1,501			1		22	64	617	444	167	85	44	57	
Cholera nostras	2											1	1	
Dysentery	163	9	6	3	3	3	13	33	53	15	15	8	2	
Leprosy	4						1	1	1	1				
Beri-beri	64	5	6	7	3	1	2	6	17	7	2	4	4	
Dengue	58	1						36	17	3		1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	662	56	46	31	57	53	62	82	82	61	54	44	34	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3			1					1		1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2								1				1	
Simple meningitis	4		1					1	1				1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	39	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	10	4	4	2	2	
Organic diseases of heart	7	1	1	1				2		1		1		
Bronchitis	17				1		2	5	3	2	2	1	1	
Pneumonia	2					1				1				
Diseases of stomach	54	3	1	8	2	3	5	19	1	4	3	2	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	311	2	4	7		4	55	116	54	9	31	13	16	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2					1		1						
Cirrhosis of liver	1				1									
Nephritis and Bright's disease	3						3							
Diseases of female genital organs	13			2		1	1	2	2		2	2	1	
Puerperal septicemia	10			3	2		1		2				2	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	134	14	9	15	7	14	7	25	16	9	6	3	9	
Senile debility	107	7	6	7	8	12	12	17	13	6	8	6	5	
Deaths from external causes	38	2	6	3		3	2	5	8	3	3		3	
Other diseases	265	20	21	25	11	19	14	37	36	11	24	23	24	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	126	6	3	3	2	19	32	14	15	9	12	5	6	

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TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	425	16	12	15	12	26	53	93	83	32	25	28	30	
Malarial fever	258	14	11	13	11	26	38	42	8	23	23	26	23	
Measles	55						4	32	17	2				
Whooping cough	2									1	1			
Asiatic cholera	67							13	52	2				
Dysentery	6						3		3					
Tuberculosis of lungs	1				1									
Bronchitis	2											1	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	1								1					
Congenital debility and malformations	2						2							
Other diseases	21	1	1	1			5	1	2	3	1	1	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	10	1		1			1	5		1			1	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	803	43	33	28	17	28	50	150	308	47	26	41	32	
Typhoid fever	1							1						
Malarial fever	253	28	24	17	9	20	28	36	6	28	15	25	17	
Smallpox	1			1										
Measles	23						4	9	10					
Asiatic cholera	366							76	282	5		3		
Dysentery	8						3	1	1	2			1	
Beri-beri	1								1					
Tuberculosis of lungs	59	5	4	5	8		4	9	3	6	3	5	7	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1											1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	5	1				1	1	1		1				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4			1			1	1	1					
Senile debility	4							2				1	1	
Deaths from external causes	7	1				4		2						
Other diseases	12	1	2				2	1		1	2	3		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	58	7	3	4		3	7	11	4	4	6	3	6	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	5,756	420	469	470	727	699	584	825	455	235	252	264	356	
Typhoid fever	35		3	2	11	6	5	5			1		2	
Malarial fever	1,231	175	168	172	109	100	94	152	66	25	53	53	64	
Smallpox	90	4	4	3	7	10	10	7	10	10	10	8	7	
Measles	191	7	11	19	42	40	33	30	7		2			
Scarlet fever	1										1			
Whooping cough	11				2	2						2	5	
Diphtheria and croup	15				2	1	2	2	1			4	3	
Influenza	9	3			2	2						1	1	
Asiatic cholera	299				83	90	40	43	17	9	2	1	14	
Dysentery	151	1		2	15	21	17	53	24	6	4	3	5	
Beri-beri	2						1					1		
Dengue	2					1		1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	118	11	12	7	12	13	12	23	14	6	4	1	3	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1						1							
Simple meningitis	45	4	1	3	6	3	2	1	5	3	6	8	3	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	4	1	2					1						
Bronchitis	46	1	3	4	7	5	2	1	3	3	3	7	7	
Pneumonia	1					1								
Diseases of stomach	133		8	8	14	24	21	14	9	2	7	6	20	
Diarrhea and enteritis	262	10	10	19	44	33	14	56	30	10	3	9	24	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2					1		1						
Congenital debility and malformations	2					1					1			
Deaths from external causes	7				1		1	1		1	1	2		
Other diseases	3,078	203	245	231	368	342	327	430	267	158	153	156	198	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	20		2		2	3	2	4	2	2	1	2		

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	8,627	414	423	397	1,217	1,612	940	1,391	524	269	288	508	644	
Typhoid fever	228	9	7	15	21	47	38	30	7	4	6	29	15	
Malarial fever	2,016	215	228	187	185	215	179	294	95	58	70	143	147	
Smallpox	37			5	3	8	2	1	2	4	3	3	6	
Measles	128	3		4	17	28	22	45	7	1		1		
Whooping cough	2				1			1						
Diphtheria and croup	7				3	2		1	1					
Influenza	16			2	5	3	2	2				1	1	
Asiatic cholera	2,373	2	1	6	607	631	234	499	145	23	19	69	137	
Cholera nostras	2						1	1						
Dysentery	351	3	5	6	29	85	69	76	25	7	9	13	24	
Leprosy	1	1												
Beri-beri	58	7	4	3	3	4	5	8	9	3	3	4	5	
Dengue	5						1	4						
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,234	97	89	85	95	148	122	153	115	80	85	71	94	
Other forms of tuberculosis	29				2	3	3	5	4		2	6	4	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	1		1			1	1				1	1	
Simple meningitis	21			1	4	6	2	2	2		2		2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	50	4	2	6	3	7	6	2	3	1	5	4	7	
Organic diseases of heart	13			2	2	2	2	2	2		1			
Bronchitis	116	5	12	11	15	22	13	10	1	6		12	9	
Pneumonia	22		1		1	5	1	4	1	1	3	2	3	
Diseases of stomach	298		4	2	32	91	46	33	5	6	10	25	44	
Diarrhea and enteritis	331	5	5	9	41	106	28	56	11	5	8	18	39	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5		1				1	1		1			1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2				1		1							
Nephritis and Bright's disease	5					2	1	1				1		
Diseases of female genital organs	29				6	9	5	5	1		2	1		
Puerperal septicemia	13			1	3	3		1				3	2	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	141	10	15	12	12	16	15	24	9	8	3	6	11	
Senile debility	352	25	24	20	37	32	40	40	32	21	16	32	33	
Suicide	1				1									
Other deaths from external causes	36	6	2	4	4	3	1	2	3	3		8		
Other diseases	588	19	18	12	79	127	76	69	29	26	31	49	53	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	111	2	5	3	5	7	23	18	15	11	10	6	6	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	8,940	653	625	542	397	429	754	2,141	1,481	598	407	377	536	
Typhoid fever	5	2					3							
Malarial fever	3,330	407	331	299	199	185	311	523	354	195	132	149	245	
Smallpox	75	1		2	5	7	14	16	2	10	9	3	6	
Measles	61	1	1	3	3	4	2	31	12	1	1	1	1	
Scarlet fever	2				2									
Diphtheria and croup	2					1				1				
Influenza	30					3	2	17	5	1			2	
Asiatic cholera	1,486		1	2	1	1	64	909	454	47	6		1	
Dysentery	507	15	16	22	4	13	25	176	154	45	16	6	15	
Beri-beri	14		2	2			2	4	1	2	1			
Dengue	4							1	2	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	111	7	1	4	5	14	24	4	13	13	7	9	10	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1						1							
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	1					1							
Simple meningitis	2			1								1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	13	3	4					3		1	1	1		
Organic diseases of heart	2				1			1						
Bronchitis	88	2	2	1	9	5	7	12	19	9	6	5	11	
Pneumonia	3					1					2			
Diseases of stomach	126	13	8	6	6	5	14	18	19	4	10	8	15	
Diarrhea and enteritis	185	10	18	13	8	11	32	40	23	10	5	7	8	
Congenital debility and malformations	9				1	2	1			2	1	1	1	
Deaths from external causes	19	5		2	3	2	1	1	1			2	2	
Other diseases	2,789	177	230	176	138	168	249	380	417	251	209	181	213	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	74	9	11	9	12	7	1	5	5	5	1	3	6	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINÁN—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	15,761	723	703	625	505	419	1,251	6,226	3,108	898	443	409	450	1
Typhoid fever	33	3	4		4	1	11	4	3			1	2	
Malarial fever	3,201	440	434	308	214	149	325	495	219	167	141	137	171	1
Smallpox	29		1	5	2	1	4	2	2	6	4	1	1	
Measles	64	1		2		1	1	37	18	3		1		
Scarlet fever	1				1									
Whooping cough	1			1										
Influenza	89	1	3	1		3	10	54	14	2	1			
Asiatic cholera	8,050	1	3		4	6	509	4,894	2,206	349	42	7	29	
Dysentery	521	25	20	20	19	17	23	130	152	49	21	26	19	
Bubonic plague	1							1						
Leprosy	22	1	1	1	2			12	2	1	1	1		
Beri-beri	72	7	5	4	2		3	8	8	13	8	8	6	
Dengue	18							14	3	1				
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,794	122	108	136	128	110	173	245	252	175	121	112	112	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1												
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13	3	1		3	1	1	1	1			2		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	32	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3		2	1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	12		1	2		1	1		2		2	1	2	
Bronchitis	68	2		3	2	3	3	22	20	10		3		
Pneumonia	8	1	1	1		2		2		1				
Diseases of stomach	137	16	12	18	16	3	10	13	15	11	4	11	8	
Diarrhea and enteritis	160	10	11	11	6	12	38	30	10	6	5	6	15	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2					1							1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1								1					
Diseases of female genital organs	14	1				2	1	6	1	1	1	1		
Puerperal septicemia	3			1			1						1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	258	11	27	13	19	19	18	51	31	15	14	24	16	
Senile debility	495	27	32	34	32	33	47	79	73	53	32	25	28	
Suicide	1				1									
Other deaths from external causes	61	2	5	9	6	4	5	10	3	7	3	3	4	
Other diseases	443	36	22	29	33	36	53	71	51	23	34	29	26	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	156	10	7	22	8	11	10	41	18	5	7	9	8	

PROVINCE OF PARAGUA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	120	6	8	9	7	8	19	8	6	14	16	11	8	
Malarial fever	43	3	1	3		3	8	4	4	8	4	2	3	
Asiatic cholera	6									3	2		1	
Dysentery	5			1		1	1	2						
Beri-beri	1						1							
Diarrhea and enteritis	7						2		1		3	1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	58	3	7	5	7	4	7	2	1	3	7	8	4	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	491	21	20	18	27	30	43	21	31	62	83	80	55	
Malarial fever	100	7	8	5	5	16	16	10	5	8	8	9	3	
Measles	1											1		
Asiatic cholera	179								12	31	59	43	34	
Dysentery	21		1		1	4	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	
Beri-beri	17	1	1					2	2	1	1	6	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	39	3	3	2	3	3	8	1	2	2	4	5	3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2						1						1	
Pneumonia	6				3	1	1			1				
Diarrhea and enteritis	6	1			1	1		2		1				
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1												
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8				1					3	1	1	2	
Senile debility	4				1					3				
Deaths from external causes	4	1			2							1		
Other diseases	14	1		2	2	1	3	3		1		1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	89	6	7	9	8	4	13	2	8	9	6	9	8	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF PARAGUA SUR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	15	1	3	1		1	2	3			2	2		
Malarial fever	6	1	3	1				1						
Bronchitis	1					1								
Diarrhea and enteritis	1							1						
Other diseases	7						2	1			2	2		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	38	2	3	4	5	2	4		2	3	1	5	7	
Typhoid fever	1			1										
Malarial fever	11	1		1		1	1		1	2	1	1	2	
Beri-beri	1												1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8		1	2	2		1						2	
Bronchitis	1				1									
Pneumonia	1												1	
Diseases of stomach	2								1			1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	4		1		2		1							
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1											1		
Deaths from external causes	1						1							
Other diseases	4					1				1		1	1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	1	1									1		

PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,086	246	245	812	340	563	456	473	416	328	210	220	277	
Typhoid fever	8	1			1		1	2		2			1	
Malarial fever	386	43	30	46	33	29	31	36	34	18	32	23	31	
Smallpox	127		2	7	9	11	17	9	5		2	15	50	
Measles	40	8	10	14	3	2		1	1				1	
Influenza	28			1	4	8	6	2	3	2	2			
Asiatic cholera	327			2	12	179	46	50	20	7	3	6	2	
Dysentery	202	2	8	7	11	18	38	37	43	24	3	4	7	
Beri-beri	8	1			1			1	1	1		2	1	
Dengue	3						2	1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	73	9	8	5	2	1	8	6	10	4	9	5	6	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2					1		1						
Simple meningitis	152	15	13	11	9	22	11	19	11	9	10	12	10	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	1	1											
Organic diseases of heart	1	1												
Bronchitis	140	2	9	14	14	11	17	18	25	13	7	8	2	
Pneumonia	6			2	3				1					
Diseases of stomach	160	5		6	13	12	39	42	13	3	6	10	11	
Diarrhea and enteritis	200	11	14	14	8	14	21	33	39	20	9	10	7	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2					1						1		
Diseases of female genital organs	2				1			1						
Congenital debility and malformations	35		3	5	5	3	1	7	2	3	1	3	2	
Deaths from external causes	27	2		3	1	3		3	2	7	2	1	3	
Other diseases	2,083	141	141	167	202	239	214	199	199	207	119	117	138	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	72	4	6	8	8	9	4	5	7	8	5	3	5	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF RIZAL—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	7,797	294	351	352	669	2,051	1,002	859	628	459	334	427	371	
Typhoid fever	73	1	3	2	5	20	11	9	7	1	3	8	3	
Malarial fever	1,262	127	147	103	142	143	112	87	90	63	67	87	94	
Smallpox	21			1	1	3	2	2		1	1	5	5	
Measles	8	2	2	1		2		1						
Influenza	176		2	2	3	107	42	8	7	4	1			
Asiatic cholera	3,043		1	24	230	1,372	472	386	216	99	46	115	82	
Dysentery	251	6	8	15	31	43	20	40	38	15	10	12	13	
Leprosy	3	1							1		1			
Beri-beri	179	6	17	15	11	18	17	20	15	20	17	12	11	
Dengue	17	2	1	1	1		2	6	3		1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,094	76	79	91	93	133	106	114	96	101	66	69	70	
Other forms of tuberculosis	5					1				1			3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	1				1		1	1					
Simple meningitis	28	1		1	5	2	8	1	3	4	2	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	54	3	2	1	6	7	8	4	8	6	2	4	3	
Organic diseases of heart	32	3	5	2	3	1	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	
Bronchitis	70	2	3	5	8	5	15	6	4	11	5	3	3	
Pneumonia	37		1	1	3	4	6	3	3	7	3	5	1	
Diseases of stomach	92	2	2	5	5	16	18	18	5	4	5	7	5	
Diarrhea and enteritis	220	7	9	13	6	17	16	36	26	34	15	25	16	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5		1	2		1			1					
Cirrhosis of liver	1						1							
Nephritis and Bright's disease	13		1		2	3	1		1	3	1	1		
Diseases of female genital organs	28		3	1	6	5	4	3	5		1			
Puerperal septicemia	26	1	2	4	1	3	5	2	3			2	3	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	53	6	6	5	5	4	8	3	2	3	7	1	3	
Senile debility	218	6	12	11	31	35	27	25	27	12	10	12	10	
Deaths from external causes	30	4	1	4	3	3	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	
Other diseases	582	27	32	35	57	82	63	58	40	54	58	43	33	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	172	10	11	7	11	20	28	21	23	13	9	10	9	

PROVINCE OF ROMBLÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	565	50	35	48	62	49	30	42	32	48	56	46	67	
Malarial fever	288	29	21	26	38	24	12	19	14	14	24	28	39	
Diphtheria and croup	1										1			
Influenza	2									2				
Asiatic cholera	25									7	12	3	3	
Dysentery	12	2	2	1	1	1		1	1			1	2	
Beri-beri	1										1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	14			1	1	2		1		1	2	2	4	
Simple meningitis	1							1						
Bronchitis	11		1					2	2	1	3		2	
Pneumonia	8					1			2	3	1	1		
Diseases of stomach	8			1	1		1	1	3				1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	29	2		5	4	8	3			4	2		1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1								1					
Congenital debility and malformations	2										1		1	
Deaths from external causes	8		1			1		1	1	1	1		2	
Other diseases	104	7	6	7	11	7	13	12	5	12	6	9	9	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	50	10	4	7	6	5	1	4	3	3	2	2	3	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ROMBLÓN—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	857	61	56	68	42	52	51	34	59	97	153	96	88	
Malarial fever	243	24	20	29	20	17	18	11	11	19	16	28	30	
Measles	1												1	
Influenza	8								1	5			2	
Asiatic cholera	139									31	68	33	7	
Dysentery	18		2	1	2	1			1	1	9		1	
Leprosy	2					1							1	
Beri-beri	32		2		1	3	3		4	4	2	5	8	
Tuberculosis of lungs	164	12	12	19	11	10	16	9	20	8	15	16	16	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2								1				1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3		1	1					1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3								1	2				
Organic diseases of heart	2	1								1				
Bronchitis	1				1									
Pneumonia	2									1		1		
Diseases of stomach	10	1	1	3				1		2			2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	26			2			1			4	19			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1							1						
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	18	2		1		1		2	2	1	1	2	6	
Senile debility	36	2	2		2	4	4	2	6	5	5	2	2	
Deaths from external causes	6						1	3			1		1	
Other diseases	95	11	5	10	4	11	5	5	8	10	14	5	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	45	8	11	2	1	4	3		3	3	3	4	3	

PROVINCE OF SÁMAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,327	176	228	308	331	245	209	229	410	261	314	288	327	1
Malarial fever	985	73	88	77	94	83	69	67	115	64	93	67	95	
Smallpox	1,054	57	90	143	133	78	47	27	95	37	102	132	113	
Measles	20	1	2	2	6	2	1	2		2	1	1		
Influenza	11	1				1		1	2		2		4	
Asiatic cholera	524	10	4	8	7	5	24	48	135	119	65	40	59	
Dysentery	50	1	3	6	3	4	1	10	7	5	4	3	3	
Leprosy	1												1	
Beri-beri	16	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1			3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	21	8						7	1			1	4	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3								2				1	
Bronchitis	55	4	3	2	2	2	2	6	5	4	7	8	10	
Diseases of stomach	14	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	222	2	15	21	46	38	34	32	20	4	7	1	1	1
Congenital debility and malformations	2												2	
Deaths from external causes	50	1	4	4	14	5	13	2	1	1	1		4	
Other diseases	138	9	7	9	8	13	9	8	16	17	13	17	12	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	161	6	8	32	16	9	7	16	9	7	19	14	18	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SÁMAR—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	10,287	453	567	575	589	574	633	879	1,782	1,147	1,031	938	1,111	8
Typhoid fever	2		1		1									
Malarial fever	2,928	167	238	225	296	197	199	195	317	236	217	274	366	1
Smallpox	735	43	52	89	69	61	44	28	101	37	51	84	76	
Measles	22			4	6	2		1	1		2	4	2	
Influenza	71	5		3	3	8	5		8	10	13	4	12	
Asiatic cholera	3,702	26	18	11	14	32	170	409	1,063	670	549	346	394	
Cholera nostras	1								1					
Dysentery	203	14	14	14	10	19	21	32	26	17	15	10	10	1
Leprosy	8			1	1		2			2			2	
Beri-beri	219	11	14	13	16	30	13	19	28	23	18	16	14	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	299	26	21	33	24	16	16	31	30	15	24	21	42	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3				1						1		1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1								
Bronchitis	42	1	2	2	2	1		4	7	4	8	4	7	
Diseases of stomach	65	1	4	6	5	6	7	8	14	4	3	6	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	536	7	17	18	49	68	59	55	61	39	37	64	61	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8		1		1		1		1	2		2		
Diseases of female genital organs	11		2				2	2	2	2	1			
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	52	7	4	4	3	3	1	6	7	5	7	2	3	
Senile debility	47	1	8	1	2	6	13	3	1	5	2	1	4	
Suicide	1											1		
Other deaths from external causes	298	79	92	29	21	9	7	3	14	9	16	11	8	
Other diseases	518	34	35	37	36	38	34	52	60	47	34	58	52	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	515	31	44	85	29	77	39	31	40	20	33	30	56	

COMANDANCIA OF SIASSI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2							1					1	
Beri-beri	1							1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	1												1	

PROVINCE OF SORSOGÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,134	132	167	183	227	208	165	144	165	167	211	181	184	
Typhoid fever	1						1							
Malarial fever	480	46	45	59	50	42	41	32	36	29	37	24	39	
Smallpox	55		2		4	6	7	4	6	7	6	6	7	
Measles	4				2			2						
Whooping cough	1												1	
Diphtheria and croup	4				1		1		1		1			
Asiatic cholera	34										14	12	8	
Dysentery	60	1	7	1	2	4	2	8	8	7	8	6	6	
Beri-beri	4	2	1	1										
Tuberculosis of lungs	19	1			1			1	1	4	4	2	5	
Simple meningitis	18				1	2	1		2	1	3	3	5	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3			1		1							1	
Organic diseases of heart	2			1	1									
Bronchitis	151	4	7	9	22	13	14	10	14	16	7	16	19	
Pneumonia	4									4				
Diseases of stomach	62	3	3	5	8	8	3	3	4	4	11	6	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	65	3	2	2	10	5	5	9	7	8	6	6	2	
Congenital debility and malformations	1							1						
Deaths from external causes	56					2	1	1	13	24	12		3	
Other diseases	1,092	72	100	101	124	125	88	70	72	59	99	99	83	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	18			3	1		1	3	1	4	3	1	1	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SORSOGÓN—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,246	182	158	183	189	167	146	136	157	160	247	305	216	
Typhoid fever	1	1												
Malarial fever	518	59	54	61	49	50	32	28	37	35	37	53	23	
Smallpox	27	1		1	2	5	1	1	7	2	1		6	
Influenza	1												1	
Asiatic cholera	276	1									77	143	55	
Dysentery	97	8	8	9	7	6	10	9	9	5	10	5	11	
Leprosy	1												1	
Beri-beri	88	3	4	7	13	8	12	7	5	5	7	5	12	
Tuberculosis of lungs	372	36	28	37	27	29	30	37	26	31	32	28	31	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1					
Simple meningitis	5								3	1		1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	22	2	3	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	1	2	
Organic diseases of heart	8	1			1		1	1		1			3	
Bronchitis	36		5	6	3	5	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	
Pneumonia	14			2	2	1	1	3	1	2	2			
Diseases of stomach	50	4	4	3	7	3	2	4	2	6	6	5	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	64	8	3	5	6	6	5	8	6	5	5	6	1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3				1			1					1	
Diseases of female genital organs	5		1			1	1				1	1		
Puerperal septicemia	3					1					1		1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	86	5	7	8	14	10	5	4	9	4	5	9	6	
Senile debility	245	23	26	21	23	18	16	14	22	28	24	13	17	
Suicide	1				1									
Other deaths from external causes	39			1	6	1	4	2	6	4	4	7	4	
Other diseases	214	24	13	15	21	14	15	12	12	19	23	20	26	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	69	6	2	5	4	7	8	4	6	7	8	5	7	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	886	79	68	62	57	67	59	77	73	57	78	107	102	
Typhoid fever	2			1		1								
Malarial fever	555	55	55	40	37	49	40	51	53	45	44	47	39	
Smallpox	24	6	1	4	1	1	2			1	5	3		
Measles	12			2	3	1				4	2			
Asiatic cholera	94						1				10	37	46	
Dysentery	8	1					2	1	1		2	1		
Beri-beri	2	1											1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	4	1		1				1			1			
Bronchitis	3								1		1	1		
Diseases of stomach	8	1	1	1				2			2		1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	24		1	1	2	6	5	5	1	1	1		1	
Congenital debility and malformations	2							1					1	
Deaths from external causes	4						1	1			1		1	
Other diseases	105	5	9	7	13	8	6	11	16	5	8	10	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	39	9	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	8	5	

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TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SURIGAO—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,418	108	110	116	109	88	104	135	144	122	265	725	392	
Typhoid fever	41	8	11	5	8	1	1	1	1	1		1	3	
Malarial fever	645	63	53	54	51	34	42	66	63	63	33	44	79	
Smallpox	11	2	2	1		1	2			1		2		
Measles	25		1	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	3	3	1	
Influenza	2		1		1									
Asiatic cholera	1,048						3	3	3	2	182	613	242	
Dysentery	17	1				1		3	9	2			1	
Leprosy	1											1		
Beri-beri	60	3	7	6	6	6	8	5	5	2	4	5	3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	212	14	13	16	22	17	11	23	23	20	18	16	19	
Bronchitis	6	2					2	1			1			
Pneumonia	2	1				1								
Diseases of stomach	24			2	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	5	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	57	1	3	7	4	3	4	1	3	3	1	7	20	
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1												
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	40	2		2	1	4	5	5	4	8	3	2	4	
Senile debility	23		6		1		1	3	5	1	2	2	2	
Suicide	1												1	
Other deaths from external causes	13		2	1		2		2	2		2	2		
Other diseases	111	7	10	16	8	8	7	14	10	7	10	7	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	78	3	1	5	3	5	12	5	8	8	5	15	8	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,054	284	304	209	168	191	256	530	375	186	149	198	201	3
Typhoid fever	28			1	1	2	3	8	7	4	1		1	
Malarial fever	1,179	170	146	67	61	79	100	205	120	52	40	69	70	
Smallpox	52									1	8	16	27	
Measles	48	3	7	3	2	2	10	8	1			1	11	
Whooping cough	1						1							
Diphtheria and croup	2						1						1	
Influenza	1						1							
Asiatic cholera	153							22	86	34	7	4		
Dysentery	86	4	3	1	4	5	6	21	16	7	9	5	5	
Beri-beri	5							1		3	1			
Dengue	10					3		7						
Tuberculosis of lungs	32		1	1		1		9	8	8	2	1	1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1			1										
Simple meningitis	126	9	5	7	11	7	10	30	12	4	9	12	10	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1	1												
Organic diseases of heart	2										1	1		
Bronchitis	4	1										3		
Pneumonia	1											1		
Diseases of stomach	33	4	1	3	3	4	7	10		1				
Diarrhea and enteritis	61	5	4	13	1	5	14	15	2	1	1			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2								1		1			
Cirrhosis of liver	1									1				
Deaths from external causes	4		1				1	1			1			
Other diseases	1,021	86	120	99	72	68	82	143	89	67	59	79	57	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	200	1	16	13	13	15	20	50	33	3	9	6	18	3

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF TÁRLAC—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,034	261	215	226	208	149	164	518	838	639	372	206	201	37
Typhoid fever	64			4	2	10	6	13	19	5	1	1	3	
Malarial fever	1,274	154	110	121	106	72	74	156	132	84	92	69	103	1
Smallpox	3				1				1		1			
Measles	11			3				4	2			1	1	
Diphtheria and croup	1												1	
Asiatic cholera	1,311				1		2	160	520	427	147	48	1	5
Dysentery	57	4	3	3		2	2	15	5	8	8	2	5	
Leprosy	1							1						
Beri-beri	29	4	2	4	2	1	1	4	4	2	2		3	
Dengue	3							3						
Tuberculosis of lungs	621	41	54	39	46	36	45	95	76	56	55	43	34	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	1											1		
Simple meningitis	8	1	1	2				1			2	1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	12	2		2	3	1			3			1		
Organic diseases of heart	4		1	1			1						1	
Bronchitis	11			1		1				2	2	3	2	
Pneumonia	3	1			1							1		
Diseases of stomach	35	6	4	5	7	1		5	2		1	1	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	21	3	3	2	3			2	1		3	3	1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1						1							
Puerperal septicemia	2				1							1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	83	9	10	6	4	3	4	9	9	10	5	7	7	
Senile debility	98	7	10	6	8	6	4	21	13	7	5	4	7	
Suicide	3										2		1	
Other deaths from external causes	43	6	3	4	2	3	3	5	4	2	5	2	4	
Other diseases	140	11	6	13	11	4	14	9	18	21	14	8	11	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	194	12	8	10	11	8	7	15	29	15	27	9	13	30

COMANDANCIA OF TAWI TAWI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1								1					
Other diseases	1								1					

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1						1							
Diarrhea and enteritis	1						1							

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,213	251	265	314	406	397	233	274	250	216	234	190	183	
Typhoid fever	5			1		1		1				1	1	
Malarial fever	1,625	148	134	167	202	190	129	156	119	92	97	83	108	
Measles	94		2	3	25	36	3	4	9	12				
Whooping cough	3					1			1	1				
Diphtheria and croup	14	5	1	4	1	3								
Influenza	1					1								
Asiatic cholera	137				6	12	23	12	5	18	55	5	1	
Dysentery	260	9	27	21	39	36	15	37	22	20	18	10	6	
Beri-beri	14	2	1			3			2	2	3		1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	61	1	4	8	5	5	7	9	5	2	5	7	3	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2		1	1										
Simple meningitis	3			1	1							1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	12	1	1	5		1	1	1	1		1			
Organic diseases of heart	3	1			2									
Bronchitis	52	4	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	10	7	5	2	
Pneumonia	20		1	2	1	1			5	2	3	1	4	
Diseases of stomach	65	4	1	6	12	15	4	5	7	5	2	2	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	98	12	15	9	10	9	8	6	10	4	4	3	8	
Congenital debility and malformations	2					1	1							
Deaths from external causes	78	7	9	7	7	7	3	5	9	6	6	9	3	
Other diseases	481	40	50	53	56	52	30	32	37	33	20	46	32	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	183	17	17	21	34	18	4	5	16	9	13	17	12	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	6,205	395	479	590	511	510	632	582	464	594	890	303	255	
Typhoid fever	13		2	3	1	1			2	1	2	1		
Malarial fever	1,876	157	177	254	214	186	196	180	107	108	126	73	98	
Smallpox	1						1							
Measles	42			1	13	15	3	2	3	5				
Diphtheria and croup	3	2		1										
Influenza	6					3		1	1	1				
Asiatic cholera	1,432	2		1	10	23	199	173	145	241	591	47		
Dysentery	420	37	60	55	33	51	27	43	28	26	24	15	21	
Leprosy	1	1												
Beri-beri	240	23	23	26	45	34	14	12	8	16	21	9	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,014	58	90	107	95	105	99	101	94	81	60	63	61	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1									1				
Simple meningitis	2								1		1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	49	8	14	7	3	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	
Organic diseases of heart	11		1	1	2		1		2	2		1	1	
Bronchitis	54	1	2	9	9	7	5	2		8	3	6	2	
Pneumonia	74	4	7	5	5	6	6	9	10	8	4	4	6	
Diseases of stomach	40	2	7	7	1	6	2	4		2	3	4	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	107	10	12	10	8	15	19	10	7	10		3	3	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1						1							
Diseases of female genital organs	2							1					1	
Puerperal septicemia	2			1								1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	69	5	2	12	8	8	3	4	5	6	5	5	6	
Congenital debility and malformations	1					1								
Senile debility	74	15	8	9	15	2	4	2	4	7	5	2	1	
Suicide	1											1		
Other deaths from external causes	50	11	15	3	2	4	2	3	2	4	3	1		
Other diseases	433	34	39	63	35	30	40	23	33	46	27	36	27	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	186	25	20	15	12	7	7	11	11	19	14	29	16	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,634	170	146	144	180	142	196	607	493	185	109	143	118	1
Malarial fever	719	75	71	67	68	44	56	131	55	30	33	45	44	
Smallpox	268	13	16	26	47	27	35	28	15	10	7	23	21	
Measles	36		2	1	5	6	8	9	1		1	2	1	
Whooping cough	2	1									1			
Influenza	12						1	10	1					
Asiatic cholera	360		1				1	177	119	18	19	16	9	
Dysentery	347	8	3	3	3	2	20	98	147	42	6	7	8	
Tuberculosis of lungs	14	2		1	1	1	2			5	2			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1										1			
Simple meningitis	1											1		
Organic diseases of heart	1					1								
Bronchitis	9					4	1	3	1					
Diseases of stomach	57	2	3		3	2	4	20	18	2	1	1	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	92	4		4	1	1	10	27	26	13	4	2		
Congenital debility and malformations	1						1							
Deaths from external causes	22	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	
Other diseases	635	54	40	34	40	49	49	98	105	59	31	45	30	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	57	10	8	7	9	4	5	3	4	4	1		2	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,138	201	177	185	172	117	151	905	978	346	350	262	294	
Typhoid fever	10	1		1		2				3		3		
Malarial fever	679	97	81	72	54	34	38	78	54	34	29	48	60	
Smallpox	128	16	10	24	26	12	12	6	4	4	3	7	4	
Measles	8			1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	
Whooping cough	5	1			1			2		1				
Influenza	21	1						7	12	1				
Asiatic cholera	1,820						9	590	646	145	204	95	131	
Dysentery	237	8	3	6	5	2	9	59	71	42	21	7	4	
Bubonic plague	1			1										
Leprosy	2							1		1				
Beri-beri	16				1	1	1	1		5	2	1	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs	523	45	47	34	47	36	32	50	57	54	40	39	42	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5			2		1		2						
Simple meningitis	2	1											1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	9			4					2			3		
Organic diseases of heart	4								1		1		2	
Bronchitis	15			1	3	1	1	5		1	2		1	
Pneumonia	3		1				1				1			
Diseases of stomach	63			1	3		1	9	13	12	9	11	4	
Diarrhea and enteritis	96	3	4	5	3	1	7	25	27	11	5	3	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	9				2		4	1				1	1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	50	3	3	9	2	4	4	6	12	1	2	3	1	
Senile debility	101	5	4	5	4	5	6	17	20	7	8	10	10	
Deaths from external causes	33	2	4	2	2	4	1	5	2	2	1	8		
Other diseases	241	13	16	10	15	12	19	32	44	18	20	19	23	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	57	5	4	7	3	2	5	8	13	3	1	3	3	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF ZAMBOANGA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	246	14	6	14	14	9	16	8	10	4	13	30	108	
Malarial fever	62	6	3	7	5	2	6	6	6	4	6	7	4	
Whooping cough	2						2							
Asiatic cholera	117					1					1	16	99	
Cholera nostras	1												1	
Dysentery	7				1		2		1			2	1	
Diseases of stomach	1					1								
Other diseases	56	8	3	7	8	5	6	2	3		6	5	3	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	857	26	24	17	20	14	20	28	19	14	14	88	573	
Typhoid fever	15	1	4		3	1	4		1			1		
Malarial fever	140	16	11	14	13	8	11	19	12	10	7	12	7	
Asiatic cholera	632	2									4	67	559	
Cholera nostras	2						1						1	
Dysentery	18	1	3	1	1	3		4	1	2		2		
Beri-beri	1												1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	25	3	3	2	1		3	2	2	1	3	3	2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1									1				
Organic diseases of heart	1												1	
Pneumonia	2		1					1						
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4		1		1							1	1	
Deaths from external causes	1											1		
Other diseases	12	2	1		1	1	1	2	2			1	1	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	1				1			1					

ISLAND OF BOHOL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,884	155	143	189	152	191	228	265	404	312	358	262	225	
Typhoid fever	2		1				1							
Malarial fever	1,148	74	57	78	69	90	103	117	108	96	123	124	109	
Smallpox	307	37	34	41	32	33	32	27	22	5	8	15	21	
Measles	42	3	6	2	3	8	4	4	3	2	1	1	5	
Influenza	14		1		3	2	5				1	1	1	
Asiatic cholera	576	2	2		1	1		6	186	142	142	61	33	
Dysentery	114	6	4	2	4	8	19	18	12	11	12	13	5	
Beri-beri	4				2							2		
Tuberculosis of lungs	60	4	2	5	4	3	6	7	5	8	7	6	3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3						1	1	1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	6		1	1			1			2	1			
Pneumonia	14	1	2	2	1	2	1		3	1	1			
Diseases of stomach	24	1	2	6	2		4	5		2	1	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	159	2	6	13	5	19	28	35	17	10	11	6	7	
Congenital debility and malformations	9		1	1				1	1	2	3			
Deaths from external causes	43	2	5		3	2	6	7	4	4	3	3	4	
Other diseases	228	8	8	16	12	12	8	29	29	21	29	22	34	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	131	15	11	22	11	11	9	8	13	6	15	7	3	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF BOHOL—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	7,451	171	203	177	186	209	262	316	1,518	1,442	1,319	959	688	1
Typhoid fever	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Malarial fever	1,583	59	68	62	55	71	105	140	197	171	215	242	198	
Smallpox	115	10	10	11	26	12	17	3	7	5	3	6	5	
Measles	5	1			1			1				1	1	
Influenza	16		2	1	1	2	1	2	1		3		3	
Asiatic cholera	3,952	3	4	1				15	1,105	1,064	928	531	300	1
Dysentery	161	6	13	4	7	7	12	28	22	17	13	18	14	
Leprosy	3			1				1	1					
Beri-beri	24	1	1	1	2	1	1		3	4	4	4	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	448	34	37	33	33	33	36	24	39	60	40	40	39	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8		1		1		1	1		2		1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	4	2						1		1				
Bronchitis	11	1		1		2					1	4	2	
Pneumonia	4		1	1			1			1				
Diseases of stomach	45	2	3	3	5	2	6	3	5	4	7	2	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	251	9	4	9	7	10	13	30	40	27	32	19	51	
Diseases of female genital organs	2									1	1			
Puerperal septicemia	12			1		2	1	4	1	1		2		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	22	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	3	2	2		
Senile debility	155	9	11	9	14	13	12	12	15	12	14	21	13	
Suicide	1		1											
Other deaths from external causes	51	2	4	1	2	2	7	3	4	5	8	5	8	
Other diseases	362	13	17	16	14	27	32	37	43	49	40	44	30	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	203	16	23	20	16	20	14	9	30	14	8	16	17	

ISLAND OF CEBÚ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	6,304	414	365	467	461	447	561	581	889	644	529	532	414	
Typhoid fever	3		1							1	1			
Malarial fever	2,595	249	205	268	234	197	251	220	265	216	192	159	139	
Smallpox	582	21	28	27	38	38	59	56	79	45	41	74	76	
Measles	134	10	2	12	6	9	6	11	25	15	10	13	15	
Whooping cough	91	11	12	13	8	14	12	4	4	3	1	6	3	
Diphtheria and croup	1			1										
Influenza	11				1		1	1		4	1		3	
Asiatic cholera	653	1	2			1		36	162	153	111	125	62	
Dysentery	87	5	5	7	5	5	11	10	30	2	4	1	2	
Bubonic plague	10					3	6				1			
Beri-beri	16			3	1			1	1	1	6	3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	79	3	5	6	6	14	12	9	14	3	6		1	
Simple meningitis	13					1	5		5	1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	8	1	1	1						1	2	2		
Bronchitis	56		1	1	5	10	13	20	2		3	1		
Pneumonia	4					1			2				1	
Diseases of stomach	160	9	8	4	7	12	24	15	29	14	17	12	9	
Diarrhea and enteritis	82	10	5	5	11	5	7	18	12	3	3	1	2	
Diseases of female genital organs	1							1						
Congenital debility and malformations	157			3	5	3	4	21	26	31	26	21	17	
Deaths from external causes	24	1	3	3	2		2	1	2	2	3	3	2	
Other diseases	876	65	46	71	66	99	104	97	125	55	46	60	42	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	661	28	41	42	66	35	44	60	106	94	54	51	40	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF CEBÚ—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	12,651	581	655	657	552	641	604	1,162	2,222	1,683	1,395	1,501	991	7
Typhoid fever	27	2	5	4	3	7			1	1	3		1	
Malarial fever	3,761	287	344	346	247	300	271	380	342	318	351	296	275	4
Smallpox	299	20	10	10	19	23	15	22	40	27	46	28	39	
Measles	11	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	2	2	
Whooping cough	20	4		2	2	2	2	1	1	1		4	1	
Influenza	50		1	1	4	5	4	7	6	6	3	9	4	
Asiatic cholera	4,639	7	13	4		1	2	361	1,336	939	705	848	422	1
Cholera nostras	1								1					
Dysentery	107	9	7	9	4	8	9	13	16	8	9	7	8	
Bubonic plague	3				1		2							
Leprosy	10	1			3	1	1	1	2	1				
Beri-beri	632	26	36	31	22	44	43	54	125	103	69	35	44	
Dengue	1											1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	802	66	76	68	59	78	61	92	69	64	41	71	57	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1						1							
Cancer and other malignant tumors	18		3	1	1	2	4	1		3	1	1	1	
Simple meningitis	7				2	2	2		1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	12	1				3	1	4	1			1	1	
Organic diseases of heart	11	1		1		1		1	1	3	2		1	
Bronchitis	8		1			2		3				2		
Diseases of stomach	105	9	7	5	4	13	15	6	14	14	6	10	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	54	4	4	11	4	3	2	13	7	3	2	1		
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9			2	1		1	2	2	1				
Diseases of female genital organs	5		1				1	1	1	1				
Puerperal septicemia	9							5	2	2				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	139	13	5	6	9	6	10	17	33	14	8	7	11	
Senile debility	160	3	4	6	5	13	14	36	33	19	14	6	7	
Suicide	7	1		2		1	1	1			1			
Other deaths from external causes	108	6	8	6	9	10	14	9	15	11	7	7	6	
Other diseases	603	41	52	51	47	44	46	73	72	45	34	64	34	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,032	79	77	90	105	72	81	59	100	99	92	101	75	2

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	4,745	367	302	371	409	481	419	438	480	416	339	385	336	2
Typhoid fever	2							1	1					
Malarial fever	1,778	172	142	122	129	160	131	149	150	158	133	184	147	1
Smallpox	1,057	110	89	105	108	107	92	89	125	72	57	67	36	
Measles	38	2		3	7	3	8	2	5	2	2	2	2	
Scarlet fever	1								1					
Whooping cough	25	4	2		4	4		1	8		1	1		
Influenza	11	1	5	4									1	
Asiatic cholera	369	1	1	1		14	37	83	74	74	35	21	28	
Dysentery	55	9	2	4	9	5		2	3	5	2	7	7	
Bubonic plague	10			1	4			1		1			3	
Beri-beri	5		1	1	2						1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	23	1	4	1	1			2	5		1	7	1	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1								1					
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7								1		3	1	2	
Simple meningitis	31					1		2	5	5	6	6	6	
Organic diseases of heart	1		1											
Bronchitis	51	4	4	9	3	4	11	4	8		1	1	2	
Diseases of stomach	15			3	5	2		2	2	1				
Diarrhea and enteritis	218	21	12	18	27	15	21	12	10	29	13	22	18	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1							1						
Diseases of female genital organs	1			1										
Congenital debility and malformations	7			2	2	1					1	1		
Deaths from external causes	45	4	5	4	3	11	4	5	2	3	1	2	1	
Other diseases	565	23	22	31	62	52	41	47	55	44	69	51	68	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	428	15	12	61	43	102	74	35	24	22	13	12	14	1

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LEYTE—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	10,638	609	706	612	629	892	927	1,065	1,212	1,374	959	880	770	3
Typhoid fever	32			1				2	7	5	5	2	10	
Malarial fever	2,721	254	277	202	236	258	210	186	204	223	188	242	240	1
Smallpox	1,014	98	159	106	92	108	79	84	69	64	68	61	24	2
Measles	15	1	2		2	1	3		2	3	1			
Whooping cough	5							1	1		1	1	1	
Diphtheria and croup	1										1			
Influenza	37	2	4	2	1		1	5	5	4	3	3	7	
Asiatic cholera	2,970	11	15	8	7	97	233	461	639	636	393	267	203	
Cholera nostras	5		1			1				1	2			
Dysentery	142	12	7	10	8	16	15	11	14	18	4	10	17	
Bubonic plague	16			2	1			2		2	3	4	2	
Leprosy	8	1	1			1	1		1	1	1		1	
Beri-beri	309	15	16	20	28	26	18	17	42	44	34	26	23	
Tuberculosis of lungs	581	34	34	28	40	43	48	60	37	50	51	52	54	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2									1			1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	1	1	2		1				1				
Simple meningitis	3									1	2			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	2				3				1		1		
Organic diseases of heart	4		2	1				1						
Bronchitis	21	2		1	4	2	4	3		1		1	3	
Pneumonia	1					1								
Diseases of stomach	85	4	1	7	12	13	14	9	9	5	4	4	3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	477	21	32	30	30	17	43	29	37	135	33	42	28	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1							1						
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1				1									
Diseases of female genital organs	1											1		
Puerperal septicemia	2			1		1								
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	114	11	7	12	8	4	11	8	16	11	6	9	11	
Senile debility	160	13	15	9	16	19	15	10	12	15	14	11	11	
Suicide	5		4						1					
Other deaths from external causes	71	13	2	4	6	11	10	5	2	4	3	4	7	
Other diseases	885	50	61	56	64	83	87	71	60	79	79	105	90	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	986	64	65	110	73	186	135	99	54	69	63	34	34	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	93,980	6,082	6,491	7,593	8,447	8,581	9,566	14,005	12,494	6,580	4,876	4,290	4,957	18
Typhoid fever	246	15	19	13	19	22	31	45	20	22	10	14	16	
Malarial fever	24,901	2,378	2,264	2,591	2,635	2,271	2,434	3,089	2,167	1,297	1,212	1,130	1,431	2
Smallpox	5,492	328	426	768	930	709	537	405	322	251	191	262	358	5
Measles	1,355	52	88	148	281	257	201	186	65	34	16	12	20	
Scarlet fever	173	1	1	12	22	61	54	18	1		2	1		
Whooping cough	80	5	13	15	6	4	3	8	3	5	2	4	12	
Diphtheria and croup	109	9	5	15	10	8	12	15	9	10	5	5	6	
Influenza	194	3		3	8	29	41	71	19	9	3	3	5	
Asiatic cholera	10,910	15	14	40	206	637	1,680	3,501	3,502	829	260	128	96	2
Cholera nostras	42				32			2		8				
Dysentery	5,266	132	164	221	289	291	447	1,174	1,478	639	210	112	109	
Bubonic plague	2							2						
Leprosy	3							1	2					
Beri-beri	203	15	13	15	14	11	9	22	23	19	25	19	18	
Dengue	53			1		5	5	18	10	8	3	3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,220	79	69	74	91	89	148	152	196	124	87	62	49	
Tuberculous meningitis	29		4	1	1	5	6	2	2	1	1	2	4	
Other forms of tuberculosis	55	1	5	4	4	5	3	6	9	3	9	2	4	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	23	1		2		4	1	4	3	1	4	3		
Simple meningitis	764	52	42	51	52	84	58	89	81	46	72	73	64	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	142	19	24	18	7	9	10	15	10	11	9	6	4	
Organic diseases of heart	22	3		3	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
Bronchitis	1,535	71	111	100	142	154	119	134	166	147	125	133	133	
Pneumonia	193	16	13	14	20	19	15	30	9	10	19	14	14	
Diseases of stomach	2,015	95	112	120	157	210	262	324	210	136	133	113	143	
Diarrhea and enteritis	3,753	200	220	258	256	287	349	790	666	337	153	118	119	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	11	3	1			1	1	1	1		2		1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2							1		1				
Nephritis and Bright's disease	19		1	1	2	3	1		4	2	3	2		
Diseases of female genital organs	2				1			1						
Congenital debility and malformations	371	9	21	24	28	35	35	57	52	28	29	26	27	
Deaths from external causes	517	45	42	40	47	33	41	33	55	71	48	34	28	
Other diseases	32,899	2,441	2,697	2,913	3,027	3,222	2,954	3,651	3,258	2,443	2,154	1,927	2,207	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,379	94	127	128	155	114	108	156	150	86	88	80	89	4

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LUZÓN—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	154,851	7,284	7,383	8,490	10,680	13,807	20,141	28,779	24,432	11,988	8,224	6,705	6,875	63
Typhoid fever	1,048	41	40	64	73	142	149	135	111	64	59	91	79	
Malarial fever	35,615	3,409	3,380	3,671	3,466	3,056	3,608	3,956	2,861	2,140	2,002	1,854	2,205	7
Smallpox	2,252	137	166	352	393	276	184	154	142	113	97	109	128	1
Measles	683	16	16	51	82	93	153	175	62	17	4	6	8	
Scarlet fever	70		1	3	6	15	30	10	4				1	
Whooping cough	19	1	2	1	4	2	1	4		2	1		1	
Diphtheria and croup	24	3	1	1	3	3	1	5	2		1	2	2	
Influenza	636	6	7	13	15	155	104	169	87	39	20	15	6	
Asiatic cholera	58,299	24	19	134	1,942	4,921	10,301	17,246	14,855	4,557	2,021	1,253	1,016	10
Cholera nostras	260			1	161	6	13	14	8	55		1	1	
Dysentery	5,733	226	247	289	337	478	607	1,003	1,112	672	343	186	232	1
Bubonic plague	15		1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2		
Leprosy	124	11	10	3	10	14	9	28	16	8	8	3	4	
Beri-beri	3,040	180	266	330	295	314	234	236	285	287	280	174	159	
Dengue	189	3	2	1	8	9	8	66	39	24	13	7	9	
Tuberculosis of lungs	18,339	1,386	1,373	1,530	1,543	1,577	1,731	1,968	1,856	1,615	1,359	1,210	1,189	2
Tuberculous meningitis	10			2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
Other forms of tuberculosis	183	11	13	7	11	16	12	22	12	14	15	24	26	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	138	7	11	10	17	10	15	16	12	9	12	11	8	
Simple meningitis	194	10	9	14	16	19	27	19	27	12	20	9	12	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	764	68	65	59	77	85	86	44	72	48	54	58	48	
Organic diseases of heart	388	17	23	22	39	36	40	48	36	37	35	25	30	
Bronchitis	916	32	52	73	78	111	106	96	74	85	70	74	65	
Pneumonia	347	20	20	19	21	39	40	56	29	37	21	28	17	
Diseases of stomach	2,007	108	105	132	222	255	227	274	185	126	122	122	129	
Diarrhea and enteritis	4,402	183	167	207	223	409	510	940	636	490	298	161	177	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	50	1	4	4	2	5	2	7	5	7	3	4	6	
Cirrhosis of liver	49	1	2	5	7	3	6	8	2	4	4	3	4	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	183	10	9	5	13	23	20	22	19	18	17	16	11	
Diseases of female genital organs	207	3	5	10	25	33	25	32	23	9	18	14	10	
Puerperal septicemia	173	9	6	14	17	21	26	15	16	5	12	20	12	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	2,052	146	175	166	168	195	217	249	200	157	109	125	145	
Congenital debility and malformations	1					1								
Senile debility	4,558	325	333	335	394	369	411	514	531	385	348	299	314	
Suicide	29	1	2	1	4			2	3	6	3	2	5	
Other deaths from external causes	1,020	116	103	102	90	83	69	83	74	91	59	77	72	1
Other diseases	7,967	542	515	600	715	819	865	871	757	633	554	531	561	4
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2,867	231	233	257	201	211	302	289	277	220	240	187	183	36

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,195	74	72	84	95	75	107	109	117	93	126	102	141	
Typhoid fever	2	1										1		
Malarial fever	521	26	20	31	48	41	54	40	55	42	45	50	69	
Asiatic cholera	27							22	5					
Dysentery	37	7	1	3	3	4	2	5	2	4	2	3	1	
Beri-beri	3								2		1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	8			1			1	1	1	2	2			
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1					
Simple meningitis	2							1	1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1											1		
Bronchitis	6										1	2	3	
Diseases of stomach	15						3		7	2	2	1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	8		4				1		3					
Congenital debility and malformations	3										1	1	1	
Deaths from external causes	10										1	5	4	
Other diseases	547	40	47	49	44	30	46	39	39	42	71	38	62	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	4							1	1	1			1	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,027	119	111	120	132	135	150	307	327	167	139	146	174	
Typhoid fever	15							1	1	1	3	5	4	
Malarial fever	945	62	63	68	77	101	74	76	116	91	64	68	85	
Measles	1							1						
Asiatic cholera	238							157	75	6				
Cholera nostras	1						1							
Dysentery	119	11	3	7	9	4	13	13	11	9	12	13	14	
Beri-beri	40			1	1	1	1	5	9	10	2	5	5	
Tuberculosis of lungs	244	22	17	24	18	9	28	20	26	14	16	25	25	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3						1				2			
Simple meningitis	2										1		1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	16				1		1	2	3	4	1	1	3	
Organic diseases of heart	1		1											
Bronchitis	1										1			
Pneumonia	1											1		
Diseases of stomach	50			1			3	2	34	4	3	1	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	31	2	4		2			1	17	3	2			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2				1			1						
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27				3	2	3	6	4	2	3	1	3	
Senile debility	104	3	4	10	9	5	5	5	4	7	15	12	25	
Deaths from external causes	21	2	3		1	1	1	3	4	1	3	2		
Other diseases	143	13	12	7	8	10	18	13	22	13	8	12	7	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	22	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3			

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	367	24	22	33	44	43	22	18	22	20	23	32	64	
Malarial fever	243	21	18	26	34	33	17	13	18	18	15	20	10	
Measles	4										3		1	
Asiatic cholera	44											3	41	
Dysentery	1			1										
Beri-beri	1			1										
Tuberculosis of lungs	3	1	2											
Diseases of stomach	2				1							1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	3			1			1					1		
Deaths from external causes	1							1						
Other diseases	63	2	1	4	9	10	3	4	4	2	5	7	12	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2		1				1							

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,207	51	55	46	50	60	46	33	37	59	48	84	638	
Typhoid fever	4				1					1	1	1		
Malarial fever	425	39	48	35	32	44	36	22	26	44	30	31	38	
Measles	1											1		
Asiatic cholera	620						1					33	586	
Dysentery	6	1				1		2		1	1			
Beri-beri	6			2	2			1					1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	47	3	1	5	4	6	4	5	4	1	3	6	5	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1								1					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1		1											
Organic diseases of heart	1									1				
Diseases of stomach	13	3		1	4	1	2		1		1			
Diarrhea and enteritis	3								1	1		1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	4	1				2				1				
Senile debility	10				1				3	2	2	1	1	
Deaths from external causes	5		1					1		1	2			
Other diseases	50	3	4	3	4	6	3	2	1	5	7	8	4	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	10	1			2					1	1	2	3	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	3,580	229	271	307	255	279	273	309	285	266	341	357	397	11
Typhoid fever	5	1		3		1								
Malarial fever	2,435	158	226	239	211	214	207	239	229	199	202	158	153	
Smallpox	8									1	4	3		
Measles	12			2	3	1				4	2			
Scarlet fever	18	1					3	3		2		2	7	
Whooping cough	9					1	4	3		1				
Influenza	2	2												
Asiatic cholera	403	2				1	1			3	79	130	187	
Cholera nostras	1												1	
Dysentery	61	10	7	5	4	2	7	4	4	7	4	4	3	
Leprosy	1							1						
Beri-beri	8	2		1		1	2		1				1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	8	1		1				1		1	2	1	1	
Bronchitis	6					1		2	1		1	1		
Diseases of stomach	9	1	1	1		1		2			2		1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	117	5	6	3	3	12	18	13	11	16	10	16	4	
Congenital debility and malformations	3							1		1			1	
Deaths from external causes	9			1			2	3	1		1		1	
Other diseases	272	26	23	28	24	26	21	14	28	17	19	26	20	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	193	20	8	23	10	18	8	23	10	14	15	16	17	11

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	8,992	495	560	536	535	485	493	523	516	483	1,098	1,648	1,612	8
Typhoid fever	102	15	20	14	19	4	9	4	5	3	1	4	4	
Malarial fever	3,988	362	409	395	374	356	323	349	358	290	276	226	270	
Smallpox	3									1		2		
Measles	25		1	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	3	3	1	
Scarlet fever	2						1	1						
Whooping cough	3						1	1			1			
Influenza	27	1	3	1	3	3		2	3	3	4	4		
Asiatic cholera	3,167	13	1				3	2	2	28	677	1,254	1,187	
Cholera nostras	2						1						1	
Dysentery	170	17	19	12	19	11	11	25	15	17	8	9	7	
Leprosy	6				1					1		3	1	
Beri-beri	220	5	8	13	17	17	24	13	17	24	28	26	28	
Tuberculosis of lungs	481	37	39	39	39	28	40	53	45	47	41	41	32	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	1					2			1	1			
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2									1	1			
Organic diseases of heart	2				1								1	
Bronchitis	1										1			
Pneumonia	6	1	1			1	1	1	1					
Diseases of stomach	32	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	1	6	2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	95	6	5	7	8	5	11	5	7	7	3	8	23	
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1												
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67	3	4	2	3	6	7	8	4	10	5	6	9	
Senile debility	45	4	8	1	2		6	4	5	4	4	3	4	
Suicide	1												1	
Other deaths from external causes	35	1	3	4	2	2	1	5	4	3	4	3	3	
Other diseases	178	12	12	18	16	13	15	17	18	18	12	14	13	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	326	14	24	27	27	34	31	28	25	20	27	36	25	8

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MINDORO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	629	28	39	46	77	93	106	90	35	27	35	31	14	8
Malarial fever	250	12	14	23	37	32	30	22	21	13	18	18	8	2
Asiatic cholera	94						30	57		3	2			2
Dysentery	89	4	5	10	17	15	23	7	3	1	2	2		
Beri-beri	3						2	1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	1					1								
Bronchitis	1						1							
Diseases of stomach	7			1		2	1			2			1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	23	5	4		2	4	6	1	1					
Deaths from external causes	2							1	1					
Other diseases	150	6	16	11	21	39	13	1	8	7	12	11	5	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	9	1		1					1	1	1			4

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	1,602	73	76	86	85	76	292	531	53	104	65	42	43	76
Typhoid fever	7	4		2								1		
Malarial fever	323	31	23	23	35	35	33	36	21	20	24	17	19	6
Asiatic cholera	760						196	448	4	50	16		1	45
Dysentery	127	5	12	20	19	13	26	9	5	5	5	3	5	
Beri-beri	63	7	5	7	1	5	10	5	4	7	6	5	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	114	4	10	9	13	12	10	15	6	11	7	7	10	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1								
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3				1		1		1					
Organic diseases of heart	1				1									
Pneumonia	1								1					
Diseases of stomach	5			2		1							2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	16	6	2	1		1	3	2			1			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1									1			
Diseases of female genital organs	4	1					1		2					
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	19	1	2	2	1	1	3	5	1			3		
Senile debility	17	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1		
Deaths from external causes	22	1	10	5	1	1			2	1			1	
Other diseases	62	5	7	8	6	2	5	10	4	6	2	4	3	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	55	6	4	5	4	2	2		1	2	2	1	1	25

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF NEGROS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	8,730	385	344	357	388	450	603	709	828	1,915	1,347	747	657	
Typhoid fever	1											1		
Malarial fever	1,552	116	98	89	89	109	126	159	190	156	131	150	139	
Smallpox	22	1	4	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	4		1	
Measles	108	1	3	1	7	5	10	14	10	31	10	8	8	
Scarlet fever	8			1	1	1		1	2	1			1	
Whooping cough	43		3		1		8	2	7	8	3	8	3	
Diphtheria and croup	655	29	34	41	46	68	87	65	76	67	48	50	44	
Influenza	40			1	1		2	3	6	8	14	4	1	
Asiatic cholera	2,260	1					2		28	1,056	788	217	168	
Cholera nostras	1									1				
Dysentery	470	15	19	23	18	23	44	72	79	71	47	30	29	
Beri-beri	16	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1		1		2	
Dengue	1							1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	94	5	3	2	6	12	13	18	8	9	6	4	8	
Tuberculous meningitis	2												2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6			1	2			1	2					
Simple meningitis	7				1	1		3				1	1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	8			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Organic diseases of heart	18	1	1		1	3	3	1	5	1	1		1	
Bronchitis	68		1	3	1	6	12	6	10	11	7	4	7	
Pneumonia	6				1	1		3		1				
Diseases of stomach	122	7	1	3	6	8	14	4	25	23	12	7	12	
Diarrhea and enteritis	341	18	22	19	18	15	51	59	68	32	15	9	15	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2		1		1									
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1										1			
Congenital debility and malformations	15				2		1	2	3	3	2	1	1	
Deaths from external causes	95	5	5	6	13	3	7	6	9	12	10	14	5	
Other diseases	2,578	165	119	140	158	172	205	271	286	399	231	229	203	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	190	19	29	23	11	17	15	12	11	23	15	9	6	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	21,075	783	664	584	538	551	571	696	1,014	7,104	4,879	2,116	1,575	
Typhoid fever	3			1				1	1					
Malarial fever	3,624	445	358	260	199	181	207	279	272	332	287	426	378	
Smallpox	60	9	29	10	6	4	1				1			
Measles	85	1	1	2	3	5	9	9	3	33	10	7	2	
Scarlet fever	9				1	1	3		1	2		1		
Whooping cough	10					2			3	3	2			
Diphtheria and croup	51	3	1	3	2	4	2	3	6	12	5	4	6	
Influenza	171	3	2			1	1	12	41	34	28	30	19	
Asiatic cholera	12,211					2	2		221	5,995	4,060	1,190	741	
Cholera nostras	9		2						1			5	1	
Dysentery	477	24	19	32	30	22	24	44	46	80	56	55	45	
Leprosy	6			2	1				1	1			1	
Beri-beri	148	6	8	8	8	3	12	11	8	16	18	27	23	
Dengue	3							1	1			1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,687	126	98	115	119	149	116	151	162	169	157	164	161	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	28	3		2	3	2	2	1	2	6	1	2	4	
Simple meningitis	2								2					
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	20	1	1			1	4	2	5	3	2		1	
Organic diseases of heart	38	1	6	4	4	4	3	4		3	4	3	2	
Bronchitis	15	1					1	4	1	6	2			
Pneumonia	3	1					1	1						
Diseases of stomach	92	4	3	1	6	8	15	5	8	15	10	11	6	
Diarrhea and enteritis	407	20	23	23	18	14	21	21	47	96	38	38	48	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1			1										
Cirrhosis of liver	4					2					1		1	
Diseases of female genital organs	8					1		2		1	2		2	
Puerperal septicemia	13				1	1		1	1	1	1	3	4	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	149	8	9	12	8	12	11	15	17	22	12	12	11	
Senile debility	263	13	13	18	16	21	22	22	22	44	35	13	24	
Deaths from external causes	150	3	13	13	14	10	12	10	10	18	23	15	9	
Other diseases	926	65	52	44	68	75	83	78	96	137	84	73	71	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	402	46	26	33	31	26	19	19	36	75	40	36	15	

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF PANAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	18,084	1,233	1,055	1,018	971	969	886	1,107	1,265	3,302	2,957	1,727	1,592	2
Typhoid fever	27		1	1		2	2	4	5	1	3	5	3	
Malarial fever	4,855	596	426	374	307	296	278	349	399	395	433	496	506	
Smallpox	623	86	63	116	133	89	43	28	19	17	11	10	8	
Measles	31	3	2	4	7	2		2	4	2	2		3	
Scarlet fever	5						1				1	3		
Whooping cough	19	1	4			2	4	2	2		2		2	
Diphtheria and croup	594	42	34	50	59	46	51	59	70	65	37	34	47	
Influenza	95	1	2	5	3	4	9	14	16	14	14	7	6	
Asiatic cholera	4,156	1		1			2	2	29	1,891	1,521	415	292	2
Cholera nostras	17										17			
Dysentery	970	83	87	65	68	62	66	92	115	99	97	61	75	
Bubonic plague	3									3				
Beri-beri	47	1	8	4	3	3	3	7	2	7	4	4	1	
Dengue	12					1	2	5	2	2				
Tuberculosis of lungs	335	15	19	15	30	28	20	25	30	50	43	23	37	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	9			3	1	1					3	1		
Simple meningitis	48	1	1	1		1	6	2	2	7	17	6	4	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	5	1		1				1	1				1	
Organic diseases of heart	11	3					1	1	2			2	2	
Bronchitis	81	5	1	3	2	7	6	4	5	14	20	9	5	
Pneumonia	5	3		1						1				
Diseases of stomach	106	10	7	6	13	7	5	8	10	15	10	8	7	
Diarrhea and enteritis	1,174	43	50	60	36	71	76	122	136	171	120	129	160	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2									1			1	
Diseases of female genital organs	1												1	
Congenital debility and malformations	149	9	14	6	8	7	6	15	13	20	10	25	16	
Deaths from external causes	142	12	16	8	7	12	10	11	12	16	16	15	7	
Other diseases	3,192	210	220	201	198	243	225	252	268	356	430	315	274	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,370	107	100	93	96	85	70	102	123	155	146	159	134	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	54,451	3,219	2,598	2,154	1,882	1,646	1,659	1,883	2,550	13,561	12,462	5,885	4,921	31
Typhoid fever	104	2	1	2	1	6	10	11	13	10	9	4	35	
Malarial fever	17,623	2,296	1,788	1,292	1,075	841	804	872	1,130	1,148	1,872	2,312	2,185	8
Smallpox	277	33	32	55	53	28	18	21	10	9	7	6	5	
Measles	14	2		1	1	1	4		2	1	1		1	
Scarlet fever	2										1		1	
Whooping cough	6				2			2				1	1	
Diphtheria and croup	72	10	7	9	3	4	5	8	9	10	1	3	3	
Influenza	463	8	14	35	14	13	21	31	87	83	45	57	55	
Asiatic cholera	24,049	3				1	1	2	206	10,949	9,112	2,235	1,527	13
Cholera nostras	49								2		41		6	
Dysentery	1,321	141	109	95	88	97	95	101	129	143	105	125	91	2
Bubonic plague	7							1		6				
Leprosy	10	1							1	2	1	2	3	
Beri-beri	390	29	33	35	26	17	22	28	31	37	63	34	34	1
Dengue	46					1	8	14	13	7		3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	3,410	250	172	229	210	241	236	279	332	354	399	383	323	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	5			1	1								3	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	2	1	3	2	5		2	2	2	1	2	4	
Simple meningitis	13	1			3	1	4	1	2	1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	55	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	5	8	8	9	7	
Organic diseases of heart	54		4	2	3	4	5	6	8	8	8	4	2	
Bronchitis	30	4			1	3	1	1			9	4	7	
Pneumonia	3						1				1	1		
Diseases of stomach	193	7	10	13	17	21	9	18	23	20	21	19	15	
Diarrhea and enteritis	1,074	47	67	61	46	42	65	98	91	180	107	95	175	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2									1		1		
Cirrhosis of liver	2								2					
Nephritis and Bright's disease	7		1	1	1			1	1		1	1		
Diseases of female genital organs	12		1		1		1	1	1	1	2	1	3	
Puerperal septicemia	10						1	1	2	1	4		1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	196	17	11	15	6	14	10	11	17	17	29	25	24	
Senile debility	628	53	50	32	30	35	40	63	58	66	103	60	38	
Suicide	2			1								1		
Other deaths from external causes	272	25	24	20	25	21	25	24	20	28	25	24	11	
Other diseases	1,452	87	103	87	99	100	134	100	127	157	182	153	123	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2,572	198	166	163	172	147	137	184	226	312	304	320	238	5

TABLE 11.—*Deaths under 5 years of age and at 5 years and over, in each province, comandancia, and principal island, from certain specified causes, by months: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF SÁMAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	UNDER 5 YEARS.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	2,905	139	207	282	299	234	185	204	340	231	257	256	270	1
Malarial fever	775	58	70	64	82	76	55	53	80	56	71	53	57	
Smallpox	933	40	88	135	114	76	39	24	69	31	91	122	104	
Measles	20	1	2	2	6	2	1	2		2	1	1		
Influenza	7	1				1		1	2		2			
Asiatic cholera	490	9	4	8	7	5	23	48	132	110	51	37	56	
Dysentery	46	1	3	6	3	3	1	10	7	5	2	3	2	
Leprosy	1												1	
Beri-beri	15	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1			3		
Tuberculosis of lungs	21	8						7	1			1	4	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3								2				1	
Bronchitis	51	3	3	2	2	2	2	6	3	4	6	8	10	
Diseases of stomach	9		1	1		3	1		1	1		1		
Diarrhea and enteritis	220	1	15	21	46	38	34	32	20	4	6	1	1	1
Congenital debility and malformations	2												2	
Deaths from external causes	50	1	4	4	14	5	13	2	1	1	1		4	
Other diseases	120	9	6	9	8	12	9	7	13	12	12	12	11	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	142	5	8	29	16	9	6	11	8	5	14	14	17	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 YEARS AND OVER.													
	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
All causes	9,029	389	499	516	560	546	608	840	1,595	1,015	742	806	905	8
Typhoid fever	2		1		1									
Malarial fever	2,349	122	191	177	276	181	186	174	258	184	170	211	218	1
Smallpox	647	30	49	87	63	57	36	25	83	33	45	77	62	
Measles	22			4	6	2		1	1		2	4	2	
Influenza	65	5		3	3	8	5		8	9	9	4	11	
Asiatic cholera	3,245	24	14	10	14	27	170	405	981	607	339	293	361	
Dysentery	192	13	13	13	10	19	20	31	24	17	13	9	9	1
Leprosy	8			1	1		2			2			2	
Beri-beri	207	11	14	13	14	29	13	16	27	23	15	16	12	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	291	26	20	31	24	15	16	30	29	14	24	21	41	
Other forms of tuberculosis	3				1						1		1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1					1								
Bronchitis	29	1	1	2	2	1		3	5	1	5	2	6	
Diseases of stomach	56	1	4	6	5	5	6	7	9	4	3	5	1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	534	7	17	18	49	68	59	55	61	39	37	62	61	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8		1		1		1		1	2		2		
Diseases of female genital organs	7						2	2	1	2				
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41	7	2	4	3	3	1	6	3	4	3	2	3	
Senile debility	44		7		2	6	13	3	1	5	2	1	4	
Suicide	1											1		
Other deaths from external causes	285	78	89	29	20	9	7	3	13	6	13	11	7	
Other diseases	495	34	32	35	36	38	33	50	53	44	34	56	49	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	497	30	44	83	29	77	38	29	37	19	27	29	55	

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	160,007	90,291	2,140	2,424	5,845	683	1,606	1,436	4,697	38,517	12,368
Typhoid fever	767	393	9	27	63	6	34	12	29	82	112
Malarial fever	43,116	25,719	186	519	1,084	104	294	274	805	11,735	2,396
Smallpox	900	603	6	15	5	1	2	2	15	202	49
Measles	177	98		2	1		9	2	3	46	16
Scarlet fever	11	10							1		
Whooping cough	23	13		1						9	
Diphtheria and croup	28	24							2	1	1
Influenza	882	484	3	9	24	8	10	17	53	221	53
Asiatic cholera	62,554	34,593	907	924	2,392	303	717	592	2,374	14,903	4,849
Cholera nostras	66	33			1			1	2	26	3
Dysentery	3,968	2,361	40	57	181	21	42	35	128	780	323
Bubonic plague	20	10	1	1						5	3
Leprosy	66	38	2		1	1	3		2	15	4
Beri-beri	3,628	1,826	353	88	167	32	20	57	102	575	408
Dengue	146	102	1	1	10		2		1	17	12
Tuberculosis of lungs	17,683	9,899	230	307	762	73	202	201	496	3,769	1,744
Tuberculous meningitis	2										2
Other forms of tuberculosis	117	53	5	5	12	1	1	1	6	17	16
Cancer and other malignant tumors	143	85	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	24	23
Simple meningitis	68	33	6	2	5	1	1		1	5	14
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	536	267	25	16	43	7	8	5	17	58	90
Organic diseases of heart	296	97	29	10	31	9		4	13	46	57
Bronchitis	502	229	17	13	30	4	9	7	34	73	86
Pneumonia	201	85	22	1	15	3	1	3	10	24	37
Diseases of stomach	1,412	835	10	30	83	8	11	9	50	247	129
Diarrhea and enteritis	3,821	2,239	28	57	155	29	28	40	117	852	276
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	46	32	1	1	2			1	2	1	6
Cirrhosis of liver	29	6	5	2	4				1	1	10
Nephritis and Bright's disease	111	25	20	5	12	2		1	6	2	38
Diseases of female genital organs	146	25		14	29		2			54	22
Puerperal septicemia	109	15	2	14	20		3	1	1	33	20
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1,843	246	1	92	138	1	38	2	12	1,014	299
Senile debility	2,239	1,291	40	24	94	3	31	44	61	496	155
Suicide	37	22			1		1	1	1	2	9
Other deaths from external causes	1,506	1,069	8	4	38	12	5	14	45	164	147
Other diseases	7,313	4,192	154	129	289	40	47	70	200	1,489	703
Unknown or ill-defined causes	5,495	3,239	28	53	150	13	84	39	104	1,529	256

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ABRA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	507	289		3	9	5	1	7	2	171	20
Malarial fever	117	62		1	1			1	1	48	3
Smallpox	1	1									
Asiatic cholera	190	123		1	5	5	1	4		43	8
Dysentery	13	4						1		7	1
Bubonic plague	1	1									
Beri-beri	4	3								1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	95	53						1		37	4
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2	1								1	
Organic diseases of heart	1										1
Bronchitis	1	1									
Diseases of stomach	4				1					3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	11	4							1	6	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	10									9	1
Senile debility	8	4		1						3	
Deaths from external causes	2	1			1						
Other diseases	22	12			1					7	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	23	17								6	

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

All causes	2,816	1,712		18	13	2		6	16	876	173
Typhoid fever	3	3									
Malarial fever	871	566		5	5			2	5	244	44
Smallpox	71	46								18	7
Measles	1	1									
Whooping cough	1	1									
Influenza	3	2							1		
Asiatic cholera	247	146			1				4	78	18
Cholera nostras	16	12								3	1
Dysentery	79	50		1						26	2
Beri-beri	136	78		1	2	1				48	6
Dengue	48	35								12	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	439	239		4	2			2		156	36
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1									
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	2									
Simple meningitis	1	1									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	25	18								5	2
Organic diseases of heart	11	6		1						1	3
Bronchitis	16	15								1	
Pneumonia	1	1									
Diseases of stomach	57	39							1	14	3
Diarrhea and enteritis	107	70				1			3	28	5
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	3									
Cirrhosis of liver	1									1	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1									
Diseases of female genital organs	6	4								2	
Puerperal septicemia	1									1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	99	11		2						71	15
Senile debility	194	118						1		73	2
Deaths from external causes	37	24								8	5
Other diseases	240	149		3	1			1	2	62	22
Unknown or ill-defined causes	98	70		1	2					24	1

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	All other occupations.
All causes	4,350	2,589		48	83	3	2	39	85	1,183	318
Typhoid fever	1	1									
Malarial fever	1,017	663		16	15		1	13	18	233	58
Smallpox	77	46		1	1				1	24	4
Influenza	7	5						1		1	
Asiatic cholera	643	358		8	19	2		5	25	165	61
Cholera nostras	2								1	1	
Dysentery	145	104		3	6			1		21	10
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	352	235		4	8			4		64	37
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,014	578		6	15			6	17	316	76
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1								1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	1								1	
Simple meningitis	1	1									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	51	28								21	2
Organic diseases of heart	5				1					2	2
Bronchitis	4	2								2	
Pneumonia	6	3							1	1	1
Diseases of stomach	86	49			4	1		1	1	24	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	91	47		3				1	2	29	9
Diseases of female genital organs	7	3								4	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	128	15		3	2					95	13
Senile debility	163	119			1		1	1	2	28	11
Deaths from external causes	48	25			2				3	15	3
Other diseases	293	196		1	1			5	9	70	11
Unknown or ill-defined causes	204	108		3	8			1	5	65	14

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

All causes	3,328	1,718		5	5	1	2	16	1	1,523	57
Typhoid fever	5	3								2	
Malarial fever	1,750	906		3	2		1	11		811	16
Smallpox	5	4								1	
Measles	1	1									
Influenza	36	11					1			22	2
Asiatic cholera	367	204			1			1		152	9
Cholera nostras	4	2								2	
Dysentery	54	25								27	2
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	15	8								5	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	577	270		2	1			3	1	283	17
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	2									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	2				1					
Organic diseases of heart	3	1								1	1
Bronchitis	1	1									
Diseases of stomach	22	10								12	
Diarrhea and enteritis	86	57								28	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Diseases of female genital organs	1									1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	45	7								38	
Senile debility	65	34						1		28	2
Suicide	2	2									
Other deaths from external causes	15	12								2	1
Other diseases	146	88			1					54	3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	121	66								54	1

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF BASILAN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	All other occupations.
All causes	29	10		6	2	1		1	1		8
Malarial fever	6	5		1							
Asiatic cholera	3				1	1					1
Dysentery	2										2
Tuberculosis of lungs	8			3	1			1			3
Organic diseases of heart	1	1									
Bronchitis	2	1									1
Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1									
Puerperal septicemia	1			1							
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1			1							
Senile debility	1								1		
Other diseases	1										1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	2	2									

PROVINCE OF BATAAN.

All causes	1,994	1,048		36	312		8	38	380	1	171
Typhoid fever	5	2			1				2		
Malarial fever	237	154		5	24		1	5	26		22
Influenza	1	1									
Asiatic cholera	1,300	623		28	217		7	23	297	1	104
Cholera nostras	1	1									
Dysentery	29	12		1	5			1	8		2
Beri-beri	14	10			1				1		2
Tuberculosis of lungs	233	149		2	28			4	25		25
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	3									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	10	3			4			1	1		1
Organic diseases of heart	1								1		
Bronchitis	2				1						1
Pneumonia	6	2			1				1		2
Diseases of stomach	16	6			8				1		1
Diarrhea and enteritis	46	27			8			1	7		3
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	18	11			3				1		3
Senile debility	6	4			1			1			
Suicide	1							1			
Other deaths from external causes	11	6			1				1		3
Other diseases	33	23			5				3		2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	21	11			4			1	5		

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	10,843	6,222		30	199	10	20	50	195	3,424	693
Typhoid fever	33	17							3	8	5
Malarial fever	3,859	2,272		11	49		5	17	52	1,279	174
Measles	68	34							1	31	2
Scarlet fever	8	8									
Whooping cough	1	1									
Influenza	29	21			1					3	4
Asiatic cholera	4,210	2,349		10	97	4	15	19	93	1,321	302
Cholera nostras	8	1						1		6	
Dysentery	313	181			6			2	6	91	27
Bubonic plague	2	1								1	
Leprosy	1									1	
Beri-beri	129	67			4	2		1	5	37	13
Dengue	16	9			1					2	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	963	563		3	26	2		6	12	258	93
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3									
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	7									1
Simple meningitis	3	1									2
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	17	10				1			1	4	1
Organic diseases of heart	2	2									
Bronchitis	53	26			1				2	18	6
Pneumonia	9	4			1					3	1
Diseases of stomach	146	129		1	2				2	8	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	303	147		1	1			3	7	139	5
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1									
Nephritis and Bright's disease	11	4			2				3	1	1
Diseases of female genital organs	6	1		1						3	1
Puerperal septicemia	10									10	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	129	1		3	4			1	2	105	13
Senile debility	34	16								8	10
Suicide	1										1
Other deaths from external causes	108	90			2	1			3	9	3
Other diseases	245	167			2				1	62	13
Unknown or ill-defined causes	113	88							2	16	7

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	3	2			1						
Malarial fever	1				1						
Asiatic cholera	1	1									
Other diseases	1	1									

PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

All causes	3,556	2,098		5	122	8	21	28	190	933	151
Typhoid fever	10	4								6	
Malarial fever	804	478		1	11		5	3	19	257	30
Smallpox	26	20							3	2	1
Influenza	10	2			1			1	1	5	
Asiatic cholera	1,866	1,056		4	83	8	14	17	136	464	84
Dysentery	69	49			2			1	2	12	3
Beri-beri	16	10			1					1	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	274	165			8			3	9	82	7
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	5								1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3				2						1
Bronchitis	3	3									
Pneumonia	1									1	
Diseases of stomach	32	13							4	11	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	113	77			9			1		21	5
Diseases of female genital organs	1										1
Puerperal septicemia	5									5	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	11									11	
Senile debility	35	23			2			1	5	3	1
Suicide	1										1
Other deaths from external causes	18	11								4	3
Other diseases	162	113			2		1	1	7	32	6
Unknown or ill-defined causes	90	69			1		1		4	15	

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BULACÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	4,097	2,413		86	528	29	247	35	178	44	537
Typhoid fever	80	48		3	11	2	4		3	1	8
Malarial fever	816	555		17	83	3	54	4	23	6	71
Smallpox	1	1									
Measles	4			1							3
Whooping cough	2	2									
Diphtheria and croup	1	1									
Influenza	23	16			1		1		2	1	2
Asiatic cholera	1,231	690		20	164	8	80	13	70	18	168
Dysentery	80	50		1	12		2		4		11
Beri-beri	103	54		3	15	1	6		7	2	15
Dengue	3	1									2
Tuberculosis of lungs	848	470		16	108	7	60	12	36	7	132
Other forms of tuberculosis	49	34		3	3				3	2	4
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	4									3
Simple meningitis	3	1			1				1		
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	22	13			1		5				3
Organic diseases of heart	6	3			2	1					
Bronchitis	31	20			6		1				4
Pneumonia	7	4			1				1		1
Diseases of stomach	20	8			2				1	1	8
Diarrhea and enteritis	63	31		1	3	1	11				16
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	3									
Cirrhosis of liver	1				1						
Nephritis and Bright's disease	6	3			2				1		
Diseases of female genital organs	3				3						
Puerperal septicemia	6	2			3						1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	67	16		7	16	1	7			3	17
Senile debility	154	85		2	36	1	6	3	7	1	13
Suicide	2	1							1		
Other deaths from external causes	29	20			3				1		5
Other diseases	342	233		10	34	2	7	3	14	2	37
Unknown or ill-defined causes	84	44		2	17	2	3		3		13

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	2,867	2,484		16	94	14	22	5	31	30	171
Malarial fever	789	720		4	15	1	4		5	8	32
Smallpox	137	127			1	1			1		7
Measles	2	2									
Whooping cough	1	1									
Diphtheria and croup	1	1									
Influenza	6	6									
Asiatic cholera	826	696		5	42	9	3	1	15	8	47
Dysentery	75	66			2				1		6
Leprosy	5	5									
Beri-beri	35	29					1				5
Tuberculosis of lungs	412	357		6	8		4	2	4	2	29
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1									
Simple meningitis	4	4									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	11	5					1			2	3
Organic diseases of heart	7	7									
Bronchitis	14	9			1		1			3	
Pneumonia	2	2									
Diseases of stomach	10	8			1	1					
Diarrhea and enteritis	250	221			8	2	3	2	2	2	10
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1										1
Diseases of female genital organs	2	2									
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	41	36									5
Senile debility	27	26			1						
Suicide	1						1				
Other deaths from external causes	26	22			2						2
Other diseases	115	88		1	1		4		1	4	16
Unknown or ill-defined causes	66	43			12				2	1	8

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAPIZ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	All other occupations.
All causes	6,454	3,447		33	12	4	517	61	179	2,036	165
Typhoid fever	13	11					1			1	
Malarial fever	1,437	836		3	3		81	18	42	421	33
Smallpox	28	14					1		2	11	
Whooping cough	1	1									
Influenza	124	56			1		8	4	5	45	5
Asiatic cholera	2,667	1,345		17	5	4	267	15	78	873	63
Dysentery	358	205		1			17	1	9	114	11
Bubonic plague	4	3								1	
Leprosy	1						1				
Beri-beri	137	79					3	4	3	46	2
Dengue	7	4		1						2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	638	313		3	2		53	4	6	242	15
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3						1			1	1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	16	10					2			4	
Organic diseases of heart	1	1									
Bronchitis	5	5									
Pneumonia	1										1
Diseases of stomach	46	23					4	1	2	15	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	167	113			1		1	1		49	2
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Diseases of female genital organs	2			1						1	
Puerperal septicemia	3						3				
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	38	2		1			8			25	2
Senile debility	35	28						1		6	
Deaths from external causes	84	58					1	2	3	11	9
Other diseases	232	147		2			7	3	6	59	8
Unknown or ill-defined causes	405	192		4			58	7	23	109	12

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	3,052	1,468		56	195	29		46	172	625	461
Typhoid fever	13	6						1	1	1	4
Malarial fever	805	459		5	46	2		7	29	166	91
Smallpox	3	2								1	
Measles	1									1	
Diphtheria and croup	1	1									
Influenza	11	6				1			1	3	
Asiatic cholera	979	468		19	49	12		13	52	235	131
Cholera nostras	1	1									
Dysentery	87	40		5	5			3	9	17	8
Beri-beri	39	22			3	1			3	7	3
Dengue	4	4									
Tuberculosis of lungs	449	190		10	46	5		11	31	56	100
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	3							1	1	2
Simple meningitis	4	1		2							1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	19	8		1	2	1			3	1	3
Organic diseases of heart	8	2		1	1	1				2	1
Bronchitis	25	6			2	1		1	4	7	4
Pneumonia	8	2			2						4
Diseases of stomach	69	28		2	4	2		1	8	11	13
Diarrhea and enteritis	150	57		5	11	1		7	18	26	25
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2									
Cirrhosis of liver	1										1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	4	1			1						2
Diseases of female genital organs	3	1			1					1	
Puerperal septicemia	2										2
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	44			1	8				1	19	15
Senile debility	28	10			1				1	8	8
Suicide	2	2									
Other deaths from external causes	31	19			2				3	3	4
Other diseases	137	61		5	10	1		2	6	17	35
Unknown or ill-defined causes	115	66			1	1			1	42	4

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CEBÚ.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	8,699	3,846	503	223	445	24		112	291	2,834	421
Typhoid fever	18	7			1				1	6	3
Malarial fever	2,495	1,087	125	55	133	7		23	85	880	100
Smallpox	81	46	5	2					2	20	6
Measles	3	2								1	
Scarlet fever	1								1		
Whooping cough	6	3								3	
Influenza	19	7	3		1					6	2
Asiatic cholera	3,225	1,483	175	101	144	9		48	117	987	161
Dysentery	65	27	4	2	4			2	2	19	5
Bubonic plague	1			1							
Leprosy	7	4								3	
Beri-beri	496	162	109	22	41	2		13	12	109	26
Dengue	1		1								
Tuberculosis of lungs	696	321	34	9	29	3		7	28	219	46
Cancer and other malignant tumors	9	6	1		1					1	
Simple meningitis	1		1								
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	1	1		2					2	1
Organic diseases of heart	6		2		4						
Bronchitis	5	1	3								1
Diseases of stomach	50	26	1	1	2				1	15	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	29	9	2	1	3			2	2	8	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	7	1	2		2						2
Diseases of female genital organs	4			1	1					1	1
Puerperal septicemia	7			3	3				1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	116	4	1	6	15			1	3	79	7
Senile debility	38	9	8		5			4	7	4	1
Suicide	7	7									
Other deaths from external causes	98	47	1		10				6	21	13
Other diseases	476	217	13	9	21	2		8	8	175	23
Unknown or ill-defined causes	725	369	11	10	23	1		4	15	275	17

COMANDANCIA OF COTTABATO.

All causes	17	9		2	4			1			1
Malarial fever	3	2			1						
Asiatic cholera	8	7									1
Beri-beri	1							1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	1				1						
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1			1							
Senile debility	1				1						
Other diseases	1			1							
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1				1						

COMANDANCIA OF DAPITAN.

All causes	172	144		3	1				1	17	6
Malarial fever	38	34		2						1	1
Dysentery	25	22		1	1						1
Tuberculosis of lungs	7	5									2
Diseases of stomach	6	4									2
Deaths from external causes	2	2									
Other diseases	7	7									
Unknown or ill-defined causes	87	70							1	16	

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF DÁVAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	150	120			1	1			3	23	2
Typhoid fever	1	1									
Malarial fever	50	39			1					8	2
Whooping cough	1									1	
Influenza	1	1									
Dysentery	24	20							1	3	
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	2	2									
Tuberculosis of lungs	16	12							2	2	
Diseases of stomach	2	1								1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	9	8								1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	5									5	
Deaths from external causes	4	4									
Other diseases	11	9								2	
Unknown or ill-defined causes	23	22				1					

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

All causes	3,783	1,919		7	8		22	11	5	1,580	231
Typhoid fever	2										2
Malarial fever	583	256		1	1		5	1	2	297	20
Smallpox	15	7								6	2
Influenza	8	5								3	
Asiatic cholera	1,953	1,029		4	3		16	3	1	763	134
Dysentery	129	65					1		1	59	3
Leprosy	6	3								3	
Beri-beri	15	7								8	
Tuberculosis of lungs	331	168			1			2	1	131	28
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1									1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	2									1
Organic diseases of heart	6	3								3	
Bronchitis	1									1	
Pneumonia	4	3								1	
Diseases of stomach	29	18								10	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	128	70						5		45	8
Diseases of female genital organs	9	1								7	1
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	61	6		1	1					44	9
Senile debility	125	62								62	1
Suicide	4	2								1	1
Other deaths from external causes	42	36								6	
Other diseases	222	129		1	1					82	9
Unknown or ill-defined causes	106	47			1					47	11

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	4,182	2,376	144	6	39	62	11	40	171	940	393
Typhoid fever	16	14							1		1
Malarial fever	366	217	8		3	7		3	11	94	23
Diphtheria and croup	1	1									
Influenza	2	2									
Asiatic cholera	3,116	1,771	105	6	23	47	8	34	132	682	308
Dysentery	34	24	1		2	1			1	5	
Leprosy	2	2									
Beri-beri	6	5								1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	291	160	9		4	4	1		11	74	28
Other forms of tuberculosis	1									1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	8									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	14	11								2	1
Bronchitis	4	2								2	
Diseases of stomach	18	9			1			1		5	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	47	21	3		2	1			2	13	5
Diseases of female genital organs	4									4	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	28	8								17	3
Senile debility	67	31	9		1		1	1	7	11	6
Deaths from external causes	19	14				1				1	3
Other diseases	92	49	4		3	1		1	4	22	8
Unknown or ill-defined causes	46	27	5				1		2	6	5

PROVINCE OF ILOÍLO.

All causes	22,641	12,656	516	149	212	28	5	116	262	7,992	705
Typhoid fever	49	17	2		1				2	26	1
Malarial fever	9,280	5,342	23	71	46	4	1	43	85	3,418	247
Smallpox	5	2		1						2	
Measles	1	1									
Diphtheria and croup	17	13							2	1	1
Influenza	216	124		1	2			2	6	73	8
Asiatic cholera	9,306	5,188	310	48	122	8	1	44	120	3,169	296
Cholera nostras	19	10								9	
Dysentery	194	92	11	2	6	1		3	3	56	20
Leprosy	2	1								1	
Beri-beri	126	43	33		4	2			4	33	7
Dengue	17	16			1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,187	632	52	7	12	4		10	16	426	28
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1									
Cancer and other malignant tumors	9	3								6	
Simple meningitis	4	2	2								
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	27	10	9							4	4
Organic diseases of heart	41	10	9		2				1	17	2
Bronchitis	5	1	1					1		2	
Pneumonia	2		1							1	
Diseases of stomach	46	22	6		2			1		15	
Diarrhea and enteritis	265	163	9	2	2	3		1	2	81	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2		2								
Nephritis and Bright's disease	5	1	3							1	
Diseases of female genital organs	1									1	
Puerperal septicemia	6		1							4	1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	61	4		1						54	2
Senile debility	122	76	5	1				4		31	5
Deaths from external causes	114	78	2		1			1	2	18	12
Other diseases	498	257	24	9	5	5	2	2	15	134	45
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,013	547	11	6	6	1	1	4	4	409	24

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	1,667	1,607		4	16	11		1			28
Malarial fever	388	369		1	8	6					4
Smallpox	34	33									1
Influenza	5	5									
Asiatic cholera	438	430			2			1			5
Dysentery	96	90		1	1	1					3
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	11	11									
Tuberculosis of lungs	226	220			1	1					4
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1									
Simple meningitis	3	3									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	11	10									1
Organic diseases of heart	15	15									
Bronchitis	4	4									
Pneumonia	4	3									1
Diseases of stomach	64	61									3
Diarrhea and enteritis	162	159		1	1	1					
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	1									
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1									
Puerperal septicemia	5	5									
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	11	10									1
Senile debility	5	5									
Suicide	1	1									
Other deaths from external causes	20	19									1
Other diseases	85	81		1	1	1					1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	75	69			2	1					3

COMANDANCIA OF JOLÓ.

All causes	2										2
Malarial fever	1										1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1										1

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	All other occupations.
All causes	5,608	3,562		117	413	39	13	9	229	116	1,110
Typhoid fever	24	14			1				1	1	7
Malarial fever	1,695	1,096		32	88	9	2	1	67	43	357
Smallpox	1	1									
Measles	1	1									
Diphtheria and croup	2	2									
Influenza	26	20		2	1				2		1
Asiatic cholera	2,019	1,283		42	198	15	4	3	66	39	369
Dysentery	223	143		3	10	1	1		14	1	50
Leprosy	1										1
Beri-beri	103	71		1	7		1	1	8		14
Dengue	2				1				1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	947	620		23	65	5	3	4	36	20	171
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1									1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1									
Simple meningitis	2										2
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	22	13		2	2	1					4
Organic diseases of heart	3								2		1
Bronchitis	19	7				1			1		10
Pneumonia	5	5									
Diseases of stomach	35	22			3				2	1	7
Diarrhea and enteritis	139	79		6	8	2	1		11	6	26
Nephritis and Bright's disease	7	3			2						2
Diseases of female genital organs	1			1							
Puerperal septicemia	2	1			1						
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	51	13		1	7				1	1	28
Senile debility	42	28			4				2	2	6
Suicide	1										1
Other deaths from external causes	47	34				1					12
Other diseases	123	66		1	10	2	1		14	1	28
Unknown or ill-defined causes	62	38		3	5	2			1	1	12

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA UNIÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	3,143	1,797		10	17			10	10	1,144	155
Typhoid fever	54	32			1					17	4
Malarial fever	273	147			3			1		108	14
Smallpox	14	10		1						2	1
Measles	1	1									
Influenza	1	1									
Asiatic cholera	2,051	1,228		8	5			7	9	695	99
Dysentery	105	62			1			1	1	37	3
Leprosy	3	3									
Beri-beri	17	14								3	
Tuberculosis of lungs	259	112		1	4			1		126	15
Other forms of tuberculosis	14	3			1					10	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	3								1	
Simple meningitis	20	13								5	2
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	4	3									1
Organic diseases of heart	2									2	
Bronchitis	3	1								1	1
Pneumonia	3									3	
Diseases of stomach	44	31								12	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	14	9								5	
Diseases of female genital organs	4									3	1
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	38	1			1					32	4
Senile debility	57	27								29	1
Deaths from external causes	6	3								2	1
Other diseases	136	85			1					45	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	16	8								6	2

PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

All causes	302	295								4	3
Malarial fever	253	250								3	
Asiatic cholera	10	10									
Dysentery	8	7									1
Tuberculosis of lungs	11	10									1
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1									1	
Senile debility	4	4									
Other diseases	6	5									1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	9	9									

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	6,412	3,527		117	180	5	1	67	91	2,142	282
Typhoid fever	15	12		1					1	1	
Malarial fever	1,447	822		19	21	1	1	9	12	509	53
Smallpox	216	134		4	3			1		63	11
Measles	3	1							1	1	
Whooping cough	9	4								5	
Diphtheria and croup	1	1									
Influenza	22	16								4	2
Asiatic cholera	2,007	1,062		53	77			25	29	657	104
Cholera nostras	5	2							1	2	
Dysentery	115	51		1	10			2	3	44	4
Bubonic plague	7	4								3	
Leprosy	4	1			1				1	1	
Beri-beri	320	205		6	9	2		6	9	64	19
Tuberculosis of lungs	464	232		4	16			8	4	179	21
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1								1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	3			1					1	1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	4	3								1	
Organic diseases of heart	3	2								1	
Bronchitis	15	5							1	8	1
Diseases of stomach	61	28		4	4			2	2	15	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	272	172		2	7			1	2	80	8
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1										1
Diseases of female genital organs	1									1	
Puerperal septicemia	1			1							
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	85	3		11	7					55	9
Senile debility	90	51						2	1	34	2
Suicide	5	4								1	
Other deaths from external causes	53	35			3	1			1	9	4
Other diseases	671	390		6	11	1		11	15	217	20
Unknown or ill-defined causes	507	283		5	10				8	185	16

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

CITY OF MANILA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	3,296	60	977	241	255	129	2	72	83	3	1,474
Typhoid fever	40		7	4	3	4		1			21
Malarial fever	92	1	30	12	4	6		2	4		33
Smallpox	2		1								1
Influenza	7	1			2						4
Asiatic cholera	1,017	19	317	79	67	36	2	29	29	1	438
Dysentery	93	1	24	6	12	4		3	3		40
Bubonic plague	3		1								2
Leprosy	2		2								
Beri-beri	453	7	211	27	18	20		8	13		149
Tuberculosis of lungs	500	13	135	30	45	18		9	7	1	242
Tuberculous meningitis	2										2
Other formsof tuberculosis	17		5		3	1					8
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13	1		1	1	1			1		8
Simple meningitis	8		3		2						3
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	69	1	15	2	6	1		1	4	1	38
Organic diseases of heart	79	3	18	7	8	4		3	2		34
Bronchitis	74		13	9	7	2		1	3		39
Pneumonia	44		21	1	4	2					16
Diseases of stomach	14	1	3	1		1			1		7
Diarrhea and enteritis	74		14	7	4	5		2	2		40
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	6		1	1	1						3
Cirrhosis of liver	17	2	3	2	1				1		8
Nephritis and Bright's disease	52	2	15	5	2	2		1	1		24
Diseases of female genital organs	3			1							2
Puerperal septicemia	24		1	3	7						13
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	27			2	5				1		19
Senile debility	108	2	18	17	10	1		1	1		58
Suicide	2										2
Other deaths from external causes	27	1	5	2	3	3			1		12
Other diseases	417	5	113	22	37	18		11	9		202
Unknown or ill-defined causes	10		1		3						6

PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

All causes	1,134	628		3	12			11	9	435	36
Typhoid fever	10	6								4	
Malarial fever	473	253		1	3			5	5	194	12
Asiatic cholera	127	59		1	5			1		51	10
Dysentery	83	57							2	24	
Beri-beri	29	16			1					10	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	178	109			1			3	1	61	3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	1								2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	4								2	1
Organic diseases of heart	1									1	
Bronchitis	1	1									
Pneumonia	1									1	
Diseases of stomach	30	18								10	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	23	13			1			1		8	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	18			1						17	
Senile debility	44	26						1		17	
Deathsfrom external causes	15	10								5	
Other diseases	78	43							1	24	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	17	11			1					4	1

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	859	441		2	4	2	9	5	18	297	81
Typhoid fever	2	2									
Malarial fever	343	179		1	2	1	5	3	8	115	29
Smallpox	4	2									2
Asiatic cholera	375	196		1	1		2	2	8	133	32
Dysentery	4	2								2	
Beri-beri	5	4									1
Tuberculosis of lungs	47	15			1				1	27	3
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1									1	
Organic diseases of heart	1					1					
Diseases of stomach	15	10								4	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	3	2							1		
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3									2	1
Senile debility	4	3									1
Deaths from external causes	5	3									2
Other diseases	38	19					1			11	7
Unknown or ill-defined causes	8	3					1			2	2

PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

All causes	832	428		3	11	2		16	16	315	41
Typhoid fever	1	1									
Malarial fever	186	108			5			1	1	63	8
Smallpox	2	2									
Asiatic cholera	405	187		2	1	1		7	12	175	20
Dysentery	40	25						2		12	1
Beri-beri	28	15			1			3		7	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	78	39			1			1	2	33	2
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1					1					
Pneumonia	1	1									
Diseases of stomach	7	4								3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	5	4								1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Diseases of female genital organs	2									2	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	9									8	1
Senile debility	5	3								2	
Deaths from external causes	20	15							1	2	2
Other diseases	28	14		1	3			1		7	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	13	9						1			3

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	3,586	2,288		20	50	3		41	58	916	210
Typhoid fever	27	22						1	1	3	
Malarial fever	1,715	1,191		5	9			3	4	453	50
Influenza	15	11								3	1
Asiatic cholera	1,157	654		8	25	3		28	40	303	96
Dysentery	59	34			3			1	1	12	8
Leprosy	2	1									1
Beri-beri	148	105		1	4			4	4	18	12
Tuberculosis of lungs	214	131			2			3	2	59	17
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	2								1	
Organic diseases of heart	1	1									
Pneumonia	1	1									
Diseases of stomach	8	5								3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	31	16		2					1	6	6
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	15				1					14	
Senile debility	7	3			1					2	1
Deaths from external causes	12	10							1		1
Other diseases	37	23							3	9	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	134	78		4	5			1	1	30	15

PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

All causes	8,520	5,220		83	208	11	1	125	133	2,098	641
Typhoid fever	3	1			2						
Malarial fever	1,366	921		9	25	4		22	20	272	93
Smallpox	1	1									
Measles	11	7									4
Scarlet fever	2	2									
Diphtheria and croup	3	3									
Influenza	58	35			3			1		17	2
Asiatic cholera	5,096	3,063		59	122	4		72	81	1,314	381
Dysentery	150	101		2	2			3	3	30	9
Beri-beri	43	28			1				1	7	6
Dengue	2	1								1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	858	489		9	18		1	11	14	252	64
Cancer and other malignant tumors	10	6								1	3
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	3									
Organic diseases of heart	7	3								2	2
Bronchitis	9	4								4	1
Pneumonia	2	1								1	
Diseases of stomach	31	21			2					7	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	138	83		1	2			3	3	30	16
Cirrhosis of liver	2	2									
Diseases of female genital organs	4									3	1
Puerperal septicemia	4									4	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	43	4		1	2					30	6
Senile debility	60	44						3		10	3
Deaths from external causes	69	50				3		1	4	2	9
Other diseases	362	233		2	13			4	4	79	27
Unknown or ill-defined causes	183	114			16			5	3	32	13

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	2,447	1,258		12	24	1		9	60	1,017	66
Malarial fever	723	406		4	5	1		2	10	287	8
Smallpox	43	29								13	1
Measles	1	1									
Influenza	24	12								12	
Asiatic cholera	994	496		5	9			3	30	420	31
Cholera nostras	5	2								3	
Dysentery	47	19		1	1				2	24	
Leprosy	3	1								1	1
Beri-beri	46	24			1				1	20	
Tuberculosis of lungs	262	130			5			2	12	105	8
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	3								3	
Organic diseases of heart	14	6			1					7	
Diseases of stomach	11	8								1	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	42	23						1		14	4
Puerperal septicemia	5									5	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	34			2	1					30	1
Senile debility	11	3								7	1
Deaths from external causes	36	25								8	3
Other diseases	64	29						1	1	29	4
Unknown or ill-defined causes	76	41			1				4	28	2

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ÉCIJA.

All causes	2,832	1,846		78	365		3		2	151	387
Typhoid fever	38	26			8						4
Malarial fever	730	479		19	100				1	32	99
Smallpox	1										1
Measles	2	1									1
Influenza	43	26		2	6					3	6
Asiatic cholera	886	590		13	104					72	107
Dysentery	62	45			7					1	9
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	40	24		1	3				1	2	9
Dengue	31	25			3						3
Tuberculosis of lungs	398	276		11	54					11	46
Other forms of tuberculosis	2			1	1						
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	1									1
Simple meningitis	2	1			1						
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	26	12		4	6						4
Organic diseases of heart	7	3			1						3
Bronchitis	13	11									2
Pneumonia	2	2									
Diseases of stomach	30	18		1	8					2	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	154	113		6	15		3				17
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Cirrhosis of liver	1										1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	3	3									
Diseases of female genital organs	11	3		3	4						1
Puerperal septicemia	4	3									1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	91	13		7	18					22	31
Senile debility	14	13									1
Deaths from external causes	27	22			1						4
Other diseases	146	102		6	13					6	19
Unknown or ill-defined causes	64	32		4	12						16

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	372	360						3		1	8
Malarial fever	99	98									1
Smallpox	1	1									
Asiatic cholera	180	172						1		1	6
Dysentery	3	3									
Tuberculosis of lungs	39	37						1			1
Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2									
Senile debility	3	3									
Deaths from external causes	6	6									
Other diseases	7	7									
Unknown or ill-defined causes	32	31						1			

PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

All causes	4,676	1,717		290	864	43	265	129	303	232	833
Typhoid fever	166	64		12	26		28	4	2	2	28
Malarial fever	1,081	450		65	161	7	67	25	71	60	175
Smallpox	1										1
Measles	20	2		1	1		9	2	1	1	3
Whooping cough	1			1							
Influenza	5	1			1						3
Asiatic cholera	1,417	403		80	308	24	59	39	119	97	288
Cholera nostras	2	1			1						
Dysentery	187	56		11	46	5	11	3	17	1	37
Leprosy	1					1					
Beri-beri	39	19		1	5		4	3	3	1	3
Dengue	2	1									1
Tuberculosis of lungs	716	332		36	103	1	26	32	31	23	132
Other forms of tuberculosis	13	4		1	3			1	1		3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	2								1	1
Simple meningitis	3	1			1		1				
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	33	9		4	11			1	1	1	6
Organic diseases of heart	9	6			1	1					1
Bronchitis	60	26		2	4		5	3	6	6	8
Pneumonia	14	5			4				1		4
Diseases of stomach	122	39		13	30	2	1		13	1	23
Diarrhea and enteritis	140	56		7	36	1	4	3	8	1	24
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	4	1						1	1		1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1			1						
Nephritis and Bright's disease	4	1			1				1		1
Diseases of female genital organs	27	1		4	13		1				8
Puerperal septicemia	6	2		1	2					1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	85	6		15	28		14			8	14
Senile debility	144	75		2	8		18	6	8	14	13
Suicide	1										1
Other deaths from external causes	27	14		1			4	2	1	1	4
Other diseases	286	118		29	65	1	4	4	15	8	42
Unknown or ill-defined causes	54	21		4	4		9		3	5	8

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINÁN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	7,438	4,566		218	125	62	116	111	387	1,227	626
Typhoid fever	15	12									3
Malarial fever	1,289	837		37	11	11	27	17	45	198	106
Smallpox	6	2		2				1		1	
Measles	29	26								1	2
Influenza	41	31			1	1			2	5	1
Asiatic cholera	4,017	2,452		123	92	45	53	61	241	645	305
Dysentery	181	144		5	2				2	18	10
Bubonic plague	1										1
Leprosy	9	5					2		1		1
Beri-beri	43	22		1					1	11	8
Dengue	6	5			1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	980	598		26	6	3	22	17	58	156	94
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	6									1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	19	14		1	1				1	2	
Organic diseases of heart	9	4			1				1		3
Bronchitis	22	7		1					12	1	1
Pneumonia	2	2									
Diseases of stomach	69	39		2	1		2	1	3	15	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	72	35		5					7	16	9
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	1									1
Diseases of female genital organs	11	3			3					2	3
Puerperal septicemia	2			1							1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	130	12		11	2		6		1	66	32
Senile debility	172	109					1	11	4	43	4
Deaths from external causes	37	24				1		1	3	6	2
Other diseases	191	128		2	3			2	5	26	25
Unknown or ill-defined causes	76	48		1	1	1	3			15	7

PROVINCE OF PARAGUA.

All causes	414	281		1	3			12	2	95	20
Malarial fever	83	61		1	1			2		15	3
Measles	1	1									
Asiatic cholera	144	67						8	2	65	2
Dysentery	17	11			1					3	2
Beri-beri	17	14									3
Tuberculosis of lungs	38	28						1		7	2
Cancer and other malignant tumors	2	2									
Pneumonia	6	5								1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2									
Diseases of female genital organs	1	1									
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	8	4									4
Senile debility	4	3						1			
Deaths from external causes	3	1									2
Other diseases	14	11								2	1
Unknown or ill-defined causes	74	70			1					2	1

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF PARAGUA SUR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	33	22						2	1	2	6
Typhoid fever	1							1			
Malarial fever	9	4								2	3
Beri-beri	1	1									
Tuberculosis of lungs	7	5						1			1
Pneumonia	1										1
Diseases of stomach	2	2									
Diarrhea and enteritis	4	3									1
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1	1									
Other diseases	4	3							1		
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	3									

PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

All causes	4,663	1,879		200	663	135	158	98	818	22	690
Typhoid fever	36	7		3	8		1	1	9		7
Malarial fever	820	366		38	126	32	19	10	86	7	136
Smallpox	1								1		
Influenza	68	12			3	5		8	32		8
Asiatic cholera	1,925	755		85	244	46	79	26	416	6	268
Dysentery	146	46		6	27	8	8	4	26	1	20
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	131	49		10	17			3	17	3	32
Dengue	7	1			3		2				1
Tuberculosis of lungs	729	333		30	103	19	15	16	107	1	105
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	1			1		1		2		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3							1	1		1
Simple meningitis	7	2				1					4
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	38	19		1	2	1		2	6		7
Organic diseases of heart	24	7			8	1		1	6		1
Bronchitis	25	9		1	6		2		5		2
Pneumonia	16	2			2	1		2	6		3
Diseases of stomach	41	15		2	5	1	4		8		6
Diarrhea and enteritis	114	33		4	30	10	4	3	17	1	12
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	3			1				1		
Cirrhosis of liver	1				1						
Nephritis and Bright's disease	8	4									4
Diseases of female genital organs	9	1		1	4					1	2
Puerperal septicemia	12	2		4	4			1			1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	35	3		2	8		2		2		18
Senile debility	67	23		1	22	1	4		12	1	3
Deaths from external causes	20	7		1	1			2	3		6
Other diseases	279	139		10	29	6	14	7	44		30
Unknown or ill-defined causes	90	39		1	8	3	3	11	11	1	13

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ROMBLÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	649	398			2			5	3	197	44
Malarial fever	167	92						1	1	64	9
Measles	1	1									
Influenza	7	4								2	1
Asiatic cholera	90	48								38	4
Dysentery	11	8								2	1
Leprosy	2	2									
Beri-beri	26	19								5	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	143	88			1			1	1	40	12
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2									
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	2								1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	2									1
Organic diseases of heart	1									1	
Bronchitis	1	1									
Pneumonia	1									1	
Diseases of stomach	6	3			1					1	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	21	15						1		4	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	17	7								10	
Senile debility	33	24						1		8	
Deaths from external causes	5	4								1	
Other diseases	75	51						1	1	14	8
Unknown or ill-defined causes	33	24								5	4

PROVINCE OF SÁMAR.

All causes	6,506	3,621		41	55	5	61	29	183	2,372	139
Typhoid fever	2	2									
Malarial fever	1,893	993		11	16	1	1	4	42	794	31
Smallpox	99	53		4					5	35	2
Measles	8	4								4	
Influenza	46	35		2						9	
Asiatic cholera	2,414	1,353		23	25	1	51	10	94	785	72
Cholera nostras	1	1									
Dysentery	147	84							1	61	1
Leprosy	6	1								5	
Beri-beri	160	107			3	1	2	1	7	30	9
Tuberculosis of lungs	237	97			1			6	5	124	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	2									2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1									1	
Bronchitis	21	14								7	
Diseases of stomach	49	27						1		17	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	355	163			1	1	1	1	14	169	5
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8	8									
Diseases of female genital organs	10									10	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	44			1						41	2
Senile debility	30	13							2	15	
Deaths from external causes	272	230			5	1		4	6	23	3
Other diseases	376	213			3		2	1	6	146	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	325	223			1		4	1	1	94	1

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

COMANDANCIA OF SIASSI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	2				1						1
Beri-beri	1										1
Tuberculosis of lungs	1				1						

PROVINCE OF SORSOGÓN.

All causes	1,277	881		2	8	1		8	20	329	28
Typhoid fever	1	1									
Malarial fever	296	180			2	1		2	6	100	5
Smallpox	7	5								2	
Asiatic cholera	159	136			2			1	8	12	
Dysentery	47	34						1	2	10	
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	65	57		1						5	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	250	170			2			3	1	68	6
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	10	8								1	1
Organic diseases of heart	7	5								2	
Bronchitis	11	7								3	1
Pneumonia	4	2								2	
Diseases of stomach	26	23								3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	33	22							1	9	1
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	3	2								1	
Diseases of female genital organs	1									1	
Puerperal septicemia	2									2	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	45	2								42	1
Senile debility	122	94								28	
Suicide	1										1
Other deaths from external causes	30	16						1	1	5	7
Other diseases	108	81		1	2					22	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	47	34							1	11	1

PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

All causes	1,495	899		21	15	1		14	22	406	117
Typhoid fever	31	15		4				2	2		8
Malarial fever	380	209		9	2			5	8	99	48
Smallpox	4	3								1	
Measles	11	6								5	
Asiatic cholera	622	402		3	3	1		2	3	171	37
Dysentery	14	10								3	1
Beri-beri	52	36		1	6			2	2	2	3
Tuberculosis of lungs	143	87		2	1			2	3	41	7
Bronchitis	5	3								1	1
Pneumonia	1							1			
Diseases of stomach	17	10		1						4	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	38	23							1	14	
Diseases of female genital organs	1									1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	35	2								31	2
Senile debility	9	7								2	
Suicide	1										1
Other deaths from external causes	11	7			1					2	1
Other diseases	76	54			1				1	17	3
Unknown or ill-defined causes	44	25		1	1				2	12	3

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF TARLAC.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	1,825	1,386		46	152	1		11	9	23	197
Typhoid fever	22	22									
Malarial fever	516	370		19	32			6	2	4	83
Measles	1	1									
Asiatic cholera	619	487		4	71	1		1		16	39
Dysentery	19	14			3						2
Beri-beri	16	11		2	1						2
Tuberculosis of lungs	377	283		13	26			2	4	1	48
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	5	4			1						
Organic diseases of heart	3	2			1						
Bronchitis	5	3			2						
Pneumonia	1	1									
Diseases of stomach	18	17			1						
Diarrhea and enteritis	12	8		1					1		2
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	34	7		5	8					2	12
Senile debility	22	22									
Suicide	3	2			1						
Other deaths from external causes	20	18									2
Other diseases	69	57		2	3			1			6
Unknown or ill-defined causes	63	57			2			1	2		1

COMANDANCIA OF TAWI TAWI.

All causes	1										1
Diarrhea and enteritis	1										1

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

All causes	3,881	3,030		122	41	7	27	20	19	509	106
Typhoid fever	10	5								3	2
Malarial fever	1,123	945		26	11		7	2	6	106	20
Measles	5	4								1	
Diphtheria and croup	1	1									
Influenza	5	2				1				2	
Asiatic cholera	865	631		36	5	5	9	10	7	129	33
Dysentery	251	206		3	4				1	31	6
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	197	144		5	10		3	3		25	7
Tuberculosis of lungs	724	544		41	4	1	7	3	4	104	16
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1									
Simple meningitis	1	1									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	42	34		1	3					3	1
Organic diseases of heart	8	3		1						4	
Bronchitis	33	26						1		5	1
Pneumonia	42	32								8	2
Diseases of stomach	24	20			1					3	
Diarrhea and enteritis	62	46		2	2					10	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1										1
Diseases of female genital organs	2									2	
Puerperal septicemia	1									1	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	46	26		2						18	
Senile debility	41	31								9	1
Suicide	1	1									
Other deaths from external causes	39	36									3
Other diseases	252	202		2	1		1		1	36	9
Unknown or ill-defined causes	103	88		3				1		9	2

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	2,171	1,533		37	48	4	69		58	232	190
Typhoid fever	7	5									2
Malarial fever	285	201		5	6		6		3	36	28
Smallpox	13	11					1				1
Measles	1										1
Influenza	13	7		2					1	2	1
Asiatic cholera	1,082	747		15	29	4	44		40	119	84
Dysentery	79	67		1			2		3	6	
Bubonic plague	1	1									
Leprosy	1	1									
Beri-beri	11	9		1	1						
Tuberculosis of lungs	358	251		3	7		10		4	39	44
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	4									
Simple meningitis	1	1									
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	6									1
Organic diseases of heart	2	1									1
Bronchitis	9	7								1	1
Pneumonia	3	2					1				
Diseases of stomach	29	20		2							7
Diarrhea and enteritis	42	35							2	2	3
Diseases of female genital organs	8	3		1			1			3	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	31	11		4	1		1			9	5
Senile debility	38	30							1	7	
Deaths from external causes	10	9							1		
Other diseases	106	83		2	3		3		3	6	6
Unknown or ill-defined causes	30	21		1	1					2	5

COMANDANCIA OF ZAMBOANGA.

All causes	424	191		24	28		3	16			162
Typhoid fever	13	10						1			2
Malarial fever	66	38		4	3		1				20
Asiatic cholera	300	126		13	21		2	15			123
Cholera nostras	2										2
Dysentery	6	5									1
Tuberculosis of lungs	20	5		7	2						6
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1										1
Organic diseases of heart	1										1
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3										3
Deaths from external causes	1	1									
Other diseases	8	4			2						2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	3	2									1

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF BOHOL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	3,393	2,005		5	114	8	21	21	167	911	141
Typhoid fever	10	4								6	
Malarial fever	795	475		1	11		5	2	19	253	29
Smallpox	25	19							3	2	1
Influenza	9	2						1	1	5	
Asiatic cholera	1,751	991		4	79	8	14	11	117	448	79
Dysentery	67	49						1	2	12	3
Beri-beri	14	8			1					1	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	261	154			8			3	9	82	5
Cancer and other malignant tumors	6	5								1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	2				1						1
Bronchitis	2	2									
Pneumonia	1									1	
Diseases of stomach	28	13							2	10	3
Diarrhea and enteritis	113	77			9			1		21	5
Diseases of female genital organs	1										1
Puerperal septicemia	5									5	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	11									11	
Senile debility	30	19			2			1	4	3	1
Deaths from external causes	17	10								4	3
Other diseases	155	108			2		1	1	6	31	6
Unknown or ill-defined causes	90	69			1		1		4	15	

ISLAND OF CEBÚ.

All causes	8,047	3,602	503	223	423	22		110	227	2,556	381
Typhoid fever	18	7			1				1	6	3
Malarial fever	2,331	1,018	125	55	128	6		23	73	810	93
Smallpox	70	38	5	2					2	17	6
Measles	3	2								1	
Whooping cough	6	3								3	
Influenza	18	6	3		1					6	2
Asiatic cholera	2,949	1,389	175	101	128	9		48	79	878	142
Dysentery	68	27	4	2	4			2	2	18	4
Bubonic plague	1			1							
Leprosy	5	2								3	
Beri-beri	478	158	109	22	41	2		12	8	102	24
Dengue	1		1								
Tuberculosis of lungs	622	290	34	9	29	2		6	23	187	42
Cancer and other malignant tumors	9	6	1		1					1	
Simple meningitis	1		1								
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	1	1		2					2	1
Organic diseases of heart	6		2		4						
Bronchitis	5	1	3								1
Diseases of stomach	48	24	1	1	2				1	15	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	27	8	2	1	3			2	2	7	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	7	1	2		2						2
Diseases of female genital organs	4			1	1					1	1
Puerperal septicemia	7			3	3				1		
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	111	4	1	6	15			1	3	75	6
Senile debility	37	9	8		5			4	7	3	1
Suicide	7	7									
Other deaths from external causes	91	47	1		10				6	16	11
Other diseases	427	197	13	9	21	2		8	8	147	22
Unknown or ill-defined causes	688	357	11	10	22	1		4	11	258	14

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LEYTE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	5,872	3,221		105	168	5	1	61	80	1,963	268
Typhoid fever	14	12		1						1	
Malarial fever	1,295	730		18	18	1	1	8	6	464	49
Smallpox	193	121		3	2					56	11
Measles	1	1									
Whooping cough	1									1	
Diphtheria and croup	1	1									
Influenza	22	16								4	2
Asiatic cholera	1,832	967		50	73			23	28	592	99
Cholera nostras	5	2							1	2	
Dysentery	97	45			9			2	3	34	4
Bubonic plague	7	4								3	
Leprosy	4	1			1				1	1	
Beri-beri	257	161		3	9	2		5	8	53	16
Tuberculosis of lungs	431	220		1	15			8	4	163	20
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1								1	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	2			1					1	1
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	4	3								1	
Organic diseases of heart	3	2								1	
Bronchitis	13	4							1	7	1
Diseases of stomach	60	27		4	4			2	2	15	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	261	166		2	7			1	2	75	8
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1										1
Diseases of female genital organs	1									1	
Puerperal septicemia	1			1							
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	84	3		11	7					54	9
Senile debility	90	51						2	1	34	2
Suicide	5	4								1	
Other deaths from external causes	45	29			3	1			1	7	4
Other diseases	637	371		6	9	1		10	14	207	19
Unknown or ill-defined causes	500	277		5	10				8	184	16

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF LUZÓN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	80,923	46,506	1,121	1,667	4,441	586	950	747	3,166	12,753	8,986
Typhoid fever	564	278	7	22	59	6	33	7	22	32	98
Malarial fever	18,272	11,625	38	319	791	85	193	118	462	3,047	1,594
Smallpox	386	293	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	54	26
Measles	135	72		2	1		9	2	2	35	12
Scarlet fever	8	8									
Whooping cough	6	5		1							
Diphtheria and croup	7	7									
Influenza	302	169		6	16	8	1	9	40	23	30
Asiatic cholera	31,230	17,480	422	586	1,747	263	356	294	1,624	5,140	3,318
Cholera nostras	30	16			1			1	1	10	1
Dysentery	2,444	1,480	25	46	151	20	24	20	99	328	251
Bubonic plague	8	3	1							1	3
Leprosy	34	22	2			1	2		1	4	2
Beri-beri	1,919	917	211	57	94	25	15	23	59	212	306
Dengue	119	81			9		2		1	14	12
Tuberculosis of lungs	11,447	6,625	144	261	656	66	144	133	385	1,560	1,473
Tuberculous meningitis	2										2
Other forms of tuberculosis	109	48	5	5	12	1	1	1	6	14	16
Cancer and other malignant tumors	79	49		1	1	1		1	3	5	18
Simple meningitis	63	31	3	2	5	1	1		1	5	14
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	448	220	15	16	39	5	6	5	17	44	81
Organic diseases of heart	215	72	18	10	24	8		4	12	16	51
Bronchitis	429	189	13	13	30	4	9	6	33	51	81
Pneumonia	179	74	21	1	15	3		2	10	18	35
Diseases of stomach	967	598	3	24	72	8	7	4	41	111	99
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,200	1,282	17	49	129	25	26	27	91	332	222
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	32	18	1	1	2			1	2	1	6
Cirrhosis of liver	25	4	3	2	4				1	1	10
Nephritis and Bright's disease	98	23	15	5	10	2		1	6	1	35
Diseases of female genital organs	118	24		12	28		2			33	19
Puerperal septicemia	77	15	1	9	17			1		15	19
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	1,237	200		66	112	1	30	1	9	559	259
Senile debility	1,609	910	27	23	85	3	31	25	45	322	138
Suicide	21	9			1		1	1	1	1	7
Other deaths from external causes	658	458	5	4	18	7	4	6	21	54	81
Other diseases	3,878	2,217	117	98	227	32	33	37	130	459	528
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,568	984	6	22	83	10	19	16	38	251	139

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	1,134	628		3	12			11	9	435	36
Typhoid fever	10	6								4	
Malarial fever	473	253		1	3			5	5	194	12
Asiatic cholera	127	59		1	5			1		51	10
Dysentery	83	57							2	24	
Beri-beri	29	16			1					10	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	178	109			1			3	1	61	3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	1								2	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	7	4								2	1
Organic diseases of heart	1									1	
Bronchitis	1	1									
Pneumonia	1									1	
Diseases of stomach	30	18								10	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	23	13			1			1		8	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	18			1						17	
Senile debility	44	26						1		17	
Deaths from external causes	15	10								5	
Other diseases	73	43							1	24	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	17	11			1					4	1

ISLAND OF MASBATE.

All causes	773	381		2	3	2	2	4	17	286	76
Typhoid fever	2	2									
Malarial fever	285	135		1	2	1		2	7	111	26
Asiatic cholera	375	196		1	1		2	2	8	133	32
Dysentery	4	2								2	
Beri-beri	5	4									1
Tuberculosis of lungs	37	10							1	23	3
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1									1	
Organic diseases of heart	1					1					
Diseases of stomach	11	8								2	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	3	2							1		
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	3									2	1
Senile debility	4	3									1
Deaths from external causes	4	2									2
Other diseases	31	14								10	7
Unknown or ill-defined causes	7	3								2	2

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	4,990	3,248		49	75	5	3	64	63	1,089	394
Typhoid fever	71	47		4				4	3	3	10
Malarial fever	2,128	1,456		14	14		1	7	12	515	109
Smallpox	1	1									
Measles	11	6								5	
Whooping cough	1									1	
Influenza	16	12								3	1
Asiatic cholera	1,700	1,009		16	36	4	2	41	31	345	216
Cholera nostras	2										2
Dysentery	96	76		1	2			1	2	11	3
Leprosy	3	2									1
Beri-beri	176	135		1	7			5	4	18	6
Tuberculosis of lungs	296	191		9	5			4	3	67	17
Cancer and other malignant tumors	3	2								1	
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1										1
Organic diseases of heart	2	1									1
Pneumonia	2	1						1			
Diseases of stomach	23	13		1						5	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	48	31							1	16	
Diseases of female genital organs	1									1	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	51	2		1	1					42	5
Senile debility	16	10			2					3	1
Suicide	1										1
Other deaths from external causes	30	24			1				1	2	2
Other diseases	118	83		1	3				3	21	7
Unknown or ill-defined causes	193	146		1	4	1		1	3	30	7

ISLAND OF MINDORO.

All causes	782	405		3	9	2		16	16	291	40
Typhoid fever	1	1									
Malarial fever	167	96			4			1	1	57	8
Asiatic cholera	405	187		2	1	1		7	12	175	20
Dysentery	37	24						2		10	1
Beri-beri	28	15			1			3		7	2
Tuberculosis of lungs	60	33			1			1	2	21	2
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	1					1					
Pneumonia	1	1									
Diseases of stomach	5	3								2	
Diarrhea and enteritis	5	4								1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	1	1									
Diseases of female genital organs	2									2	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	6									6	
Senile debility	5	3								2	
Deaths from external causes	19	15							1	1	2
Other diseases	26	13		1	2			1		7	2
Unknown or ill-defined causes	13	9						1			3

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF NEGROS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.									
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	All other occupations.
All causes	10,781	6,360		95	230	12	1	131	182	3,069	701
Typhoid fever	3	1			2						
Malarial fever	2,063	1,311		13	29	5		23	28	553	101
Smallpox	43	29								13	1
Measles	12	8									4
Scarlet fever	2	2									
Diphtheria and croup	3	3									
Influenza	82	47			3			1		29	2
Asiatic cholera	6,043	3,526		64	131	4		75	110	1,722	411
Cholera nostras	5	2								3	
Dysentery	197	120		3	3			3	5	54	9
Leprosy	2	1								1	
Beri-beri	89	52			2				2	27	6
Dengue	2	1								1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,073	589		9	23		1	12	21	347	71
Cancer and other malignant tumors	16	9								4	3
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	3	3									
Organic diseases of heart	21	9			1					9	2
Bronchitis	9	4								4	1
Pneumonia	2	1								1	
Diseases of stomach	40	28			2					8	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	180	106		1	2			4	3	44	20
Cirrhosis of liver	2	2									
Diseases of female genital organs	4									3	1
Puerperal septicemia	9									9	
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	73	4		3	3					56	7
Senile debility	70	47						3		16	4
Deaths from external causes	103	73				3		1	4	10	12
Other diseases	419	259		2	13			4	5	106	30
Unknown or ill-defined causes	211	123			16			5	4	49	14

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF PANAY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	31,614	17,446	516	168	218	23	523	184	409	11,254	873
Typhoid fever	67	31	2		1		1		2	29	1
Malarial fever	12,104	6,897	23	68	48	2	83	68	119	4,520	276
Smallpox	38	20		1			1		2	14	
Measles	2	2									
Whooping cough	1	1									
Diphtheria and croup	10	9								1	
Influenza	341	175		1	3		9	6	10	124	13
Asiatic cholera	12,202	6,676	310	65	122	8	268	57	186	4,148	362
Cholera nostras	23	12								11	
Dysentery	587	314	11	2	6	1	17	3	11	191	31
Bubonic plague	4	3								1	
Leprosy	4	2					1			1	
Beri-beri	267	126	33		3	2	3	4	5	80	11
Dengue	24	20		1	1					2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,354	1,198	52	10	15	4	53	17	21	927	57
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1									
Cancer and other malignant tumors	13	5					1			6	1
Simple meningitis	4	2	2								
Congestion, hemorrhage, and softening of brain	45	21	9			1	2			8	4
Organic diseases of heart	45	12	9		2				1	18	3
Bronchitis	11	7	1					1		2	
Pneumonia	3		1							1	1
Diseases of stomach	111	55	6		2		4	2	2	39	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	481	319	9		3		1	2	1	141	5
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	2	2									
Cirrhosis of liver	2		2								
Nephritis and Bright's disease	5	1	3							1	
Diseases of female genital organs	3			1						2	
Puerperal septicemia	9		1				3			4	1
Other causes incident to pregnancy and labor	140	13		2			8			113	4
Senile debility	189	114	5	1				5		58	6
Suicide	2	2									
Other deaths from external causes	206	145	2		1		1	3	5	27	22
Other diseases	791	462	24	7	5	4	8	5	17	219	40
Unknown or ill-defined causes	1,523	799	11	9	6	1	59	11	27	566	34

TABLE 12.—*Deaths in each province, comandancia, and principal island from certain specified causes, by occupations: 1902*—Continued.

ISLAND OF SÁMAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All occupations.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.									All other occupations.
		Farmers and farm laborers.	Day laborers.	Launderers.	Merchants.	Sailors, pilots, and boatmen.	Bamboo and palm workers, etc.	Carpenters.	Fishermen.	Spinners and weavers.	
All causes	5,718	3,215		41	53	3	61	26	134	2,062	123
Typhoid fever	2	2									
Malarial fever	1,514	787		11	16		1	4	34	636	25
Smallpox	89	48		4					3	32	2
Measles	8	4								4	
Influenza	43	32		2						9	
Asiatic cholera	2,115	1,207		23	24		51	8	58	681	63
Dysentery	139	80							1	57	1
Leprosy	6	1								5	
Beri-beri	149	101			2	1	2	1	6	27	9
Tuberculosis of lungs	231	94			1			5	5	123	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	2									2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1									1	
Bronchitis	14	9								5	
Diseases of stomach	42	22						1		15	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	354	162			1	1	1	1	14	169	5
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8	8									
Diseases of female genital organs	6									6	
Causes incident to pregnancy and labor	35			1						32	2
Senile debility	27	13							1	13	
Deaths from external causes	260	220			5	1		4	5	22	3
Other diseases	362	209			3		2	1	6	136	5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	311	216			1		4	1	1	87	1

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
All causes		442,058	54,045	30,907	26,815	21,168	15,534	148,469	50,816	22,696	21,139	20,064	26,071	23,279	18,960
Males		233,414	29,685	16,812	14,261	11,321	8,176	80,255	27,552	12,210	10,059	8,938	12,492	11,673	10,541
Females		208,644	24,360	14,095	12,554	9,847	7,358	68,214	23,264	10,486	11,080	11,126	13,579	11,606	8,419
1. General diseases		336,973	18,663	19,880	20,304	17,143	13,109	89,099	44,364	20,439	18,615	17,157	22,292	19,881	16,208
Males		178,080	10,180	10,756	10,788	9,129	6,841	47,694	24,048	10,983	8,899	7,819	10,986	10,224	9,150
Females		158,893	8,483	9,124	9,516	8,014	6,268	41,405	20,316	9,456	9,716	9,238	11,306	9,657	7,058
A. Epidemic diseases.															
Typhoid fever	M	903	32	32	35	28	22	149	126	57	69	54	79	76	58
	F	766	31	18	37	32	31	149	100	59	66	56	61	56	36
Exanthematic typhus	M	13			3			3	1	1		1	1	2	
	F	15		1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1		2		2
Relapsing fever	M	219	9	6	6	8	12	41	46	17	11	11	16	18	12
	F	202	5	4	6	10	8	33	43	15	18	17	12	13	10
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia	M	62,566	6,802	5,727	4,539	3,549	2,410	23,027	7,686	2,942	2,555	2,065	2,856	2,830	2,565
	F	55,910	5,655	4,820	3,982	3,162	2,249	19,868	6,552	2,561	2,641	2,464	2,921	2,860	1,967
Smallpox	M	7,886	712	1,470	1,312	980	679	5,153	1,677	396	247	124	102	55	41
	F	6,974	659	1,299	1,165	874	668	4,665	1,513	338	193	93	63	19	21
Measles	M	1,447	170	256	248	171	134	979	290	62	37	12	13	6	5
	F	1,311	136	214	255	157	113	875	262	62	36	18	10	15	7
Scarlet fever	M	159	23	18	30	19	17	107	27	12	5	2	2		1
	F	134	12	28	24	18	19	101	22	6		1		1	1
Whooping cough	M	189	55	44	14	22	10	145	23	4	2	1	1		
	F	175	55	40	30	8	7	140	17	1	2		2	3	
Diphtheria and croup	M	883	358	209	117	64	35	783	65	6	2	7	4	2	2
	F	684	263	187	82	41	40	613	54		2	2	2	3	1
Croup	M	858	348	202	116	63	35	764	64	6	2	5	4	2	2
	F	667	258	181	80	40	39	598	52		2	2	2	3	1
Influenza	M	1,033	45	40	44	38	44	211	147	63	67	30	68	64	41
	F	896	32	38	45	32	32	179	123	57	58	60	75	70	35
Asiatic cholera	M	72,788	727	1,605	2,868	2,990	2,667	10,857	11,798	6,682	4,983	4,321	6,047	5,374	4,593
	F	64,717	651	1,350	2,486	2,577	2,435	9,499	9,869	5,680	5,858	5,380	6,199	4,695	3,433
Cholera nostras	M	196	1	6	11	10	8	36	42	15	15	15	14	15	3
	F	195		5	8	10	3	26	44	20	23	10	16	11	11
Dysentery	M	8,753	535	883	1,108	902	579	4,007	1,387	362	234	173	298	254	244
	F	7,427	425	727	964	785	460	3,361	1,105	318	232	209	297	243	191
Bubonic plague	M	34	5	1	2	3	1	12	6	2	1	1	2	2	3
	F	32	5	3	1	3	1	13	4	3	1	1	1	3	1
Yellow fever	M	29	2		1		1	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
	F	24	1	1	2	1	1	6	4	1		1	1	3	

Leprosy	M	124	1			1		2	1	7	12	13	12	15	13	
	F	76		1	2			3	2	2	7	5	9	6	7	
Erysipelas	M	402	156	33	36	23	9	257	41	11	8	6	12	12	16	
	F	322	115	32	32	19	16	214	32	14	3	7	4	6	7	
Beri-beri	M	3,503	32	31	45	37	41	186	140	99	238	315	385	357	362	
	F	2,163	26	14	36	45	22	143	131	78	119	176	311	213	173	
Dengue	M	164	16	9	3	5	1	34	19	8	3	7	5	11	14	
	F	141	7	4	7	5	9	32	23	7	4	5	10	14	8	
Other epidemic diseases	M	66	3	3	8	1	5	20	8	3	3	7	2	3	3	
	F	59	2	5	9	5	2	23	5	1	5	3	5	4		
B. Other general diseases.																
Purulent infection and septicemia	M	36	2	1	2			5	4	1		3	3	3	3	
	F	46	3	2	1	1		7	1	2	2	8	8	7	2	
Glanders and farcy	M	16		1			1	2	1		1	1	1	3	2	
	F	15	1					1		1	3			2	3	
Malignant pustule	M	22		2		1		3	2		2	1		1	2	
	F	25	1	1		4	2	8	1	1	1		3	2	1	
Rabies	M	12			1			1	4		1		2		1	
	F	5				1		1		1		1		1		
Tuberculosis of larynx	M	29										4		1	3	
	F	32			1			1			1	1	1	3	1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	M	14,473	298	254	221	170	107	1,050	329	160	342	571	979	1,017	1,057	
	F	14,770	238	196	216	138	98	886	269	178	366	728	1,199	1,309	1,064	
Tuberculosis of meninges	M	25	4	4	2	6		16	4	1	1					
	F	16	3	3	2	4	3	15								
Abdominal tuberculosis	M	60	5	3	4	1	2	15	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	
	F	71	8	8	7	6		29	2		3	2	4	9		
Pott's disease	M	1							1							
Cold abscess, abscess by congestion	M	4	2					2						1		
	F	2		1				1			1					
White swelling	M	9	1	1				2			2		1		2	
	F	8			2	1		3	1	1		1			1	
Tuberculosis of other organs	M	9								1				2	1	
	F	7		1			1	2				1		1	2	
General tuberculosis	M	17	1		2		1	4	1	2	2		1		1	
	F	10			1			1			1			2	2	
Scrofula	M	54	14	5	7	3	1	30	12	3	1	2		1	2	
	F	45	9	6	6	5	3	29	9			1		1	1	
Syphilis	M	22	4			2		6	1		1	1	1	1	3	
	F	12	1	6				7								
Gonorrhea	M	21	1		2			3	2		1			2	2	
	F	7		1	1			2	1						1	
Cancer of mouth	M	5	1		1			2							1	
	F	8			1			1		1			1	2		
Cancer of stomach and liver	M	10							2					2	1	
	F	6			1			1			1	1				
Cancer of intestines	M	4			1			1		1						
	F	1	1					1								
Cancer of female genital organs	F	7											1	2	1	
Cancer of breast	M	2			1			1								
Cancer of skin	M	2												1		
	F	1							1							

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
B. Other general diseases—Continued.															
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	M	131	17	4	5	1	1	28	4	5	7	4	4	10	14
	F	124	11	7	2			20	10	2	8	4	8	8	4
Tumors	M	448	68	41	28	14	17	168	36	18	18	15	20	20	25
	F	363	60	31	24	12	11	138	25	12	18	23	16	16	25
Acute articular rheumatism	M	74				1		1		3	2	5	2	5	5
	F	57	2	3				5			3	3	5	3	2
Chronic rheumatism and gout	M	451	4	1	2	5	4	16	10	5	10	18	18	23	20
	F	255	2	3	2	3	2	12	17	1	10	13	15	13	9
Scurvy	M	206	1	29	45	42	22	139	46	8				3	1
	F	174	7	21	46	37	19	130	27	5	2	1		3	3
Diabetes	M	15			1	1		2				2	1	2	3
	F	12	2			1		3						1	
Exophthalmic goiter	F	1											1		
Addison's disease	F	1										1			
Leukemia	M	4				1		1		1	2				
	F	6	1					1	1	1	1	2			
Anemia, chlorosis	M	473	58	30	30	24	10	152	42	16	12	19	21	19	14
	F	531	48	40	27	13	11	139	36	16	22	37	37	34	22
Other general diseases	M	81	17	7	4	6	1	35	12	5	1	2	7	4	2
	F	53	6	4	4	3	2	19	10	8	2	1	4	2	
Acute and chronic alcoholism	M	26										1	4	4	4
	F	9				1		1				1	1	1	
Chronic lead poisoning	M	3							1			1			
	F	7								1	1		1		2
Other chronic poisonings	M	7							2	2		1			1
	F	7							3		2		1		1
2. Diseases of nervous system		45,114	26,877	6,317	2,916	1,501	817	38,428	1,796	494	415	396	468	417	389
Males		25,025	14,828	3,459	1,549	816	444	21,096	971	294	222	220	264	261	262
Females		20,089	12,049	2,858	1,367	685	373	17,332	825	200	193	176	204	156	127
Encephalitis	M	52	11	3	3	1	2	20	2	5	6	2		2	
	F	37	10	1	7		2	20	3			2	5		2
Meningitis	M	583	286	89	33	27	22	457	50	22	2	8	12	4	8
	F	504	241	93	44	19	12	409	43	10	7	9	8	2	5
Progressive locomotor ataxia	M	4								1					
	F	9	1					1			2		1	2	2
Other diseases of spinal cord	M	45	3	4	7	6	3	23	1	2	2	2		1	3
	F	28	2	2	8	3	3	18	2		2				1
Congestion and hemorrhage of brain	M	609	56	10	13	8	6	93	34	18	33	35	45	41	44
	F	459	48	10	7	9	9	83	25	18	28	33	33	29	33

Softening of brain	M	11										1		1	
	F	4													
Paralysis	M	278	48	22	7	11	2	90	5	4	6	9	13	18	8
	F	235	46	16	7	6	1	76	14	9	9	11	12	8	7
General paralysis of insane	M	107	7		1		1	9	2	10	8	2	8	7	3
	F	78	2	2		1	2	7	3	1	3	5	5	9	3
Other forms of mental disease	M	41	1	2		2		5	2	2	1	1	5	6	2
	F	49		1	3	2		6	6	1	3	5	5	3	5
Epilepsy	M	12,351	7,831	2,146	876	467	239	11,559	496	78	32	22	13	9	9
	F	10,220	6,320	1,811	812	405	209	9,557	421	70	25	15	19	13	8
Convulsions	M	8,934	6,356	1,141	572	260	142	8,471	279	38	16	18	13	12	13
	F	7,281	5,208	896	450	222	112	6,888	234	33	18	19	20	16	5
Tetanus	M	1,722	180	27	20	26	25	278	86	104	105	108	141	146	150
	F	905	129	17	13	11	16	186	53	47	83	63	75	60	47
Chorea	M	4										1			
	F	3	1					1							
Other diseases of nervous system	M	271	48	15	15	6	1	85	13	9	11	11	12	15	21
	F	265	40	9	12	7	5	73	20	10	13	14	21	14	9
Diseases of eye	M	8			1	2	1	4	1	1		1			
	F	9	1		4		1	6	1	1					
Diseases of ear	M	5	1		1			2					1		
	F	3					1	1							
3. Diseases of circulatory system		1,638	64	31	25	19	9	148	72	51	103	131	211	149	140
Males		820	33	20	9	10	5	77	32	29	49	61	87	65	71
Females		818	31	11	16	9	4	71	40	22	54	70	124	84	69
Pericarditis	M	46	1	1				2	1	2	5	5	7	7	5
	F	52	2	1	1	2		6	2	2	3	5	7	5	3
Acute endocarditis	M	71		1		1		2	3	4	8	6	12	5	7
	F	66	1	1				2	3	1	5	6	14	6	8
Organic diseases of heart	M	307	9	6	4	5	2	26	6	5	11	23	30	21	27
	F	249	14	3	5	4		26	13	5	15	24	31	22	24
Angina pectoris	M	93								2	6	11	15	7	14
	F	91							1		1	8	19	14	10
Diseases of arteries	M	58	2	1				3	1	3	1	1	2	9	2
	F	51	4		1			5	1		4	2	1	3	2
Embolism and thrombosis	M	13							1	1		2	1	1	1
	F	17											6	4	
Diseases of veins	M	8		1				1			1				1
	F	7								1	1		2		
Diseases of lymphatic system	M	26		4	2	2	2	10	3	1	1	1		2	3
	F	19	1	2	2	1		6	4	1	1		1	1	1
Hemorrhage	M	196	21	6	3	2	1	33	17	11	16	12	20	13	11
	F	265	9	4	7	2	4	26	16	12	23	25	43	29	21
Other diseases of circulatory system	M	2													
	F	1									1				

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
4. Diseases of respiratory system		5,972	1,550	463	326	208	122	2,669	358	143	147	187	250	240	247
Males		3,240	821	259	189	115	64	1,448	196	70	83	94	136	133	141
Females		2,732	729	204	137	93	58	1,221	162	73	64	93	114	107	106
Diseases of the nasal fossae	M.	19	10		2	1		13	3						
	F.	17	12					12		2		1			1
Diseases of larynx	M.	104	54	7	2	2	1	66	4	1	2	4	2	3	3
	F.	81	41	3	2	1	2	49	2	2	1	1	2	3	5
Diseases of the thyroid body	M.	2													
	F.	1							1						
Bronchitis	M.	1,556	574	177	138	73	40	1,002	113	25	22	15	26	30	24
	F.	1,388	533	147	108	63	34	885	94	29	19	17	25	32	22
Pneumonia	M.	335	85	32	13	6	2	138	14	9	11	15	19	21	15
	F.	274	58	17	6	6	5	92	18	8	9	19	22	9	14
Pleurisy	M.	73	6		1			7	1	1	6	3	8	9	9
	F.	89	7			1		8		3	5	4	9	9	10
Congestion and apoplexy of lungs	M.	64	6	1		1		8			6	4	7	8	9
	F.	34	5	1				6	3		2	4	5	4	1
Gangrene of lungs	M.	2													1
Asthma	M.	751	53	26	21	24	16	140	44	26	25	33	40	32	59
	F.	651	37	23	16	16	13	105	33	23	21	33	38	37	45
Pulmonary emphysema	M.	11	3			1	1	5	1						
	F.	20	4	2				6	1			3	2		1
Other diseases of respiratory system	M.	323	30	16	12	7	4	69	16	8	11	20	34	30	21
	F.	177	32	11	5	6	4	58	10	6	7	11	11	13	7
5. Diseases of digestive system		21,397	2,581	2,550	2,198	1,559	995	9,883	2,650	885	789	712	928	917	722
Males		11,543	1,431	1,388	1,171	853	558	5,401	1,452	473	383	333	462	450	420
Females		9,854	1,150	1,162	1,027	706	437	4,482	1,198	412	406	379	466	467	302
Diseases of mouth	M.	28	11	5	4			20	1				2	3	
	F.	27	11	2	1		1	15		1	2	1	3	1	2
Diseases of pharynx	M.	270	61	18	10	4	1	94	17	10	8	9	15	17	11
	F.	194	55	8	5	7	2	77	12	8	11	7	8	14	9
Diseases of esophagus	M.	3											1		
	F.	4	1					1						1	
Ulcer of stomach	M.	278	20	7	3	1		31	9	7	9	20	25	26	22
	F.	163	13	4	2	1	1	21	10	7	8	11	13	15	13
Other diseases of stomach	M.	2,570	411	294	315	223	137	1,380	303	99	82	62	84	73	72
	F.	2,307	330	260	262	178	97	1,127	282	96	87	68	128	103	60

Diarrhea and enteritis	M	7,358	767	951	729	550	361	3,358	1,038	333	264	218	290	288	266
	F	6,393	632	799	668	460	292	2,851	816	286	278	266	282	297	196
Intestinal parasites	M	156	21	18	34	24	19	116	27	7		1	1	2	
	F	99	7	11	23	21	10	72	23	2				1	
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	M	66	6		3		2	11	2	2		5	2	4	6
	F	16	3					3		1		1	2		2
Other diseases of intestines	M	171	68	28	16	9	6	127	7	5	5	2	4	2	4
	F	137	49	18	13	8	6	94	11	3	5	2	2	4	2
Acute yellow atrophy of liver	M	12	1			2		3				1	1	1	1
	F	14	1		1		1	3	1	1	1		2	3	
Cirrhosis of liver	M	39					1	1	2		2	2	6	6	5
	F	18					1	1		1	1	1	3	1	2
Biliary calculi	M	12	3			1		4	1		1	1			1
	F	27	1	1			1	3			1	1	5	4	4
Other diseases of liver	M	270	33	4	10	1	8	56	13	5	7	7	23	23	25
	F	168	26	9	10	4	3	52	5	4	5	9	5	15	1
Diseases of spleen	M	18	1	1	2			4	1		1	3	1		3
	F	17	3	2	3	1		9	1		1	2		2	
Peritonitis	M	32	3	1		2		6	4			2	2	5	2
	F	51	3	3				6	2		3	5	8	5	8
Other diseases of digestive system	M	248	25	61	45	36	23	190	26	4	3		4		
	F	206	14	45	39	26	22	146	35	2	3	3	3		2
Appendicitis	M	12							1	1	1		1		2
	F	13	1					1				2	2	1	1
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system		775	13	8	17	7	4	49	31	16	76	82	115	91	62
Males		259	7	1	9	4	3	24	15	5	17	20	25	27	22
Females		516	6	7	8	3	1	25	16	11	59	62	90	64	40
Acute nephritis	M	48	2		3	1	1	7	2		2	5	8	7	6
	F	27			1			1	1	3	3	2	5	2	1
Bright's disease	M	81	1	1	4	2	2	10	2	1	6	8	4	8	6
	F	67	2		3			5	7	2	3	5	11	7	4
Other diseases of kidneys	M	9								1	1	1	2		1
	F	4							1	1				1	
Calculi of urinary tract	M	12											3	1	
	F	3							2				1		
Diseases of bladder	M	97	4		2	1		7	9	3	8	6	8	10	7
	F	48	1		2			3		3	3	4	4	7	5
Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc	M	6							2					1	1
	F	3											1	1	
Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs	M	6													1
Metritis	F	57			1			1			9	12	13	10	4
Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal)	F	80		1				1		2	9	14	23	13	9
Uterine tumor	F	2										1			
Other diseases of uterus	F	103	1	1				2			20	13	16	12	13
Cysts and other tumors of ovary	F	1													
Other diseases of female genital organs	F	16		1				1			7	2	1	3	1
Nonpuerperal diseases of breast	F	105	2	4	1	3	1	11	5		5	9	15	8	3

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
7. The puerperal state		3,163							2	5	294	692	821	630	399
Accidents of pregnancy	F	152								2	19	45	37	22	15
Puerperal hemorrhage	F	83									11	17	16	10	17
Other accidents of labor	F	176							1		17	31	50	37	23
Puerperal septicemia	F	223									17	46	64	47	24
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	F	9										1	2	2	
Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal)	F	6										1	2		3
Other puerperal accidents—sudden death	F	2,514							1	3	230	551	650	512	317
8. Diseases of skin		1,586	562	230	111	72	43	1,018	122	36	38	34	42	38	36
Males		839	279	132	58	43	24	536	66	18	20	18	20	23	18
Females		747	283	98	53	29	19	482	56	18	18	16	22	15	18
Gangrene	M	77	20	12	5	1	5	43	7	1	2	1	3	3	2
	F	75	32	7	7	2	2	50	4		1	1	3	4	3
Furuncle	M	44	1	3				4	1	1	3	4	5	1	3
	F	34	4	1	4			9	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Acute abscess, phlegmon	M	74	17	12	5	1	2	37	5	3	4	3	2	2	2
	F	59	15	5	2		2	24	8	1	4	1	3	3	2
Other diseases of skin	M	644	241	105	48	41	17	452	53	13	11	10	10	17	11
	F	579	232	85	40	27	15	399	43	16	11	13	15	6	13
9. Diseases of locomotor system		699	201	128	103	66	32	530	87	9	3	3	5	3	5
Males		390	117	71	58	39	18	303	44	5	2	1	1	2	1
Females		309	84	57	45	27	14	227	43	4	1	2	4	1	4
Nontuberculous diseases of bones	M	359	115	71	58	39	18	301	43	5	1				1
	F	286	83	57	44	27	14	225	43	4	1	2	1	1	3
Arthritis and other diseases of joints	M	3	1					1				1			
	F	1											1		
Amputation	M	1	1					1							
Other diseases of organs of locomotion	M	27							1		1		1	2	
	F	22	1		1			2					2		1
10. Malformations		80	59	11	6	1	2	79							
Males		38	27	6	2	1	1	37							
Females		42	32	5	4		1	42							

11. Early infancy		714	714					714							
Males		404	404					404							
Females		310	310					310							
Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema	M	365	365					365							
	F	278	278					278							
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	M	33	33					33							
	F	24	24					24							
Lack of care	M	6	6					6							
	F	8	8					8							
12. Old age		6,397													
Males		2,948													
Females		3,449													
13. External causes		3,130	582	175	85	82	39	963	159	139	183	206	267	245	195
Males		2,140	330	89	42	42	24	527	95	97	139	145	207	165	153
Females		990	252	86	43	40	15	436	64	42	44	61	60	80	42
Suicide by poison	M	2													
Other suicides	M	35									1	3	4	3	5
	F	10									1	1	2	1	1
Fractures	M	23		1	1			2	2	3	3	1	5	3	
	F	4				1		1	2						
Dislocations	M	4							2						
	F	1			1			1							
Other accidental traumatisms	M	619	67	7	9	5	3	91	21	30	52	57	70	54	53
	F	202	63	13	7	8	4	95	6	9	9	11	13	18	11
Burns and scalds	M	34	1	2	1	2	1	7	9	2	4	1	3	4	
	F	41	2	3	3	3	2	13	9		3	3	3	2	
Sunstroke	M	12			1		1	2	3	1	1		3		
	F	5									2	2		1	
Freezing	M	1													
	F	2									1		1		
Electric shock	M	8								1		1	1	1	
	F	4				1		1		1					1
Accidental drowning	M	81	2		2	3		7	6	6	5	9	13	6	6
	F	28			1		1	2	7	3	2	1	1	4	1
Inanition (starvation)	M	146	86	15	3	4		108	6	2	1	1	1		
	F	105	59	10	4	3	3	79	3	2			1	1	2
Absorption of deleterious gases (nonsuicidal)	M	33	5	2	1		1	9	3	2	3	1	4	3	
	F	15	2	1		1		4	1	1			1	3	
Other acute poisonings	M	250	55	43	8	13	8	127	18	12	13	9	11	10	11
	F	182	42	34	14	8	3	101	16	11	6	5	7	10	4
Other external violence	M	689	114	18	15	14	10	171	23	33	44	41	63	58	60
	F	372	84	25	13	15	1	138	20	14	20	35	27	37	21
Killed in action—war	M	203		1	1	1		3	2	5	12	21	29	23	18
	F	19				1		1		1		3	4	3	1

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
14. Ill-defined diseases	14,420	2,179	1,114	724	510	362	4,889	1,175	479	476	464	672	668	557
Males	7,688	1,228	631	386	269	194	2,708	633	236	245	227	304	323	303
Females	6,732	951	483	338	241	168	2,181	542	243	231	237	368	345	254
Dropsy M	756	58	20	18	24	13	133	70	30	29	25	35	43	39
Dropsy F	685	34	19	25	23	10	111	47	25	20	24	49	42	31
Sudden death M	198	37	5	3	4	4	53	14	8	11	9	11	11	11
Sudden death F	120	30	2		2	1	35	7	2	6	8	10	10	7
Other ill-defined diseases M	5,035	792	466	284	179	136	1,857	424	147	148	133	183	201	196
Other ill-defined diseases F	4,522	627	356	242	165	119	1,509	379	150	144	154	240	219	167
Unknown causes M	1,699	341	140	81	62	41	665	125	51	57	60	75	68	57
Unknown causes F	1,405	260	106	71	51	38	526	109	66	61	56	69	74	49

CAUSE OF DEATH.	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	18,632	13,781	16,148	10,605	18,105	8,620	9,330	3,357	4,756	1,384	2,058	768	1,414	1,606
Males	10,033	7,917	8,739	6,072	9,664	4,694	4,934	1,769	2,319	688	950	368	625	922
Females	8,599	5,864	7,409	4,533	8,441	3,926	4,396	1,588	2,437	696	1,108	400	789	684
1. General diseases	16,117	11,978	14,009	9,129	15,004	6,825	6,821	2,251	3,004	745	1,074	341	572	1,048
Males	8,732	6,857	7,552	5,184	7,960	3,742	3,654	1,210	1,485	376	517	168	263	577
Females	7,385	5,121	6,457	3,945	7,044	3,083	3,167	1,041	1,519	369	557	173	309	471
A. Epidemic diseases.														
Typhoid fever M	40	54	27	30	39	16	16	6	6					1
Typhoid fever F	35	22	38	19	23	15	6	7	10		3	2	3	
Exanthematic typhus M			1	1	1	1								
Exanthematic typhus F							1	1						
Relapsing fever M	8	9	7	5	9		5	2			1		1	
Relapsing fever F	7		9	4	9		8	1	2		1			
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia M	2,656	2,012	2,546	1,659	2,825	1,310	1,318	422	577	146	198	61	101	209
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia F	2,483	1,589	2,330	1,340	2,483	1,035	1,151	377	559	126	233	63	122	185
Smallpox M	23	8	14	10	8	3	5	2			2			16
Smallpox F	11	8	11	7	5	6	3		2	1			2	13

Measles	M	4	5	9	3	5	1	5		1					10
	F	8	3	3	2	2	2	3		1					2
Scarlet fever	M	1			1							1			
	F											1			1
Whooping cough	M	4		1	1	2	1	1		1					2
	F	1		3		1	1	1	1						2
Diphtheria and croup	M		4	2	1	1	2	2							
	F	1		2		1	1						1		1
Croup	M		2	2	1	1	2	1							
	F	1		2		1	1						1		1
Influenza	M	60	53	52	38	54	12	42	8	14	1	3	2	2	1
	F	41	32	39	30	40	13	16	8	14	3	2			1
Asiatic cholera	M	4,090	3,065	3,008	1,981	2,599	1,199	989	311	325	77	117	36	49	287
	F	3,111	2,125	2,298	1,407	2,293	894	879	241	342	80	111	32	56	235
Cholera nostras	M	6	14	3	5	4	2	2	2	1	1				1
	F	8	3	6	4	2	2	4	2	2	1				
Dysentery	M	239	204	261	177	324	176	178	76	70	21	19	10	28	11
	F	199	143	193	145	272	145	143	59	72	20	32	10	29	9
Bubonic plague	M	3	2												
	F	1	1		1	2									
Yellow fever	M	3		3	1	2	1	3	1			1			
	F	2		2						3				1	
Leprosy	M	18	6	12	2	3	3	1	2	1		1			
	F	6	5	8	4	4	2	2	1	2				1	
Erysipelas	M	6	5	9	2	8	5	1		1	2				
	F	5	6	6	3	7	2	2	2	2					
Beri-beri	M	300	269	191	178	205	89	81	27	35	13	10	1	3	19
	F	140	122	128	85	133	67	66	20	31	11	11	4	1	
Dengue	M	9	9	16	6	9	4	5	1	1		2	1		
	F	3	1	4	4	6	2	7	3	4	3		1		
Other epidemic diseases	M	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	1			1			
	F	4		3		1	1			3				1	
B. Other general diseases.															
Purulent infection and septicemia	M	4	3	1	2	2	1	1							
	F	2	4			1		1	1						
Glanders and farcy	M	3	1	1											
	F	1	1				1	1	1						
Malignant pustule	M	5		3		1	2								
	F	1		2	1	1	2	1							
Rabies	M		1	1		1									
	F					1									
Tuberculosis of larynx	M	2	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	2		1		1	
	F	2	3	4		9	2		2	1		1			
Tuberculosis of lungs	M	1,137	1,030	1,276	987	1,702	822	918	315	395	101	150	49	70	16
	F	1,238	992	1,294	835	1,626	834	810	292	428	116	148	55	86	17
Tuberculosis of meninges	M	1													
	F			1											
Abdominal tuberculosis	M	5	2	4	6	3	4	3	2			1			
	F	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	1		2		2	
Cold abscess, abscess by congestion	M				1										

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
B. Other general diseases—Continued.															
White swelling	M		2												
	F		1												
Tuberculosis of other organs	M	1			3	1									
	F									1					
General tuberculosis	M	1	2	1				2							
	F	2		1				1							
Scrofula	M			2										1	
	F	2	1				1								
Syphilis	M	3	2	3											
	F		1		1	1				1	1				
Gonorrhea	M	1	3	3		3						1			
	F	1		1		1									
Cancer of mouth	M						1						1		
	F			2	1										
Cancer of stomach and liver	M		2	1				2							
	F	1				2									
Cancer of intestines	M					1						1			
Cancer of female genital organs	F			1	1	1									
Cancer of breast	M	1													
Cancer of skin	M			1											
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	M	4	7	14	12	7	3	4	2		1	1			
	F	12	8	4	7	9	13	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Tumors	M	19	17	16	16	23	10	9	3	10		1			4
	F	9	9	14	17	12	10	9	1	5	1				3
Acute articular rheumatism	M	4	6	7	2	10	9	6	2	3				2	
	F	5	2	3	6	6	4	2	2	3		2		1	
Chronic rheumatism and gout	M	42	37	34	38	62	39	30	17	19	7	2	2	2	
	F	15	13	27	9	48	11	19	8	9	1	2	2	1	
Scurvy	M	2		2	1	2	1			1					
	F						1	2							
Diabetes	M	3	1	1											
	F	1	3	1		1		1		1					
Anemia, chlorosis	M	18	18	16	6	39	17	20	4	22	6	4	5	3	
	F	27	20	12	9	38	14	23	9	21	3	8	1	3	
Other general diseases	M	1	2	1	3		2	2	2						
	F			2		1		1		1	1		1		
Acute and chronic alcoholism	M	5			3	1	1	1	2						
	F		1	2		1									1
Chronic lead poisoning	M						1								
	F			2											
Other chronic poisonings	M					1									

2. Diseases of nervous system	370	316	351	205	370	178	139	68	87	23	29	8	22	145
Males	229	207	222	119	254	104	94	40	40	11	16	7	8	84
Females	141	109	129	86	116	74	45	28	47	12	13	1	14	61
Encephalitis M	3		2	1	4	1	1		2		1			
Encephalitis F				3			1		1					
Meningitis M	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	1						
Meningitis F	2	4	1	2			2							
Progressive locomotor ataxia M	1		1		1									
Progressive locomotor ataxia F										1				
Other diseases of spinal cord M	2	1	5		2		1							
Other diseases of spinal cord F		1		2	1	1								
Congestion and hemorrhage of brain M	45	38	27	17	53	26	24	11	8	3	5	3	2	4
Congestion and hemorrhage of brain F	27	24	17	20	20	29	9	10	10	1	4	1	3	2
Softening of brain M	2		1	2		2		1		1				
Softening of brain F	1		1		1		1							
Paralysis M	16	14	18	9	30	11	12	4	5	1	4			1
Paralysis F	10	10	14	7	10	8	6	7	10	3	1		2	1
General paralysis of insane M	10	6	6	11	7	3	5	2	4	1		1	2	
General paralysis of insane F	9	1	8	3	6	4	2	3	3	1	1		1	
Other forms of mental disease M	3	1	3	3	4	3								
Other forms of mental disease F	2	5	4		4									
Epilepsy M	4	12	12	6	16	5	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	64
Epilepsy F	6	8	9	3	10	2	2	1	2		1		2	46
Convulsions M	16	16	13	5	13	3	3	3	1					1
Convulsions F	9	4	9	7	7	1	2	1	3				1	4
Tetanus M	114	105	111	58	100	39	31	14	12	2	2	1	3	12
Tetanus F	61	42	50	32	42	21	12	4	12		5		2	8
Chorea M		1					1							1
Chorea F	1		1											
Other diseases of nervous system M	9	9	20	4	20	9	10	2	5	1	3	1		1
Other diseases of nervous system F	13	10	14	7	15	8	7	2	6	6	1		2	
Diseases of eye M	1													
Diseases of eye F							1							
Diseases of ear M				1	1									
Diseases of ear F			1										1	
3. Diseases of circulatory system	128	75	102	70	91	55	40	16	25	13	9	1	5	3
Males	69	42	54	44	52	32	20	5	14	9	3		3	2
Females	59	33	48	26	39	23	20	11	11	4	6	1	2	1
Pericarditis M	4	2	3			1				1			1	
Pericarditis F	5	2	6	4	1			1						
Acute endocarditis M	7	4	6	1	3	1	1	1						
Acute endocarditis F	4	4	3	1	4		2		1	1	1			
Organic diseases of heart M	32	16	23	22	22	15	11	2	8	4	1		1	1
Organic diseases of heart F	17	11	14	11	8	10	8	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Angina pectoris M	8	6	9	5	4	3	1	1	1					
Angina pectoris F	6	8	6	2	7	5	1	2	1					

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
3. Diseases of circulatory system—Continued.															
Diseases of arteries	M	2	6	1	9	4	2	4		2	2	2		1	1
	F	1	2		1	7	4	5	2	6	2	2		1	
Embolism and thrombosis	M	2			2	1	1								
	F	2		2		1	1		1						
Diseases of veins	M			1			1	2		1					
	F					1		1	1						
Diseases of lymphatic system	M		2		2		1								
	F	1		1				1		1					
Hemorrhage	M	13	6	11	3	18	7	1	1	2	1				
	F	23	6	16	7	10	3	2	1	1		1			
Other diseases of circulatory system	M	1									1				
4. Diseases of respiratory system		212	177	227	217	312	171	182	73	71	24	33	13	12	7
Males		115	102	118	128	170	95	101	36	34	10	15	5	4	6
Females		97	75	109	89	142	76	81	37	37	14	18	8	8	1
Diseases of the nasal fossae	M	1			1	1									
	F	1													
Diseases of larynx	M	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1			
	F	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	1						
Diseases of the thyroid body	M					1	1								
Bronchitis	M	29	23	33	34	49	36	44	12	20	5	7	4	2	1
	F	27	14	39	23	52	23	33	13	19	10	10	1	1	
Pneumonia	M	13	5	11	16	16	11	8	7				1		5
	F	9	9	12	11	15	6	10	5	3			1	2	
Pleurisy	M	4	3	7	3	7	3	1	1						
	F	5	11	4	5	3	5	3	1			1	1	1	1
Congestion and apoplexy of lungs	M	4	2	6	2	3	2	3							
	F		3	3	1	1	1								
Gangrene of lungs	M		1												
Asthma	M	40	44	40	54	75	32	34	11	11	4	7			
	F	46	28	40	38	56	35	30	12	11	4	7	5	4	
Pulmonary emphysema	M		1				2		1					1	
	F		1	1	2	1			2						
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	22	21	18	17	15	7	10	2	1				1	
	F	8	7	7	6	11	5	3	3	4					

5. Diseases of digestive system		707	504	604	421	683	294	319	109	111	51	46	9	29	24
Males		378	286	331	261	377	164	174	59	52	28	26	2	18	13
Females		329	218	273	160	306	130	145	50	59	23	20	7	11	11
Diseases of mouth	M	1						1							
	F				1			1							
Diseases of pharynx	M	16	12	18	12	13	9	2	2	2	2	1			
	F	8	10	4	6	8	3	3	1	5					
Diseases of esophagus	M	1	1												
	F				1						1				
Ulcer of stomach	M	18	22	20	15	24	8	9	6	1		2			4
	F	8	13	9	3	10	6	4	3	3	3	1			2
Other diseases of stomach	M	61	52	76	44	71	40	33	11	8	8	5	1	5	
	F	69	41	68	25	63	26	31	9	8	6	6	1	1	2
Diarrhea and enteritis	M	235	166	190	164	223	89	115	33	35	16	15	1	13	8
	F	217	136	173	108	196	81	96	27	40	13	12	6	10	6
Intestinal parasites	M		1	1											
	F	1													
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	M	5	4	5	1	6	5	4	3			1			
	F	1	1	1		4									
Other diseases of intestines	M	2	1	3		4	2	1	1	1					
	F	5	2	1		3		2		1					
Acute yellow atrophy of liver	M	2	1		1	1									
	F	2	1												
Cirrhosis of liver	M	3	5		1	3	3								
	F		1	1	3	1			1			1			
Biliary calculi	M			1	2	1									
	F	2		3	1		2	1							
Other diseases of liver	M	24	15	12	14	24	6	6	2	5	2	1			
	F	10	7	10	6	13	11	5	8	2					
Diseases of spleen	M	1	1		2	1									
	F		1			1									
Peritonitis	M	4		2	1	1		1				1			1
	F	4	2	1	4	2	1								
Other diseases of digestive system	M	2	4	3	2	5	2	2	1						
	F	1	2		1	4		2	1						1
Appendicitis	M	3	1		2										
	F	1	1	2	1	1									
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system		71	39	34	23	35	15	14	4	9	4	2	1	1	1
Males		31	11	11	14	11	7	6	3	4	2	2	1	1	
Females		40	28	23	9	24	8	8	1	5	2				1
Acute nephritis	M	6		3				1						1	
	F	4				1	1	1	1	1					
Bright's disease	M	5	6	4	6	4	3	2	2	3		1			
	F	4	2	3	2	8	1			1	2				
Other diseases of kidneys	M	1			1			1							
	F							1							

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system—Continued.															
Calculi of urinary tract	M.	3				3	1						1		
Diseases of bladder	M.	15	5	3	6	4	2	1	1		2				
	F.	4	5	2	3	4	1								
Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc.	M.				1			1							
	F.	1													
Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs	M.	1		1			1			1		1			
Metritis	F.	5		1						1					1
Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal)	F.	4	2	2						1					
Uterine tumor	F.		1												
Other diseases of uterus	F.	11	9	4	1	1	1								
Cysts and other tumors of ovary	F.			1											
Other diseases of female genital organs	F.	1													
Nonpuerperal diseases of breast	F.	6	9	10	3	10	4	6		1					
7. The puerperal state		222	64	12	7	4	2	3							6
Accidents of pregnancy	F.	8	2	2											
Puerperal hemorrhage	F.	9	2			1									
Other accidents of labor	F.	10	5	1		1									
Puerperal septicemia	F.	19	4					1							1
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	F.	4													
Other puerperal accidents—sudden death	F.	172	51	9	7	2	2	2							5
8. Diseases of skin		46	27	25	27	35	21	12	5	7	3	3	2	1	8
Males		27	9	16	13	18	13	7	3	3	3	1	2		5
Females		19	18	9	14	17	8	5	2	4		2		1	3
Gangrene	M.	5		3			2	1			2		1		1
	F.	2	4	1		1		1							
Furuncle	M.	6	2	2	3	4	2		1	1		1			
	F.	6		2	3	2	1	1	1	1					
Acute abscess, phlegmon	M.	3	3		3	5	1				1				
	F.	2	2	1	4	2	2								
Other diseases of skin	M.	13	4	11	7	9	8	6	2	2			1		4
	F.	9	12	5	7	12	5	3	1	3		2		1	3

9. Diseases of locomotor system	4	2	2	1	10	7	9	1	12	2	2	2		
Males	2	1	1	1	6	4	7		5	2	1	1		
Females	2	1	1		4	3	2	1	7		1	1		
Nontuberculous diseases of bones (M)		1	1	1		1			2		1	1		
Nontuberculous diseases of bones (F)	1	1	1			1			2					
Arthritis and other diseases of joints (M)					1									
Other diseases of organs of locomotion (M)	2				5	3	7		3	2				
Other diseases of organs of locomotion (F)	1				4	2	2	1	5		1	1		
10. Malformations	1													
Males	1													
12. Old age					668	607	1,272	633	1,099	426	695	325	670	2
Males					325	283	589	304	513	201	296	156	280	1
Females					343	324	683	329	586	225	399	169	390	1
13. External causes	166	135	125	77	95	38	32	14	21	10	8	3	6	43
Males	135	113	102	62	73	26	22	11	13	8	3		4	40
Females	31	22	23	15	22	12	10	3	8	2	5	3	2	3
Suicide by poison (M)		1	1											
Other suicides (M)	3	3	5	1	2									5
Other suicides (F)			1		2	1								
Fractures (M)	1	2	1									1		
Fractures (F)														
Dislocations (M)	1					1								
Other accidental traumatisms (M)	45	37	32	17	21	9	7	2	3	2	1			15
Other accidental traumatisms (F)	5	2	6	3	5	4	3	1				1		
Burns and scalds (M)			1	1										2
Burns and scalds (F)	2		1	1	1		1		1		1			
Sunstroke (M)	1			1										
Freezing (M)						1								
Electric shock (M)	2	1												1
Electric shock (F)				1										
Accidental drowning (M)	1	5	1	5	3		2	1						5
Accidental drowning (F)	1	1	1	1	1	1								1
Inanition (starvation) (M)	1	1	1		4		6	1	6	1			4	2
Inanition (starvation) (F)			2		3		1	1	3		4	1	2	
Absorption of deleterious gases (nonsuicidal) (M)	4	2	1		1									
Absorption of deleterious gases (nonsuicidal) (F)	1		1		2									1
Other acute poisoning (M)	8	4	5	3	10	2	3	3						1
Other acute poisoning (F)	6	5	4	3		1	1		2					
Other external violence (M)	44	37	34	23	25	12	3	4	3	5	2			4
Other external violence (F)	15	13	7	6	5	5	4		2	2				1
Killed in action—war (M)	24	20	20	11	7	1	1		1					5
Killed in action—war (F)	1	1			3			1						

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate deaths in the Philippine Islands from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
14. Ill-defined diseases	588	464	657	428	798	407	487	183	310	83	157	63	96	319
Males	314	289	332	246	418	224	260	98	156	38	70	26	44	194
Females	274	175	325	182	380	183	227	85	154	45	87	37	52	125
Dropsy (M)	43	35	39	40	67	39	38	19	22	3	4	2		1
Dropsy (F)	40	28	35	33	77	38	32	14	20	2	9	4	2	2
Sudden death (M)	15	14	10	7	11	4	3	1	2	1	1		1	
Sudden death (F)	12	2	3	4	5	3	4	1	3	1	1		1	
Other ill-defined diseases (M)	198	183	222	164	283	150	184	69	119	30	58	23	42	21
Other ill-defined diseases (F)	180	109	229	133	245	123	159	66	118	39	73	30	46	10
Unknown causes (M)	58	57	61	35	57	31	35	9	13	4	7	1	1	172
Unknown causes (F)	42	36	58	12	53	19	32	4	13	3	4	3	3	113

TABLE 14.—*Deaths in the city of Manila from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
All causes	15,223	5,354	639	481	220	193	6,887	559	321	512	824	1,182	961	798
Males	8,667	2,906	342	253	119	103	3,723	309	179	292	469	674	608	541
Females	6,556	2,448	297	228	101	90	3,164	250	142	220	355	508	353	257
1. General diseases	6,614	148	148	187	106	126	715	417	257	415	644	916	738	583
Males	4,084	76	72	98	63	69	378	233	141	247	381	552	488	417
Females	2,530	72	76	89	43	57	337	184	116	168	263	364	250	166
A. Epidemic diseases.														
Typhoid fever (M)	77		3	3	2	1	9	14	2	10	8	10	6	7
Typhoid fever (F)	54	2	1	3		2	8	11	5	5	6	6	2	4
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia (M)	189	16	12	6	4	4	42	20	12	14	11	20	14	14
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia (F)	131	13	6	9	6	6	40	16	7	7	5	15	10	4
Smallpox (M)	20	2	2	3	1	1	9	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
Smallpox (F)	9	3	3	1			7	1				1		
Measles (M)	3	1			1		2					1		
Whooping cough (M)	2		1	1			2							
Whooping cough (F)	5	3		2			5							

Diphtheria and croup	M	1	1					1							
	F	3			1			1	1			1			
Croup	M	1	1					1							
	F	2							1			1			
Influenza	M	21	4		1	2	2	9	2	1	1		1		
	F	24	5	2	1	1	3	12	2				1	1	
Asiatic cholera	M	2,169	23	24	46	33	44	170	155	97	121	227	309	290	220
	F	1,259	26	28	43	18	33	148	107	80	113	163	178	119	68
Dysentery	M	251	10	16	26	14	10	76	19	8	8	5	23	14	17
	F	162	4	20	17	13	7	61	30	7	2		12	6	7
Bubonic plague	M	6									1	1		1	2
	F	4							1		1			1	
Leprosy	M	39								1	4	6	5	4	6
	F	14							1				4	1	2
Erysipelas	M	8	2	1	1			4	2		1			1	
	F	3		2				2	1						
Beri-beri	M	542		2	2	1	3	8	6	12	45	62	84	74	63
	F	286	3	4	3	1		11	4	4	18	40	64	45	29
Other epidemic diseases	M	2									1				
	F	4									1	2		1	
B. Other general diseases.															
Purulent infection and septicemia	M	5							1			1			2
	F	8	1					1		1		2	1	2	
Malignant pustule	M	1													1
	F	2									1				
Rabies	M	2													
Tuberculosis of larynx	M	6												1	3
	F	3													1
Tuberculosis of lungs	M	565	1	2	1	1	3	8	4	3	28	48	90	76	73
	F	428			3		2	5	6	11	15	38	67	51	44
Tuberculosis of meninges	M	14		3	1	1		5	4	1	1	2			
	F	8	3	1		2	1	7							
Abdominal tuberculosis	M	19	5	3	2		1	11			1	1	1		
	F	10	2	3	2	1		8			1			1	
Pott's disease	M	1							1						
Cold abscess, abscess by congestion	M	1	1					1							
Tuberculosis of other organs	M	2												1	
	F	2					1	1							1
General tuberculosis	M	3			1			1			1		1		
Scrofula	M	13	5	2	1			8	3			1			
	F	10	2	1	3	1	1	8	2						
Syphilis	M	4									1		1		1
Gonorrhea	M	1													
Cancer of mouth	M	2	1					1							1
	F	2												1	
Cancer of stomach and liver	M	2												1	
	F	1													
Cancer of intestines	F	1	1					1							
Cancer of female genital organs	F	5												2	1
Cancer of breast	M	1			1			1							
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	M	12	1					1				1			2
	F	13	1	1				2					1		1

TABLE 14.—*Deaths in the city of Manila from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
B. Other general diseases—Continued.															
Tumors	F	2										1	1		
Acute articular rheumatism	M	9										2			
	F	3		1				1					2		
Chronic rheumatism and gout	M	32									3	1		1	2
	F	24									1			1	
Scurvy	M	1												1	
Diabetes	M	2													
	F	2													
Exophthalmic goiter	F	1											1		
Leukemia	M	4				1		1		1	2				
	F	5	1					1	1	1	1	1			
Anemia, chlorosis	M	46	3	1	2	2		8	1	2	1	2	4	2	2
	F	42	2	3	1		1	7			2	4	10	6	4
Acute and chronic alcoholism	M	6											1		
2. Diseases of nervous system		4,614	4,010	143	59	31	21	4,264	33	14	16	23	24	31	28
Males		2,543	2,198	85	29	15	13	2,340	13	9	5	17	12	16	16
Females		2,071	1,812	58	30	16	8	1,924	20	5	11	6	12	15	12
Encephalitis	M	12								1		1		1	
	F	11	5		2			7	1						
Meningitis	M	198	115	33	7	9	9	173	11	3		3	3	2	
	F	180	90	28	18	11	7	154	16	3	1	1	2	1	1
Progressive locomotor ataxia	M	2								1					
	F	5									2			2	
Other diseases of spinal cord	M	11									1	1			3
		3	1					1							1
Congestion and hemorrhage of brain	M	100	3		2			5			1	9	5	8	8
	F	67	5			1		6	1		7	2	5	6	4
Softening of brain	M	10											1		1
	F	4													
General paralysis of insane	M	21									2	1	2	1	
	F	23										1	3	5	2
Epilepsy	M	4	1					1	1						1
	F	6							1	1					2
Convulsions	M	2,016	1,950	43	13	4	3	2,013				1	1		
	F	1,658	1,620	25	5	1	1	1,652		1		2			1
Tetanus	M	121	99	4	1	1		105		4	1			3	3
	F	79	71	1	1			73			1		1	1	1
Chorea	F	2	1					1							
Other diseases of nervous system	M	48	30	5	6	1	1	43	1			1		1	
	F	33	19	4	4	3		30	1				1		

3. Diseases of circulatory system		579	5	1		1		7	7	14	23	54	86	55	63
Males		319	3	1				4	3	10	14	31	42	25	37
Females		260	2			1		3	4	4	9	23	44	30	26
Pericarditis	M	12								1	1	3	2	2	1
	F	12				1		1		2	1		2		1
Acute endocarditis	M	39							1	3	4	4	5	4	4
	F	34							2	1	1	3	7	5	6
Organic diseases of heart	M	125	1	1				2	1	1	3	10	17	7	15
	F	84	2					2	1	1	6	9	11	8	9
Angina pectoris	M	82								2	6	11	15	5	14
	F	81							1		1	8	17	12	9
Diseases of arteries	M	40							1	2				5	1
	F	29										1		1	1
Embolism and thrombosis	M	11								1		2	1	1	1
	F	17											6	4	
Diseases of veins	M	1													
Hemorrhage	M	9	2					2				1	2	1	
	F	3										2	1		1
4. Diseases of respiratory system		1,186	578	104	49	18	15	764	30	14	16	21	35	42	41
Males		650	307	59	28	10	6	410	18	8	13	9	19	32	24
Females		536	271	45	21	8	9	354	12	6	3	12	16	10	17
Diseases of the nasal fossae	M	1	1					1							
	F	2	1					1							1
Diseases of larynx	M	68	48	4				52		1	2	3		1	2
	F	48	36		1			37					2		3
Bronchitis	M	429	246	47	25	9	6	333	12	2	2	2	3	10	2
	F	404	225	41	19	7	8	300	9	2	1	3	6	3	8
Pneumonia	M	75	5	7	2	1		15	3	3	1	3	10	11	10
	F	37	5	3	1	1	1	11	2	1		5	3	3	2
Pleurisy	M	11	1					1	1		2		1		2
	F	11								2	1	1	2	1	1
Congestion and apoplexy of lungs	M	43	6	1				7			6	1	3	6	6
	F	18	4	1				5	1			3	3	2	
Gangrene of lungs	M	2													1
Asthma	M	10	...	...	1			1	1	1				2	
	F	11	...	...						1	1			1	1
Pulmonary emphysema	M	4							1						
	F	5													1
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	7								1			2	2	1

TABLE 14.—*Deaths in the city of Manila from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
5. Diseases of digestive system		1,060	246	209	159	55	25	694	48	11	12	19	33	29	38
Males		555	116	107	80	26	12	341	30	4	5	12	19	22	28
Females		505	130	102	79	29	13	353	18	7	7	7	14	7	10
Diseases of mouth	M	5	4					4						1	
	F	3	1					1		1		1			
Diseases of pharynx	M	1	1					1							
Diseases of esophagus	M	1													
	F	1													
Ulcer of stomach	M	3	1					1							
	F	5													
Other diseases of stomach	M	46	20	6		2	1	29				3	1	3	2
	F	60	29	10	2	3	4	48	3				4	1	1
Diarrhea and enteritis	M	367	81	96	67	17	7	268	22	3	3	3	8	5	8
	F	342	88	86	67	18	8	267	9	3	2	2	3	1	6
Intestinal parasites	M	29	1	3	11	6	4	25	4						
	F	26	1	4	9	7	1	22	3	1					
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	M	13	2					2	1	1		2			3
	F	6	1					1		1					
Other diseases of intestines	M	2		1				1			1				
	F	3							1		1				
Acute yellow atrophy of liver	M	3	1					1							1
	F	5	1					1		1			1	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	M	28							2			1	4	6	3
	F	13									1	1	3	1	
Biliary calculi	M	4	3					3							
	F	3	1	1				2							
Other diseases of liver	M	38	2		2			4				3	4	7	8
	F	19	6		1	1		8			1		1	3	
Diseases of spleen	F	1									1				
Peritonitis	M	9		1		1		2	1				1		2
	F	15	2	1				3	2		1	2	2		1
Other diseases of digestive system	M	1									1				
	F	1													1
Appendicitis	M	5											1		1
	F	2										1			1

6. Diseases of genito-urinary system		149	3	1	4		1	9	5	3	6	18	21	18	11
Males		88	2	1	3		1	7	2	2	3	9	10	10	8
Females		61	1		1			2	3	1	3	9	11	8	3
Acute nephritis	M	38	2		2			4	2		1	5	8	5	5
	F	21			1			1	1		2	2	3	2	1
Bright's disease	M	33		1	1		1	3		1	1	4	1	3	2
	F	25	1					1	1	1	1	4	4	5	1
Other diseases of kidneys	M	2								1					1
Calculi of urinary tract	M	7											1	1	
	F	1							1						
Diseases of bladder	M	6									1				
	F	3													1
Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc	M	1												1	
Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs	M	1													
Metritis	F	7										2	3	1	
Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal)	F	2											1		
Other diseases of uterus	F	1										1			
Cysts and other tumors of ovary	F	1													
7. The puerperal state		142									14	30	42	25	20
Accidents of pregnancy	F	3											1	1	1
Puerperal hemorrhage	F	48									7	14	10	4	11
Puerperal septicemia	F	72									6	13	25	16	5
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	F	4											1	2	
Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal)	F	6										1	2		3
Other puerperal accidents—sudden death	F	9									1	2	3	2	
8. Diseases of skin		10	1	1			1	3			1		1	1	
Males		7	1	1			1	3			1		1		
Females		3												1	
Gangrene	M	2									1				
Furuncle	F	3												1	
Acute abscess, phlegmon	M	5	1	1			1	3					1		
9. Diseases of locomotor system		7	1	3				4							1
Males		4	1	1				2							
Females		3		2				2							1
Nontuberculous diseases of bones	M	2		1				1							
	F	3		2				2							1
Arthritis and other diseases of joints	M	1													
Amputation	M	1	1					1							

TABLE 14.—*Deaths in the city of Manila from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
10. Malformations	63	47	10	5	1		63							
Males	29	21	5	2	1		29							
Females	34	26	5	3			34							
11. Early infancy	207	207					207							
Males	120	120					120							
Females	87	87					87							
Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema M	109	109					109							
Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema F	75	75					75							
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy M	10	10					10							
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy F	8	8					8							
Lack of care M	1	1					1							
Lack of care F	4	4					4							
12. Old age	281													
Males	75													
Females	206													
13. External causes	205	98	5	1	3		107	9	4	8	11	16	17	8
Males	132	55	3	1	2		61	5	2	4	7	15	12	7
Females	73	43	2		1		46	4	2	4	4	1	5	1
Suicides M	8									1		1		2
Fractures M	9										1	4	1	
Dislocations M	1							1						
Other accidental traumatisms M	8	2					2				2	2		1
Other accidental traumatisms F	9	3					3			1	1		3	1
Burns and scalds M	7			1			1	2	1	1	1			
Burns and scalds F	7				1		1	1		2				
Electric shock F	1								1					
Accidental drowning M	22				1		1	1			3	5	4	2
Accidental drowning F	3							2					1	
Inanition (starvation) M	38	33	2				35	1						
Inanition (starvation) F	28	23	2				25		1			1		
Absorption of deleterious gases (nonsuicidal) M	2									1			1	
Other acute poisonings M	1													1
Other external violence M	36	20	1		1		22		1	1		3	6	1
Other external violence F	25	17					17	1		1	3		1	

14. Ill-defined diseases	106	10	14	17	5	4	50	10	4	1	4	8	5	5
Males	61	6	7	12	2	1	28	5	3		3	4	3	4
Females	45	4	7	5	3	3	22	5	1	1	1	4	2	1
Dropsy M	3			1			1						1	
Dropsy F	3							1				1		
Sudden death M	1													1
Sudden death F	2													1
Other ill-defined diseases M	42	4	7	11	2	1	25	5			1	2	1	2
Other ill-defined diseases F	31	3	6	5	3	3	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Unknown causes M	15	2					2		3		2	2	1	1
Unknown causes F	9	1	1				2					2	1	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
All causes	596	447	458	293	428	184	246	118	130	59	59	42	48	71
Males	412	308	281	190	230	105	123	47	52	20	15	11	17	61
Females	184	139	177	103	198	79	123	71	78	39	44	31	31	10
1. General diseases	456	339	328	184	262	89	104	52	38	17	9	5	5	41
Males	326	239	205	130	141	55	57	22	19	7	4	1	4	37
Females	130	100	123	54	121	34	47	30	19	10	5	4	1	4
A. Epidemic diseases.														
Typhoid fever M	3	5	1	1	1									
Typhoid fever F	1		2		3				1					
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia M	14	11	3	2	7	1	3			1				
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia F	5	6	4	4	3	3			2					
Smallpox M			1											
Influenza M		2				2	1	1			1			
Influenza F		2	1	1	2			1		1				
Asiatic cholera M	159	109	94	66	53	16	29	9	6	3	1		1	34
Asiatic cholera F	56	40	56	17	54	13	20	11	7	4	1			4
Dysentery M	15	12	8	13	12	5	6	4	3				1	2
Dysentery F	4	2	3	3	7	5	6	4	1	2				
Bubonic plague M	1													
Bubonic plague F					1									
Leprosy M	3	3	2		2	2					1			
Leprosy F				1	2	1			1				1	
Beri-beri M	52	34	33	21	21	8	7	2	7	2				1
Beri-beri F	18	11	11	7	6	4	5	2	2	2	2	1		
Other epidemic diseases M			1											

TABLE 14.—*Deaths in the city of Manila from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
B. Other general diseases.															
Purulent infection and septicemia	M		1												
	F					1									
Malignant pustule	F					1									
Rabies	M		1	1											
Tuberculosis of larynx	M	1		1											
	F	1				1									
Tuberculosis of lungs	M	62	48	43	21	32	17	6	2	2		1	1		
	F	42	33	40	19	26	4	13	9	2		2	1		
Tuberculosis of meninges	M	1													
	F			1											
Abdominal tuberculosis	M	3	1				1								
Tuberculosis of other organs	M				1										
Scrofula	M													1	
Syphilis	M		1												
Gonorrhea	M					1									
Cancer of mouth	F			1											
Cancer of stomach and liver	M							1							
	F					1									
Cancer of female genital organs	F				1	1									
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	M	2	2	3	1										
	F		3	1		2	3								
Acute articular rheumatism	M		3	4											
Chronic rheumatism and gout	M	2	2	3	1	7		4	4	1	1				
	F	2	1	2		7	1	2	2	2	1		2		
Diabetes	M		1	1											
	F		1			1									
Anemia, chlorosis	M	4	3	6	2	5	3							1	
	F	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	1					
Acute and chronic alcoholism	M	4			1										
2. Diseases of nervous system		26	18	22	19	26	20	21	7	8	4	1	3		6
Males		17	13	18	8	19	11	15	2	3	2	1	2		4
Females		9	5	4	11	7	9	6	5	5	2		1		2
Encephalitis	M			2	1	2	1	1		1		1			
	F				2			1							
Meningitis	M			1			1	1							
	F				1										

Progressive locomotor ataxia	M				1										
	F											1			
Other diseases of spinal cord	M	1	1	3		1									
	F						1								
Congestion and hemorrhage of brain	M	11	9	8	2	14	5	8	1		1		2		3
	F	3	5	1	6	4	5	2	4	3	1		1		1
Softening of brain	M	1		1	2		2		1		1				
	F	1		1		1		1							
General paralysis of insane	M	2	2	2	3		1	3		2					
	F	2			1	2	3	1	1	2					
Epilepsy	M							1							
	F			2											
Convulsions	M														1
	F	1													1
Tetanus	M	2	1			1		1							
	F				1			1							
Chorea	F	1													
Other diseases of nervous system	M					1	1								
	F	1													
3. Diseases of circulatory system		45	35	35	34	42	24	18	5	14	6	5		4	3
Males		29	20	22	23	23	12	7	1	7	2	2		3	2
Females		16	15	13	11	19	12	11	4	7	4	3		1	1
Pericarditis	M			1										1	
	F		1	1	2	1									
Acute endocarditis	M	3	3	5		1	1	1							
	F	2	2	1	1	1		1			1				
Organic diseases of heart	M	16	8	7	10	13	5	3		5				1	1
	F	5	3	3	5	6	5	4	1		1	2		1	1
Angina pectoris	M	6	5	6	4	4	3		1						
	F	6	8	6	2	5	3	1	1	1					
Diseases of arteries	M	2	4	1	7	4	2	3		2	2	2		1	1
	F	1	1		1	5	3	5	1	6	2	1			
Embolism and thrombosis	M	1			2	1	1								
	F	2		2		1	1		1						
Diseases of veins	M			1											
Hemorrhage	M	1		1											
4. Diseases of respiratory system		17	18	34	27	44	23	24	13	9	8	3	2		1
Males		11	10	18	12	22	16	12	6	5	2	1	1		1
Females		6	8	16	15	22	7	12	7	4	6	2	1		
Diseases of larynx	M	1	1	2		1				1	1				
	F		2	1	1	1			1						
Bronchitis	M	4	3	4	9	15	10	8	3	4	1	1	1		
	F	4	2	11	9	14	5	9	5	4	6	2	1		
Pneumonia	M	3	2	4	2	3	2	1	1						1
	F	2		1	1	3	1	2							

TABLE 14.—*Deaths in the city of Manila from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
4. Diseases of respiratory system—Continued.															
Pleurisy	M	1	1	1		1									
	F		2		1										
Congestion and apoplexy of lungs	M	2	2	5	1	1	1	2							
	F		2	1	1										
Gangrene of lungs	M		1												
Asthma	M			2		1		1	1						
	F			1	1	3	1	1							
Pulmonary emphysema	M						2		1						
	F			1	1	1			1						
Other diseases of respiratory system	M						1								
5. Diseases of digestive system		21	25	28	23	24	12	17	13	5	3	4		1	
Males		15	17	12	15	13	4	9	5		2	2			
Females		6	8	16	8	11	8	8	8	5	1	2		1	
Diseases of esophagus	M		1												
	F				1										
Ulcer of stomach	M	1						1							
	F		1	2						1	1				
Other diseases of stomach	M	2		2		1			1		1	1			
	F					2								1	
Diarrhea and enteritis	M	3	9	6	10	6	1	7	4		1				
	F	3	4	10	4	5	6	6	6	4		1			
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	M	1		1		2									
	F	1		1		2									
Other diseases of intestines	F		1												
Acute yellow atrophy of liver	M				1										
	F	1													
Cirrhosis of liver	M	3	3			3	3								
	F		1	1	2	1			1			1			
Biliary calculi	M				1										
	F							1							
Other diseases of liver	M	4	3	2	1	1		1							
	F			2		1	1	1	1						
Peritonitis	M			1	1							1			
	F	1	1		1		1								
Appendicitis	M	1	1		1										

6. Diseases of genito-urinary system	18	5	4	3	9	5	3	4	3	3			1	
Males	12	3	2	2	5	4	2	3	1	2			1	
Females	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	1				
Acute nephritis M	5		1				1						1	
Acute nephritis F	4				1	1	1	1	1					
Bright's disease M	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	1					
Bright's disease F	1	2	1	1	1					1				
Calculi of urinary tract M	2				2	1								
Diseases of bladder M	1			1				1		2				
Diseases of bladder F					2									
Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs M	1													
Metritis F									1					
Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal) F	1													
Cysts and other tumors of ovary F			1											
7. The puerperal state	11													
Puerperal hemorrhage F	2													
Puerperal septicemia F	7													
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions F	1													
Other puerperal accidents—sudden death F	1													
8. Diseases of skin	1				2			1						
Males	1				1									
Females					1			1						
Gangrene M	1													
Furuncle F					1			1						
Acute abscess, phlegmon M					1									
9. Diseases of locomotor system			1		1									
Males			1		1									
Nontuberculous diseases of bones M			1											
Arthritis and other diseases of joints M					1									
12. Old age					15	9	57	23	53	18	37	32	37	
Males					4	2	20	8	17	3	5	7	9	
Females					11	7	37	15	36	15	32	25	28	

TABLE 14.—*Deaths in the city of Manila from each specified disease and class of diseases, by age and sex: 1902*—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over.	Unknown.
13. External causes		1	4	4	1	1		2							12
Males		1	3	1		1		1							12
Females			1	3	1			1							
Suicides	M	1													3
Fractures	M		2	1											
Other accidental traumatisms	M														1
Burns and scalds	M														1
	F			1	1			1							
Accidental drowning	M		1			1									4
Inanition (starvation)	M							1							1
	F			1											
Other external violence	M														2
	F		1	1											
14. Ill-defined diseases			3	2	2	2	2								8
Males			3	2			1								5
Females					2	2	1								3
Dropsy	M		1												
	F					1									
Sudden death	F				1										
Other ill-defined diseases	M		2	2			1								1
	F					1	1								
Unknown causes	M														4
	F				1										3

DEATHS IN 1903.

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903.*

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Philippine Islands...	329,671	174,928	154,743	203,268	82,912	37,803	5,688
Abra	727	375	352	424	198	105	
Albay	15,262	8,144	7,118	10,431	3,153	1,547	131
Ambos Camarines	18,937	9,775	9,162	8,774	6,256	3,889	18
Antique	12,647	6,462	6,185	7,884	2,881	1,351	531
Bataán	2,628	1,405	1,223	1,766	631	229	2
Batangas	10,070	5,185	4,885	5,245	2,912	1,844	69
Benguet	342	177	165	201	96	45	
Bohol	10,626	5,440	5,186	5,987	3,454	1,161	24
Bulacán	8,968	4,716	4,252	5,966	1,876	871	255
Cagayán	7,126	3,827	3,299	4,251	2,109	746	20
Cápiz	10,279	4,959	5,320	5,822	2,718	1,601	138
Cavite	6,326	3,346	2,980	4,096	1,379	749	102
Cebú	25,381	13,586	11,795	16,659	6,466	1,996	260
Ilocos Norte	5,984	3,119	2,865	4,270	1,118	591	5
Ilocos Sur	4,243	2,291	1,952	2,884	866	473	20
Iloilo	25,575	13,300	12,275	14,310	5,707	4,116	1,442
Isabela	2,137	1,156	981	1,298	541	276	22
La Laguna	6,114	3,102	3,012	3,341	1,493	1,184	96
La Unión	4,039	2,141	1,898	2,784	854	383	18
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	242	232	230	173	65	6
Leyte	15,402	8,572	6,830	9,810	3,819	1,214	559
Manila city	9,841	5,724	4,117	7,033	1,929	530	349
Marinduque	2,889	1,474	1,415	1,777	789	322	1
Masbate	2,549	1,349	1,200	1,462	856	226	5
Mindoro	1,025	569	456	589	275	143	18
Misamis	7,146	3,984	3,162	4,427	2,133	546	40
Negros Occidental	16,488	9,241	7,247	10,557	3,923	1,971	37
Negros Oriental	7,985	4,205	3,780	4,710	2,355	850	70
Nueva Ecija	5,633	3,002	2,631	3,682	1,284	627	40
Nueva Vizcaya	661	358	303	396	169	95	1
Pampanga	8,651	4,555	4,096	5,801	2,005	802	43
Pangasinán	25,339	13,317	12,022	16,934	5,888	2,119	398
Paragua	571	300	271	304	182	82	3
Paragua Sur	88	56	32	53	16	19	
Rizal	7,470	3,991	3,479	5,018	1,530	747	175
Romblón	2,600	1,325	1,275	1,424	778	254	144
Sámar	10,478	5,645	4,833	6,145	2,866	1,327	140
Sorsogón	6,493	3,495	2,998	4,155	1,748	573	17
Surigao	5,477	2,883	2,594	3,235	1,696	537	9
Tárlac	5,428	2,971	2,457	3,481	1,326	458	163
Tayabas	5,564	3,023	2,541	3,179	1,510	687	188
Zambales	3,768	2,015	1,753	2,331	920	434	83
Zamboanga	240	126	114	142	34	18	46
Abra	727	375	352	424	198	105	
Bangued	222	118	104	142	58	22	
Bucay	56	29	27	28	17	11	
Dolores	83	40	43	45	30	8	
La Paz	48	23	25	23	17	8	
Pidigan	42	19	23	21	10	11	
Pilar	37	23	14	31	6		
San Gregorio	22	10	12	8	8	6	
San José	69	36	33	35	19	15	
San Juan	35	17	18	23	4	8	
San Quintin	19	11	8	8	7	4	
Tayum	66	37	29	39	15	12	
Villavieja	28	12	16	21	7		
Albay	15,262	8,144	7,118	10,431	3,153	1,547	131
Albay	1,285	756	529	828	316	138	3
Bacacay	487	271	216	323	100	52	12
Bagamanoc	56	31	25	45	7	4	
Barás	110	58	52	93	12	5	
Bató	338	192	146	259	42	36	1
Calolbon	190	96	94	146	30	14	
Camálig	900	467	433	667	143	90	
Caramoran	48	22	26	33	7	8	
Daraga	1,480	747	733	1,026	305	137	12
Guinobatan	1,989	1,108	881	1,371	400	218	
Jovellar	777	407	370	583	150	44	
Legaspi	350	180	170	244	54	36	16
Libog	186	97	89	122	43	21	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Albay—Continued.							
Libón	402	221	181	282	78	42	
Ligao	1,385	715	670	964	212	163	46
Malilipot	256	145	111	152	76	28	
Malinao	673	346	327	479	118	75	1
Manito	277	151	126	160	92	25	
Oás	938	517	421	599	222	116	1
Pandán	101	55	46	82	10	9	
Payo	108	60	48	95	12	1	
Polangui	526	271	255	296	166	64	
Rapurapu	115	64	51	60	42	13	
Tabaco	1,297	644	653	859	308	129	1
Tiuí	490	267	223	263	173	50	4
Viga	230	115	115	194	18	17	1
Virac	268	141	127	206	17	12	33
Ambos Camarines	18,937	9,775	9,162	8,774	6,256	3,889	18
Baao	810	411	399	441	234	135	
Basod	150	84	66	80	45	25	
Bató	398	233	165	246	102	49	1
Bombón	293	131	162	106	103	84	
Buhi	850	446	404	425	299	121	5
Bula	455	236	219	224	137	93	1
Calabanga	572	282	290	188	211	173	
Capalonga	45	22	23	32	9	4	
Caramoan	318	172	146	226	71	21	
Dáet	813	430	383	425	255	132	
Gainza	402	199	203	134	153	115	
Goa	762	398	364	420	231	111	
Indán	301	163	138	174	78	49	
Iriga	953	533	420	411	401	141	
Labó	79	41	38	43	29	7	
Lagonoy	480	259	221	274	129	77	
Libmanan	1,102	600	502	456	398	246	2
Lupi	75	46	29	39	23	13	
Magárao	658	338	320	202	251	204	1
Mambúlao	47	22	25	34	10	3	
Milaor	721	335	386	255	252	214	
Minalabag	749	367	382	229	305	215	
Nabua	1,780	901	879	904	551	325	
Nueva Cáceres	2,320	1,191	1,129	917	809	592	2
Pamplona	348	183	165	119	135	93	1
Paracale	127	57	70	67	41	19	
Pasacao	173	84	89	87	54	32	
Pili	135	56	79	70	37	28	
Quipayo	137	59	78	48	54	35	
Ragay	71	38	33	36	23	11	1
Sagñay	557	300	257	337	121	99	
San Fernando	190	105	85	43	117	30	
San José	584	291	293	303	199	82	
San Vicente	141	78	63	85	35	21	
Sipócot	124	58	66	52	46	26	
Siroma	36	16	20	17	13	6	
Talísay	233	118	115	151	47	35	
Tigaon	730	374	356	383	168	175	4
Tinambac	218	118	100	90	80	48	
Antique	12,647	6,462	6,185	7,884	2,881	1,351	531
Anini-y	218	105	113	99	68	45	6
Antique	817	408	409	437	45	16	319
Barbaza	250	127	123	154	81	15	
Bugasón	1,452	731	721	931	322	169	30
Caritan	242	135	107	142	71	29	
Culasi	869	447	422	549	231	89	
Dao	744	418	326	416	213	115	
Egaña	266	139	127	148	61	37	20
Guijisan	446	232	214	335	78	33	
Guintás	338	177	161	216	83	39	
Lauaan	250	139	111	125	97	28	
Pandan	1,078	513	565	686	280	110	2
Patnongón	682	355	327	454	143	85	
San José de Buenavista	656	311	345	419	110	68	59
San Pedro	635	354	281	423	134	71	7
San Remigio	507	243	264	381	87	39	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Antique—Cont'd.							
Sebaste	584	255	329	360	138	86	
Sibalom	1,387	744	643	885	304	137	61
Tibiao	620	319	301	436	89	68	27
Valderrama	606	310	296	288	246	72	
Bataán	2,628	1,405	1,223	1,766	631	229	2
Abúcay	271	145	126	218	43	10	
Bagác	61	28	33	32	19	10	
Balanga	495	249	246	286	156	53	
Dinalupijan	142	77	65	90	31	21	
Hermosa	75	41	34	45	23	7	
Mabatan	126	60	66	109	14	3	
Mariveles	99	52	47	73	21	5	
Morón	7	4	3	5	1	1	
Orani	446	237	209	257	150	39	
Orión	414	249	165	312	73	29	
Pilar	164	85	79	92	46	24	2
Sámal	328	178	150	247	54	27	
Batangas	10,070	5,185	4,885	5,245	2,912	1,844	69
Balayán	260	147	113	156	66	38	
Batangas	1,140	596	544	628	297	193	22
Bauan	1,343	706	637	758	359	226	
Calacá	186	102	84	101	50	35	
Calatagán	35	21	14	21	10	4	
Cuenca	231	126	105	121	80	30	
Ibaán	368	188	180	202	94	72	
Lemery	363	176	187	180	124	58	1
Liang	65	39	26	27	4		34
Lipá	2,060	1,099	961	1,006	661	390	3
Loboó	134	59	75	63	43	28	
Nasugbú	203	115	88	112	56	35	
Rosario	376	186	190	173	126	76	1
San José	354	166	188	188	80	83	3
San Juan de Bocboc	549	290	259	278	164	103	4
San Luis	79	37	42	28	30	21	
Santo Tomás	565	274	291	316	147	102	
Taal	490	235	255	242	166	82	
Talisay	118	60	58	55	29	34	
Tanauan	935	452	483	469	262	203	1
Taysán	143	71	72	72	49	22	
Tuy	73	40	33	49	15	9	
Benguet	342	177	165	201	96	45	
Adáoay	11	5	6	3	5	3	
Atok	26	15	11	13	10	3	
Baguió	4	2	2		4		
Balakbak	21	10	11	9	10	2	
Bokod	12	5	7	6	2	4	
Buguiás	12	10	2	4	7	1	
Daklán	27	16	11	19	4	4	
Disdis	16	6	10	5	9	2	
Itogon	31	16	15	26	2	3	
Kabayan	17	10	7	12	5		
Kapangán	43	20	23	35	3	5	
Kibungan	12	8	4	5	6	1	
La Trinidad	28	15	13	15	11	2	
Palina	7	4	3	2	4	1	
Tublay	75	35	40	47	14	14	
Bohol	10,626	5,440	5,186	5,987	3,454	1,161	24
Alburquerque	202	118	84	127	55	19	1
Anda	201	105	96	129	61	11	
Antequera	394	194	200	204	141	49	
Baclayón	154	76	78	86	39	29	
Balilijan	233	116	117	113	87	33	
Batuanán	62	28	34	28	25	9	
Bilar	326	168	158	154	116	56	
Calape	327	186	141	142	149	36	
Candijay	232	133	99	128	82	22	
Carmen	175	81	94	91	53	30	1
Catigbian	95	48	47	47	38	10	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Bohol—Continued.							
Corella	114	66	48	75	26	13	
Cortés	254	127	127	148	76	30	
Dauis	128	61	67	75	33	20	
Dimiao	423	203	220	273	116	34	
Duero	343	153	190	195	104	29	15
García Hernández	304	136	168	160	113	31	
Guindulman	303	175	128	182	86	35	
Inabanga	1,065	568	497	626	350	89	
Ipil	95	41	54	48	33	13	1
Jagna	616	299	317	371	177	68	
Jetafe	199	101	98	125	55	19	
Lila	238	134	104	167	58	13	
Loay	333	185	148	232	85	16	
Loboc	451	230	221	270	135	46	
Loón	559	284	275	322	191	46	
Maribojoc	425	222	203	236	136	52	1
Panglao	134	60	74	75	41	18	
Sevilla	495	223	272	235	173	86	1
Sierra Bullones	105	50	55	65	16	23	1
Tagbilaran	330	169	161	183	99	45	3
Talibón	208	98	110	109	68	31	
Tubigon	491	274	217	243	198	50	
Úbay	281	145	136	132	128	21	
Valencia	331	183	148	191	111	29	
Bulacán	8,968	4,716	4,252	5,966	1,876	871	255
Angat	198	121	77	139	36	23	
Baliuag	674	343	331	475	138	61	
Barasoain	360	198	162	266	63	31	
Bigaá	241	128	113	133	80	28	
Bocaue	319	165	154	214	70	35	
Bulacán	464	251	213	297	107	53	7
Bustos	244	108	136	158	49	37	
Calumpit	369	209	160	273	76	20	
Guiguintó	167	88	79	111	34	17	5
Hagonoy	991	480	511	650	136	96	109
Malolos	538	292	246	337	155	46	
Marilao	122	74	48	80	26	15	1
Meycauayán	642	341	301	460	131	51	
Norzagaray	131	70	61	79	38	14	
Obando	600	318	282	413	137	47	3
Paombong	436	235	201	296	102	38	
Polo	407	212	195	269	98	40	
Pulilan	207	107	100	109			98
Quingua	296	174	122	211	51	34	
San Ildefonso	202	99	103	142	41	19	
San José	54	31	23	36	10	8	
San Miguel	495	244	251	333	96	66	
San Rafael	237	128	109	131	81	25	
Santa Isabel	221	106	115	143	44	28	6
Santa María	353	194	159	211	77	39	26
Cagayán	7,126	3,827	3,299	4,251	2,109	746	20
Abulug	594	335	259	358	200	35	1
Alcalá	190	107	83	106	54	30	
Amulung	147	79	68	98	36	12	1
Aparri	924	521	403	504	317	103	
Baggao	168	94	74	94	63	11	
Buguey	185	103	82	103	68	14	
Calayan	14	9	5	6	5	3	
Camalaniugan	651	334	317	381	195	74	1
Claveria	553	301	252	431	81	41	
Cordoba	62	33	29	35	16	11	
Enrile	130	61	69	78	32	20	
Gattaran	56	33	23	32	19	5	
Iguig	194	114	80	106	71	17	
Isbayat	25	12	13	8	11	6	
Lalloc	497	258	239	249	190	58	
Malaueg	151	80	71	122	15	14	
Mauanan	52	31	21	37	12	3	
Nassiping	18	14	4	7	8	3	
Pamplona	175	92	83	105	59	9	2
Peña Blanca	234	128	106	119	90	25	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Cagayán—Cont'd.							
Piat	197	117	80	145	31	19	2
San Carlos, or Magátao	38	12	26	10	4	16	8
San José, or Ibanag	47	18	29	20	12	15	
San Vicente, or Saptán	97	43	54	54	36	7	
Sanchez Mira	304	156	148	204	75	25	
Santo Domingo, or Basco	190	87	103	93	64	33	
Santo Niño	122	59	63	90	25	7	
Solana	209	116	93	117	64	28	
Tuao	314	157	157	209	71	32	2
Tuguegarao	588	323	265	330	185	70	3
Cápiz	10,279	4,959	5,320	5,822	2,718	1,601	138
Balete	116	59	57	56	44	16	
Bañgá	311	147	164	137	104	70	
Batán	390	156	234	187	130	73	
Buruanga	172	80	92	110	48	14	
Calibo	693	333	360	353	238	102	
Cápiz	1,383	706	676	797	315	255	16
Casanayan	101	54	47	53	29	19	
Cuartero	63	32	31	41	15	7	
Dao	241	128	113	147	65	29	
Dumálag	172	73	99	94	50	21	7
Dumarao	243	100	143	153	53	11	26
Ibajay	868	388	481	540	214	110	4
Ivisan	274	124	150	154	45	39	36
Jagnaya	38	20	18	11	14	13	
Jamindán	63	35	28	37	14	12	
Jimeno	149	62	87	68	58	23	
Lezo	180	89	91	102	49	29	
Libacao	110	57	53	65	25	20	
Loctugan	109	59	50	64	20	25	
Maayon	203	117	86	118	44	39	2
Macato	171	84	87	91	47	25	8
Madalag	97	50	47	62	26	9	
Malinao	193	88	105	112	44	37	
Mambúsao	487	257	230	258	134	95	
Nabas	325	173	152	190	104	31	
Numancia	352	143	209	206	72	74	
Panay	1,062	522	540	622	260	154	26
Panitan	369	171	198	212	88	60	9
Pilar	98	47	51	53	25	20	
Pontevedra	662	330	332	365	192	105	
Sapián	92	42	50	50	27	15	
Sigma	237	104	133	177	60		
Tangalan	172	75	97	108	35	25	4
Tapás	83	54	29	29	30	24	
Cavite	6,326	3,346	2,980	4,096	1,379	749	102
Alfonso	199	93	106	99	53	46	1
Amadeo	103	47	56	71	21	11	
Bacoor	685	381	304	434	150	76	25
Bailén	127	76	51	102	16	9	
Carmona	118	57	61	57	31	30	
Cavite	195	109	86	142	41	12	
Cavite Viejo	397	228	169	291	72	34	
Corregidor Island	23	13	10	16	7		
Imus	761	386	375	563	124	73	1
Indang	557	272	285	274	169	104	10
La Caridad	229	107	122	175	28	24	2
Magallanes	164	96	68	111			53
Maragondong	298	152	146	180	79	39	
Méndez Núñez	85	44	41	59	13	9	4
Naic	476	243	233	309	98	69	
Noveleta	68	38	30	44	14	10	
Pérez Dasmariñas	195	106	89	116	50	29	
Rosario	257	158	99	174	60	23	
San Francisco de Malabón	444	232	212	247	159	33	5
San Roque	295	151	144	209	54	32	
Santa Cruz de Malabón	255	150	105	174	54	26	1
Silang	264	138	126	160	60	44	
Ternate	131	69	62	89	26	16	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Cebú	25,381	13,586	11,795	16,659	6,466	1,996	260
Alcántara	97	56	41	65	23	9	
Alcoy	555	272	283	232	252	71	
Alegría	451	289	162	268	136	45	2
Aloguinsán	220	169	51	115	66	39	
Argao	1,131	601	530	732	303	95	1
Asturias	292	141	151	199	63	30	
Badián	313	175	138	186	100	27	
Balambán	487	265	222	334	102	51	
Bantayán	616	294	322	483	92	38	3
Barili	864	465	399	640	174	50	
Bogó	519	261	258	302	183	34	
Bolhoón	653	372	281	277	253	123	
Borbón	308	159	149	220	59	29	
Cárcar	1,584	860	724	1,152	320	112	
Carmen	318	173	145	252	45	21	
Catmón	453	232	221	320	92	41	
Cebú	2,002	1,107	895	1,374	337	128	163
Compostela	296	167	129	216	66	14	
Consolación	247	111	136	172	46	29	
Córdova	353	175	178	193	126	34	
Daan-Bantayán	177	109	68	120	47	10	
Dalaguete	861	455	406	571	220	70	
Danao	939	495	444	687	187	65	
Del Pilar	338	184	154	182	128	28	
Dumanjug	206	106	100	149	41	16	
Ginatilan	276	134	142	184	40	17	35
Liloan	419	213	206	311	108		
Mabolo	317	164	153	229	58	30	
Madridejos	59	31	28	51	4	4	
Malabúyoc	388	224	164	243	112	32	1
Mandaue	533	285	248	387	94	28	24
Medellín	231	123	108	115	95	21	
Minglanilla	467	239	228	305	122	40	
Moalbual	454	247	207	283	127	44	
Naga	341	178	163	207	102	26	6
Nueva Cáceres	187	95	92	91	68	15	13
Opón	632	338	294	390	215	27	
Oslob	367	183	184	218	102	47	
Pardo	312	158	154	220	65	27	
Pinamungajan	284	144	140	183	77	24	
Poro	118	80	38	57	41	11	9
Ronda	366	185	181	237	88	41	
Samboan	393	223	170	190	170	33	
San Fernando	419	253	166	209	185	24	1
San Francisco	165	92	73	115	37	13	
San Remigio	285	158	127	165	101	19	
San Sebastián	118	63	55	65	39	14	
Santa Fé	94	49	45	63	24	6	1
Santa Rosa	126	53	73	81	41	4	
Santander	402	217	185	257	101	44	
Sibonga	968	524	444	784	154	30	
Sógod	492	259	233	348	108	36	
Tabogón	233	112	121	165	51	17	
Talisay	809	409	400	575	177	57	
Toledo	268	151	117	146	101	20	1
Tuburan	403	226	177	247	132	24	
Tudela	175	83	92	97	66	12	
Ilocos Norte	5,984	3,119	2,865	4,270	1,118	591	5
Bacarra	395	209	186	230	109	56	
Badoc	486	251	235	412	51	22	1
Bangui	248	140	108	163	61	24	
Banná	256	141	115	189	39	28	
Bátac	399	210	189	261	80	58	
Dingrás	786	436	350	611	115	60	
Laoag	1,125	569	556	823	209	92	1
Nagpartian	106	54	52	71	24	11	
Paoay	192	108	84	113	49	30	
Pasuquín	247	136	111	179	41	27	
Piddig	261	133	128	174	65	21	1
San Miguel	436	207	229	343	59	34	
San Nicolás	422	192	230	272	90	60	
Solsona	330	180	150	243	57	29	1
Vintar	295	153	142	186	69	89	1

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Ilocos Sur	4,243	2,291	1,952	2,884	866	473	20
Bantay	176	90	86	109	36	30	1
Cabúgao	228	128	100	160	44	23	1
Candón	423	235	188	319	64	36	4
Caoayan	164	72	92	115	28	21	
Lapo	139	78	61	92	28	19	
Magsingal	198	104	94	137	30	24	7
Narvacán	443	246	197	306	80	56	1
Nueva Coveta	19	13	6	12	4	3	
Salcedo	49	33	16	23	21	5	
San Esteban	72	38	34	48	19	5	
San Ildefonso	39	25	14	25	8	6	
San José	32	16	16	18	11	3	
San Vicente	151	79	72	88	38	24	1
Santa	161	85	76	107	34	20	
Santa Catalina	189	87	102	120	42	26	1
Santa Cruz	143	75	68	100	30	13	
Santa Lucía	230	121	109	181	38	11	
Santa María	224	131	93	156	46	23	
Santiago	63	32	31	40	12	7	4
Santo Domingo	239	129	110	151	59	29	
Sevilla	27	16	11	16	9	2	
Sinait	243	150	93	180	39	24	
Tagudín	172	84	88	109	44	19	
Vigan	419	224	195	273	102	44	
Iloílo	25,575	13,300	12,275	14,310	5,707	4,116	1,442
Ájuy	309	165	144	165	95	49	
Alimodián	570	304	266	358	91	114	7
Anilao	39	27	12	20	11	8	
Arévalo	263	135	128	182	48	33	
Balasan	170	94	76	102	33	35	
Banate	189	100	89	111	52	26	
Barotac Nuevo	244	127	117	115	101	28	
Barotac Viejo	147	69	78	68	46	33	
Bátad	163	83	80	72	63	28	
Buenavista	392	218	174	242	93	57	
Cabatúan	1,991	1,028	963	1,118	480	380	13
Calinog	173	89	84	86	46	33	8
Carlés	272	147	125	143	108	21	
Concepción	157	89	68	90	45	21	1
Córdoba	128	61	67	60	33	35	
Dingle	722	375	347	431	155	91	45
Dueñas	394	207	187	232	87	75	
Dumangas	529	277	252	301	144	83	1
Estancia	250	138	112	137	38	18	57
Guimbal	430	229	201	245	95	90	
Igbarás	340	173	167	173	84	83	
Iloílo	965	396	569	771	122	70	2
Janiuay	1,958	997	961	1,075	414	468	1
Jaro	690	353	337	329			361
Jordan	160	85	75	74	50	36	
La Paz	312	160	152	182	84	46	
Lambúnao	353	158	195	152	120	81	
Leganés	304	177	127	185	86	33	
Lemery	193	96	97	79	15	16	83
León	647	309	338	377	141	129	
Lucena	478	262	216	279	115	75	9
Maasin	770	379	391	431	171	165	3
Mandurriao	173	82	91	95	47	31	
Miagao	1,249	654	595	666	314	269	
Mina	347	193	154	210	78	56	3
Molo	518	271	247	349	95	71	3
Nabalás	260	141	119	153	66	39	2
Nueva Valencia	113	79	34	53	24	27	9
Otón	1,323	709	614	763	320	240	
Passi	250	124	126	134	72	44	
Pavía	397	222	175	214	49	33	101
Pototan	1,143	603	540	614	102	76	351
San Dionisio	180	101	79	110	39	30	1
San Enrique	131	69	62	72	22	24	13
San Joaquín	1,028	586	442	459	370	197	2
San Miguel	539	266	273	300	147	92	
Santa Bárbara	1,185	624	561	602	379	203	1

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Iloilo—Continued.							
Sara	750	382	368	387			363
Tigbauan	534	284	250	335	106	92	1
Tubungan	148	80	68	77	40	31	
Zárraga	605	323	282	332	171	101	1
Isabela	2,137	1,156	981	1,298	541	276	22
Angadanan	122	70	52	90	19	13	
Cabagán Nuevo	194	106	88	95	67	32	
Cabagán Viejo	109	60	49	57	40	12	
Carig	72	38	34	52	10	10	
Cauayan	158	83	75	104	28	26	
Cordón	37	10	27	24	10	2	1
Echague	203	122	81	142	40	21	
Gamú	109	53	56	72	26	11	
Ilagan	560	297	263	345	144	69	2
Naguilian	109	61	48	65	31	13	
Palanan	34	15	19	24	4	6	
Reina Mercedes	72	38	34	42	15	15	
Santa María	94	52	42	46	30	18	
Santo Tomás	81	45	36	42	30	9	
Tamauini	183	106	77	98	47	19	19
La Laguna	6,114	3,102	3,012	3,341	1,493	1,184	96
Alaminos	148	69	79	59	49	40	
Bay	163	89	74	86	58	19	
Biñan	374	206	168	210	95	69	
Cabúyao	303	149	154	166	91	45	1
Calamba	319	155	164	186	65	68	
Caláuan	122	69	53	49	53	20	
Cavintí	139	70	69	81	4	4	50
Famy	56	30	26	41	9	6	
Lilio	203	119	84	119	56	28	
Longos	65	29	36	43	17	5	
Los Baños	74	34	40	36	24	14	
Luisiana	149	76	73	89	48	12	
Lumban	133	77	56	67	42	4	20
Mabitac	68	30	38	33	16	19	
Magdalena	174	91	83	73	63	37	1
Majayjay	298	134	164	161	90	47	
Nagcarlán	365	179	186	178	123	63	1
Paete	67	40	27	27	33	6	1
Pagsanján	278	136	142	172	67	39	
Pánguil	66	31	35	38	12	16	
Páquil	39	22	17	18	12	9	
Pila	219	115	104	109	72	38	
Rizal	64	37	27	32	19	13	
San Antonio	27	17	10	8			19
San Pablo	1,057	527	530	642	54	358	3
San Pedro Tunasán	165	73	92	92	33	40	
Santa Cruz	539	282	257	288	168	83	
Santa María	39	19	20	22	7	10	
Santa Rosa	263	129	134	139	77	47	
Siniloan	138	68	70	77	36	25	
La Unión	4,039	2,141	1,898	2,784	854	383	18
Agoó	349	184	165	207	96	42	4
Aringay	241	108	133	151	68	22	
Bacnotan	369	193	176	304	54	8	3
Baláoan	247	129	118	154	59	33	1
Bangar	217	113	104	149	28	40	
Báuang	317	176	141	230	59	26	2
Cabá	159	82	77	96	48	15	
Naguilian	417	217	200	298	88	31	
Namagpacán	266	149	117	185	65	16	
Rosario	140	69	71	82	37	17	4
San Fernando	511	272	239	387	82	42	
San Juan	369	205	164	274	46	49	
Santo Tomás	213	129	84	110	79	24	
Túbao	224	115	109	157	45	18	4

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	242	232	230	173	65	6
Bagnén	57	29	28	25	22	10	
Banaao	9	8	1	4	5		
Bauco	55	32	23	20	24	11	
Cayán	79	34	45	46	24	4	5
Cervantes	69	33	36	39	17	12	1
Concepción	95	45	50	44	40	11	
Mancayán	35	21	14	8	18	9	
Sabañgan	31	16	15	18	10	3	
San Emilio	44	24	20	26	13	5	
Leyte	15,402	8,572	6,830	9,810	3,819	1,214	559
Abúyog	223	127	96	150	52	21	
Alaiñgálang	268	136	132	169	58	40	1
Albuera	86	43	43	64	14	6	2
Almería	156	85	71	101	42	13	
Babatuñgon	60	23	37	40	11	6	3
Barugo	487	274	213	322	121	44	
Bató	275	163	112	179	87	7	2
Baybay	1,190	657	533	550	197	60	383
Biliran	69	35	34	45	8	15	1
Burauen	614	348	266	443	109	61	1
Cabilian	280	153	127	209	57	14	
Cabugayan	61	34	27	40	16	5	
Cajaguaán	18	7	11	9	9		
Capoocan	57	35	22	41	10	6	
Carigara	1,018	535	483	754	203	61	
Caybiran	190	109	81	135	26	29	
Culaba	49	31	18	27	14	8	
Dagami	474	249	225	305	131	38	
Dúlag	576	333	243	383	136	57	
Hilongos	296	139	157	183	78	34	1
Hindang	313	178	135	193	87	33	
Hinunañgan	397	232	165	288	93	16	
Hinundayan	225	124	101	124	80	21	
Inopacan	150	80	70	89	44	16	1
Jaro	522	288	234	384	109	29	
Leyte	142	78	64	115	20	7	
Liloan	388	237	151	147	198	43	
Maasin	523	294	229	306	174	43	
Mac Crohon	305	159	146	164	105	35	1
Malibago	18	10	8	8	4	6	
Malítbog	530	317	213	358	154	18	
Maripipí	117	68	49	90	21	6	
Matalóm	140	77	63	80	34	26	
Mérida	148	81	67	82	54	12	
Naval	199	105	94	152	32	15	
Ormoc	1,279	698	581	912	287	61	19
Palo	623	336	287	399	157	67	
Palompón	193	112	81	124	58	10	1
Pastrana	165	101	64	96	49	20	
Quiot	216	119	97	116	46	20	34
San Isidro	156	87	69	89	47	20	
San Miguel	92	47	45	52	30	10	
San Ricardo	184	114	70	123	50	10	1
Sógod Norte	161	89	72	93	50	18	
Sógod Sur	194	114	80	106	78	9	1
Tabañgo	190	117	73	109	63	18	
Tabontabón	108	56	52	75	24	9	
Tacloban	438	266	172	258	59	15	106
Tanauan	638	364	274	421	163	54	
Tolosa	63	37	26	37	20	6	
Villaba	138	71	67	71	50	16	1
Manila city	9,841	5,724	4,117	7,033	1,929	530	349
Marinduque	2,889	1,474	1,415	1,777	789	322	1
Bóac	533	262	271	285	150	98	
Gazán	259	134	125	163	69	27	
Mogpog	617	272	345	352	173	92	
Santa Cruz	1,146	624	522	763	295	88	
Torrijos	334	182	152	214	102	17	1

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Masbate	2,549	1,349	1,200	1,462	856	226	5
Baleno	166	82	84	89	61	16	
Cataingan	216	115	101	115	97	4	
Claveria	117	64	53	58	47	12	
Magdalena	49	25	24	29	13	7	
Malbug	30	15	15	17	9	4	
Mandaón	40	18	22	24	12	4	
Masbate	81	44	37	53	14	9	5
Milagros	115	62	53	74	34	7	
Mobó	202	98	104	109	70	23	
Palanas	120	63	57	51	56	13	
Placer	92	51	41	41	40	11	
Pulanduta	61	41	20	42	13	6	
San Agustin	118	63	55	67	47	4	
San Fernando	482	263	219	285	151	46	
San Jacinto	229	131	98	148	72	9	
San Pascual	38	24	14	22	14	2	
Usón	393	190	203	238	106	49	
Mindoro	1,025	569	456	589	275	143	18
Abra de Ilog	28	13	15	13	9	5	1
Bulalácao	133	75	58	83	24	26	
Calapán	160	98	62	90	36	19	15
Looc	67	27	40	54	7	6	
Lubang	96	50	46	62	25	9	
Mambúrao	42	23	19	24	14	4	
Mangarín	47	28	19	26	11	10	
Naujan	151	90	61	71	56	23	1
Palúan	63	31	32	31	25	7	
Pinamalayan	113	66	47	73	24	15	1
Polá	79	43	36	43	25	11	
Puerto Galera	46	25	21	19	19	8	
Misamis	7,146	3,984	3,162	4,427	2,133	546	40
Agusan	120	57	63	72	35	13	
Alubijid	104	51	53	66	24	14	
Balingasag	208	108	100	127	55	26	
Cagayán	460	244	216	275	142	42	1
Catarmán	186	119	67	139	39	8	
Gingóog	94	60	34	57	27	10	
Iligan	290	168	122	188	76	26	
Initao	133	77	56	55	58	20	
Iponan	128	65	63	80	40	8	
Jasaán	178	94	84	106	55	17	
Jiménez	274	159	115	152	119	2	1
Lagonlong	49	25	24	35	11	3	
Langaran	520	294	226	265	243	12	
Loculan	612	322	290	357	194	59	2
Mahinog	254	140	114	139	85	30	
Mambájao	1,034	619	415	699	245	67	23
Misamis	402	215	187	235	135	32	
Opol	138	81	57	91	29	17	1
Oroquieta	717	395	322	450	205	62	
Sagay	316	168	148	196	78	30	12
Salay	157	87	70	100	43	14	
Salvador	190	100	90	113	70	7	
Santa Ana	82	43	39	38	28	16	
Tagoloan	58	38	20	31	26	1	
Talisayan	442	255	187	361	71	10	
Negros Occidental	16,488	9,241	7,247	10,557	3,923	1,971	37
Bacolod	899	481	418	618	171	101	9
Bago	636	336	300	386	158	89	3
Binalbagan	321	181	140	210	77	34	
Cádiz	910	522	388	610	222	78	
Calatrava	258	152	106	155	76	25	2
Cavancalan	333	172	161	200	91	41	1
Escalante	312	162	150	223	72	17	
Eustaquio Lopez	147	81	66	94	25	28	
Granada	234	155	79	136	43	55	
Guiljungan	303	157	146	168	94	41	
Guimbalaon	86	48	38	49	13	12	12
Ilog	420	241	179	253	112	55	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Negros Occidental—Continued.							
Isabela	633	353	280	417	143	72	1
Isiú	116	65	51	51	43	22	
Jimamailan	484	253	231	309	118	57	
Jinigaran	975	498	477	627	229	119	
La Carlota	1,236	772	464	791	308	135	2
La Castellana	378	213	165	264	63	51	
Máao	590	313	277	384	130	75	1
Manapla	504	271	233	320	149	35	
Murcia	210	112	98	114	63	33	
Pontevedra	700	397	303	419	190	91	
Pulupandan	285	156	129	177	83	23	2
Sagay	402	237	165	250	109	43	
San Carlos	538	324	214	339	137	62	
San Enrique	363	227	136	252	71	40	
Saravia	596	324	272	395	113	88	
Silay	824	453	371	552	177	94	1
Soledad	369	206	163	260	63	46	
Suay	279	148	131	171	68	39	1
Súmag	198	105	93	107	63	28	
Talisay	771	446	325	506	146	118	1
Valladolid	701	385	316	429	200	72	
Victorias	477	295	182	320	104	52	1
Negros Oriental	7,985	4,205	3,780	4,710	2,355	850	70
Amblán	226	118	108	135	56	34	1
Ayuquitan	184	107	77	111	52	18	3
Bacón	450	219	231	247	118	55	30
Bais	509	277	232	317	136	43	13
Bayauan	47	28	19	31	13	3	
Canoan	195	111	84	97	82	11	5
Dauin	260	145	115	131	84	44	1
Dumaguete	977	504	473	624	234	118	1
Guiljugan	335	190	145	198	116	21	
Jimalalud	107	52	55	68	29	10	
Larena	151	90	61	87	58	5	1
Lazi	428	223	205	225	164	38	1
Libertad	109	66	43	79	21	9	
Manjúyod	296	152	144	189	69	32	6
María	233	131	102	141	79	12	1
Nueva Valencia	335	168	167	221	85	29	
San Juan	329	150	179	160	130	39	
Siatón	232	123	109	129	59	41	3
Sibulan	513	273	240	316	133	64	
Siquijor	566	269	297	343	178	45	
Tanjay	964	516	448	580	276	106	2
Tayasan	222	126	96	145	68	8	1
Tolong	73	39	34	42	20	11	
Zamboanguita	244	128	116	94	95	54	1
Nueva Écija	5,633	3,002	2,631	3,682	1,284	627	40
Aliaga	508	255	253	366	93	49	
Bongabón	149	92	57	90	19	39	1
Cabanatúan	325	190	135	183	103	37	2
Cabiao	268	151	117	186	58	24	
Carranglán	68	36	32	38	19	11	
Cuyapó	764	405	359	561	165	38	
Gapán	477	243	234	306	107	64	
Jaén	163	79	84	110	31	22	
Licab	246	128	118	159	64	22	1
Lupao	52	37	15	19	13	7	13
Nampicúan	291	143	148	202	64	24	1
Pantabangán	72	37	35	39	22	10	1
Peñaranda	299	161	138	194	74	30	1
Puncán	15	7	8	8	4	3	
San Antonio	275	139	136	184	45	46	
San Isidro	353	190	163	227	72	54	
San José	150	84	66	98	27	16	9
San Juan de Guimba	377	216	161	224	114	35	4
San Leonardo	326	164	162	207	70	42	7
Santa Rosa	154	75	79	81	51	22	
Santo Domingo	54	33	21	39	14	1	
Talavera	97	54	43	56	22	19	
Zaragoza	150	83	67	105	33	12	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Nueva Vizcaya	661	358	303	396	169	95	1
Aritao	28	15	13	21	3	4	
Bagábag	44	32	12	30	11	3	
Bambang	116	61	55	59	32	25	
Bayombong	158	90	68	98	36	24	
Dúpax	83	39	44	46	24	13	
Solano	232	121	111	142	63	26	1
Pampanga	8,651	4,555	4,096	5,801	2,005	802	43
Ángeles	410	219	191	284	90	34	2
Apálit	519	270	249	380	98	41	
Arayat	453	246	207	296	111	45	1
Bacolor	774	397	377	487	209	57	21
Betis	207	109	98	141	49	17	
Candaba	382	201	181	208	125	49	
Floridablanca	332	184	148	213	68	51	
Guagua	292	160	132	205	58	28	1
Lubao	776	398	378	490	211	75	
Mabalácat	187	103	84	129	39	19	
Macabebe	735	354	381	544	137	54	
Magalang	347	200	147	247	58	42	
México	491	265	226	329	99	63	
Minalin	274	140	134	174	68	32	
Pórac	286	141	145	189	66	31	
San Fernando	507	270	237	357	111	39	
San Luis	341	190	151	231	100	10	
San Miguel	262	129	133	185	63	14	
San Simón	211	110	101	136	47	25	3
Santa Ana	143	72	71	79	46	18	
Santa Rita	282	161	121	186	52	29	15
Santo Tomás	144	78	66	101	32	11	
Sexmoán	296	158	138	210	68	18	
Pangasinán	25,339	13,317	12,022	16,934	5,888	2,119	398
Aguilar	305	154	151	180	77	45	3
Alava	53	30	23	35	14	4	
Alcalá	709	378	331	528	121	51	9
Asingan	818	453	365	577	185	56	
Balungao	267	141	126	192	53	22	
Bautista	367	204	163	244	84	30	9
Bayambang	674	351	323	433	193	47	1
Binalonan	1,247	697	550	870	30	9	338
Binmaley	821	407	414	520	210	91	
Calasiao	1,474	740	734	917	409	148	
Dagupan	1,253	663	590	824	298	127	4
Lingayén	1,044	551	493	648	241	135	20
Magaldán	1,327	686	641	881	353	92	1
Malasiqui	1,468	730	738	875	463	129	1
Manáoag	797	411	386	534	182	80	1
Mangatarém	443	235	208	278	97	62	6
Mapandan	242	117	125	157	67	18	
Natividad	269	133	136	175	85	9	
Pozorubio	724	396	328	488	217	19	
Rosales	503	254	249	343	111	49	
Salasa	478	240	238	270	132	74	2
San Carlos	1,621	841	780	1,112	382	127	
San Fabián	686	336	350	436	190	60	
San Isidro	208	124	84	132	54	22	
San Jacinto	346	178	168	221	95	30	
San Manuel	495	270	225	413	52	30	
San Nicolás	560	300	260	392	122	45	1
San Quintin	423	223	200	306	68	48	1
Santa Bárbara	696	380	316	471	175	50	
Santa María	518	271	247	373	111	34	
Santo Tomás	169	88	81	132	34	3	
Sual	86	44	42	42	28	16	
Tayug	612	324	288	499	74	39	
Umingan	342	205	137	231	55	56	
Urbiztondo	473	237	236	343	95	35	
Urdaneta	1,651	891	760	1,035	522	93	1
Villasis	1,170	634	536	827	209	134	
Paragua	571	300	271	304	182	82	3
Areceli	82	55	27	29	44	6	3
Cagayancillo	89	19	20	22	12	5	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Paragua—Cont'd.							
Corón	67	39	28	27	30	10	
Cuyo	249	119	130	166	46	37	
Taytay	134	68	66	60	50	24	
Paragua Sur	88	56	32	53	16	19	
Puerto Princesa	88	56	32	53	16	19	
Rizal	7,470	3,991	3,479	5,018	1,530	747	175
Angono	66	34	32	42	18	6	
Antipolo	165	78	87	111	39	15	
Barás	73	41	32	58	13	2	
Binangonan	304	148	156	216	57	31	
Bosoboso	26	9	17	18	4	4	
Cainta	95	51	44	60	23	12	
Caloocan	228	114	114	136	73	19	
Cardona	60	30	30	39	17	4	
Jalajala	40	21	19	21	10	9	
Las Piñas	131	69	62	99	20	12	
Malibay	37	20	17	21	12	4	
Mariquina	394	207	187	249	95	50	
Mórong	146	79	67	80	51	15	
Muntinlupa	131	74	57	95	25	11	
Navotas	929	505	424	707	156	66	
Novaliches	97	50	47	56	22	12	7
Parañaque	427	233	194	305	73	48	1
Pásay	447	259	188	322	87	38	
Pásig	629	336	293	392	158	77	2
Pateros	203	111	92	117			86
Pililla	68	39	29	38	16	13	1
Quisao	30	17	13	11	13	6	
San Felipe Nery	191	111	80	159	22	9	1
San Juan del Monte	76	32	44	48	14	14	
San Mateo	425	236	189	241	74	34	76
San Pedro Macatí	178	98	80	132	32	14	
Taguig	384	188	196	255	85	44	
Tambóbong	846	458	388	565	174	106	1
Tanay	158	90	68	110	35	13	
Taytay	453	234	219	303	98	52	
Teresa	33	19	14	12	14	7	
Romblón	2,600	1,325	1,275	1,424	778	254	144
Badajoz	244	123	121	144	84	16	
Bantón	161	75	86	93	40	26	2
Cajidiocan	213	93	120	120	61	24	8
Corcuera	121	57	64	73	39	9	
Despujols	271	139	132	174	76	19	2
Looc	377	191	186	188	154	35	
Magallanes	57	26	31	37	10	10	
Odiongan	380	196	184	184	143	47	6
Romblón	392	219	173	247	95	44	6
San Fernando	70	33	37	40	20	10	
Santa Fé	314	173	141	124	56	14	120
Sámar	10,478	5,645	4,833	6,145	2,866	1,327	140
Almagro	271	154	117	162	79	30	
Balangiga	163	69	94	82	51	30	
Basey	243	151	92	146	52	45	
Bobón	214	122	92	132	55	26	1
Borongan	662	352	310	403	136	50	73
Calbáyog	191	112	79	115	46	26	4
Calbiga	52	30	22	35	14	3	
Cápul	121	76	45	98	15	8	
Catarman	350	186	164	210	89	46	5
Catbalogan	183	96	87	117	51	15	
Catúbig	1,057	546	511	557	352	148	
Gándara	478	270	208	249	162	67	
Guiuan	366	205	161	256	73	37	
Hernani	500	267	233	329	124	46	1
Jiabong	72	44	28	27	38	7	
La Granja	139	78	61	100	22	9	8
Lanang	313	171	142	234	39	20	20
Laoang	875	454	421	357	327	191	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Sámar—Continued.							
Lavezares	55	32	23	34	10	11	
Mercedes	49	25	24	36	6	3	4
Mondragón	84	44	40	35	22	13	14
Motiong	28	19	9	14	13	1	
Oquendo	94	54	40	42	42	9	1
Orás	253	147	106	200	39	14	
Palápag	539	295	244	222	215	102	
Pambujan	218	114	104	107	66	41	4
Paranas	113	52	61	71	29	13	
Páric	192	88	104	155	27	10	
Pinabacdáo	17	8	9	11	4	2	
Quinapundan	90	55	35	69	14	7	
Salcedo	471	260	211	364	84	23	
San Antonio	47	22	25	35	7	5	
San Julián	338	184	154	167	117	54	
San Sebastián	34	19	15	20	10	4	
Santa Margarita	149	67	82	67	63	19	
Santa Rita	57	35	22	37	12	8	
Santo Niño	197	103	94	140	44	13	
Súlat	379	190	189	207	99	73	
Tarangnán	140	76	64	73	49	15	3
Tubig	161	80	81	108	30	21	2
Villareal	176	107	69	104	45	27	
Weyler	75	42	33	46	18	11	
Zumárraga	272	144	128	172	76	24	
Sorsogón	6,493	3,495	2,998	4,155	1,748	573	17
Bacón	380	199	181	237	95	47	1
Barcelona	212	110	102	139	54	19	
Bulan	520	290	230	315	142	62	1
Bulusan	725	371	354	464	180	81	
Casiguran	492	260	232	306	147	37	2
Castilla	249	129	120	139	86	24	
Donsol	735	377	358	531	157	47	
Gúbat	656	387	269	448	150	47	11
Irocín	425	250	175	263	128	33	1
Jubán	290	162	128	180	97	13	
Magallanes	202	100	102	125	56	21	
Matnog	86	41	45	46	33	7	
Pilar	755	394	361	481	209	65	
Santa Magdalena	126	65	61	69	41	15	1
Sorsogón	640	360	280	412	173	55	
Surigao	5,477	2,883	2,594	3,235	1,696	537	9
Anao-aon	78	40	38	40	30	8	
Cabarbaran	84	53	31	38	39	7	
Cabúntog	116	64	52	81	28	7	
Cantilan	928	453	475	656	200	72	
Carrascal	269	143	126	160	81	28	
Claver	134	57	77	65	42	24	3
Cortés	25	13	12	15	7	3	
Dapá	238	106	132	141	73	23	1
Dinágat	65	30	35	50	9	6	
Gigáquit	241	136	105	143	72	26	
Hinatúan	85	52	33	42	29	14	
Jabonga	127	60	67	57	58	12	
La Paz	156	78	78	83	52	20	1
Lanuza	205	131	74	132	53	18	2
Loreto	203	114	89	130	55	18	
Maínit	123	66	57	69	32	22	
Nasípit	17	9	8	7	8	2	
Nonoc	94	40	54	74	13	6	1
Numancia	478	250	228	249	203	26	
Placer	335	206	129	196	110	29	
Surigao	378	217	161	208	127	43	
Taganaan	262	152	110	152	78	32	
Tago	500	254	246	251	187	62	
Talacogon	69	44	25	32	31	6	
Tándag	195	89	106	115	62	17	1
Tigao	26	9	17	23	1	2	
Veruela	46	17	29	26	16	4	

TABLE 15.—*Deaths classified by sex and conjugal condition, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	SEX.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Tárlac	5,428	2,971	2,457	3,481	1,326	458	163
Anao	129	61	68	85	37	6	1
Bambán	114	61	53	68			46
Camíling	1,166	648	518	786	265	107	8
Capas	167	106	61	98	48	21	
Concepción	426	232	194	273	106	47	
Gerona	435	243	192	312	16	1	106
La Paz	119	64	55	62	31	26	
Moncada	669	379	290	414	211	44	
Moriones	38	18	20	19	16	3	
Murcia	82	45	37	44	27	11	
O'Donnell	35	18	17	20	2	13	
Paniqui	659	348	311	410	205	44	
Pura	147	64	83	107	35	5	
San Clemente	56	30	26	31	16	9	
Santa Ignacia	96	48	48	60	25	11	
Tárlac	457	234	223	283	113	60	1
Victoria	633	372	261	409	173	50	1
Tayabas	5,564	3,023	2,541	3,179	1,510	687	188
Alabat	101	53	48	54	33	14	
Atimonan	311	200	111	187	92	31	1
Baler	40	23	17	25	10	5	
Bondoc	70	37	33	37	19	14	
Calauag	89	54	35	49	25	15	
Casiguran	59	32	27	46	9	4	
Catanauan	250	125	125	132	94	24	
Guinayangan	129	77	52	75	41	13	
Gumacá	134	83	51	83	37	14	
Infanta	217	103	114	111	66	36	4
López	201	110	91	105	70	26	
Lucbán	312	171	141	188	90	34	
Lucena	372	221	151	207	106	59	
Macalelón	222	128	94	162	43	15	2
Maubán	503	271	232	311	131	61	
Mulanay	177	83	94	114	58	5	
Pagbilao	238	132	106	154	51	33	
Pitogo	155	74	81	120	20	14	1
Polillo	31	16	15	16	11	3	1
Sampáloc	54	29	25	30	17	7	
San Narciso	58	31	27	23	22	13	
Sariaya	587	319	268	296	174	117	
Tayabas	809	439	370	459	243	103	4
Tiaong	378	185	193	150	34	19	175
Unisan	67	27	40	45	14	8	
Zambales	3,768	2,015	1,753	2,331	920	434	83
Agno	240	118	122	172	46	20	2
Alaminos	292	169	123	184	77	31	
Alós	51	18	33	28	13	10	
Anda	86	48	38	38	30	18	
Balincaguin	147	88	59	75	56	12	4
Bani	120	59	61	49			71
Bolinao	150	85	65	99	27	22	2
Botolan	195	91	104	118	56	21	
Cabangán	178	91	87	93	65	20	
Candelaria	122	69	53	79	27	15	1
Castillejos	94	52	42	66	25	3	
Dasol	89	45	44	75	9	5	
Iba	281	150	131	158	78	44	1
Infanta	113	66	47	68	35	10	
Masinloc	147	77	70	85	36	26	
Olongapó	68	44	24	57	8	3	
Palauig	322	164	158	177	111	34	
San Antonio	160	86	74	116	24	20	
San Felipe	202	110	92	129	50	23	
San Isidro	108	58	50	76	17	15	
San Marcelino	152	79	73	101	31	18	2
San Narciso	228	132	96	155	46	27	
Santa Cruz	187	96	91	108	48	31	
Subic	25	16	9	17	2	6	
Zaragoza	11	4	7	8	3		
Zamboanga	240	126	114	142	34	18	46

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903.*

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Philippine Islands	328,720	702	89	13	147
Abra	727				
Albay	15,250	9	3		
Ambos Camarines	18,905	30		2	
Antique	12,646				1
Bataán	2,627				1
Batangas	10,062	8			
Benguet	342				
Bohol	10,626				
Bulacán	8,966	2			
Cagayán	7,107	16	1	1	1
Cápiz	10,276		3		
Cavite	6,322	1	3		
Cebú	25,341	26	8	3	3
Ilocos Norte	5,984				
Ilocos Sur	4,242	1			
Iloilo	25,571	2	2		
Isabela	2,131	6			
La Laguna	6,114				
La Unión	4,035	2	2		
Lepanto-Bontoc	474				
Leyte	15,384	16		1	1
Manila city	9,124	529	55		133
Marinduque	2,889				
Masbate	2,549				
Mindoro	1,023	2			
Misamis	7,138	6	1	1	
Negros Occidental	16,488				
Negros Oriental	7,984	1			
Nueva Ecija	5,633				
Nueva Vizcaya	661				
Pampanga	8,651				
Pangasinán	25,321	9	8		1
Paragua	571				
Paragua Sur	88				
Rizal	7,458	9		1	2
Romblón	2,599	1			
Sámar	10,478				
Sorsogón	6,479	12	1	1	
Surigao	5,468	7	1	1	
Tárlac	5,428				
Tayabas	5,558	4		2	
Zambales	3,765	1	1		1
Zamboanga	235	2			3
Abra	727				
Bangued	222				
Bucay	56				
Dolores	83				
La Paz	48				
Pidigan	42				
Pilar	37				
San Gregorio	22				
San José	69				
San Juan	35				
San Quintin	19				
Tayum	66				
Villavieja	28				
Albay	15,250	9	3		
Albay	1,285				
Bacacay	487				
Bagamanoc	56				
Barás	110				
Bató	336	2			
Calolbon	190				
Camálig	899	1			
Caramoran	48				
Daraga	1,477	2	1		
Guinobatan	1,987	2			
Jovellar	777				
Legaspi	350				
Líbog	186				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Albay—Continued.					
Libón	402				
Ligao	1,383		2		
Malilipot	256				
Malinao	673				
Manito	277				
Oás	938				
Pandán	101				
Payo	108				
Polangui	526				
Rapurapu	114	1			
Tabaco	1,297				
Tiuí	490				
Viga	230				
Virac	267	1			
Ambos Camarines	18,905	30		2	
Baao	808	2			
Basod	150				
Bató	397	1			
Bombón	293				
Buhi	849	1			
Bula	455				
Calabanga	572				
Capalonga	45				
Caramoan	318				
Dáet	809	4			
Gaínza	402				
Goa	760	2			
Indán	301				
Iriga	953				
Labó	79				
Lagonoy	480				
Libmanan	1,099	3			
Lupi	75				
Magárao	657	1			
Mambúlao	47				
Milaor	721				
Minalabag	749				
Nabua	1,780				
Nueva Cáceres	2,307	12		1	
Pamplona	348				
Paracale	127				
Pasacao	173				
Pili	135				
Quipayo	137				
Ragay	71				
Sagñay	557				
San Fernando	190				
San José	583			1	
San Vicente	141				
Sipócot	124				
Siroma	35	1			
Talisay	232	1			
Tigaon	729	1			
Tinambac	217	1			
Antique	12,646				1
Anini-y	218				
Antique	817				
Barbaza	250				
Bugasón	1,452				
Caritan	242				
Culasi	869				
Dao	744				
Egaña	266				
Guijisan	446				
Guintás	338				
Lauaan	250				
Pandan	1,078				
Patnongón	682				
San José de Buenavista	656				
San Pedro	635				
San Remigio	507				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries.
Antique—Continued.					
Sebaste	584				
Sibalom	1,386				1
Tibiao	620				
Valderrama	606				
Bataán	2,627				1
Abúcay	271				
Bagác	61				
Balanga	495				
Dinalupijan	142				
Hermosa	75				
Mabatan	126				
Mariveles	99				
Morón	7				
Orani	445				1
Orión	414				
Pilar	164				
Sámal	328				
Batangas	10,062	8			
Balayán	260				
Batangas	1,137	3			
Bauan	1,343				
Calacá	186				
Calatagán	35				
Cuenca	231				
Ibaán	368				
Lemery	363				
Liang	65				
Lipá	2,055	5			
Loboó	134				
Nasugbú	203				
Rosario	376				
San José	354				
San Juan de Bocboc	549				
San Luis	79				
Santo Tomás	565				
Taal	490				
Talisay	118				
Tanauan	935				
Taysán	143				
Tuy	73				
Benguet	342				
Adáoay	11				
Atok	26				
Baguió	4				
Balakbak	21				
Bokod	12				
Buguiás	12				
Daklán	27				
Disdis	16				
Itogon	31				
Kabayan	17				
Kapangán	43				
Kibungan	12				
La Trinidad	28				
Palina	7				
Tublay	75				
Bohol	10,626				
Alburquerque	202				
Anda	201				
Antequera	394				
Baclayón	154				
Balilijan	233				
Batuanán	62				
Bilar	326				
Calape	327				
Candijay	232				
Carmen	175				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Bohol—Continued.					
Catigbian	95				
Corella	114				
Cortés	254				
Dauis	128				
Dimiao	423				
Duero	343				
García Hernández	304				
Guindulman	303				
Inabañga	1,065				
Ípil	95				
Jagna	616				
Jetafe	199				
Lila	238				
Loay	333				
Loboc	451				
Loón	559				
Maribojoc	425				
Panglao	134				
Sevilla	495				
Sierra Bullones	105				
Tagbilaran	330				
Talibón	208				
Tubigon	491				
Úbay	281				
Valencia	331				
Bulacán	8,966	2			
Angat	198				
Baliuag	673	1			
Barasoain	360				
Bigaá	241				
Bocaue	319				
Bulacán	464				
Bustos	244				
Calumpit	369				
Guiguintó	167				
Hagonoy	990	1			
Malolos	538				
Marilao	122				
Meycauayán	642				
Norzagaray	131				
Obando	600				
Paombong	436				
Polo	407				
Pulilan	207				
Quiñgua	296				
San Ildefonso	202				
San José	54				
San Miguel	495				
San Rafael	237				
Santa Isabel	221				
Santa María	353				
Cagayán	7,107	16	1	1	1
Abulug	594				
Alcalá	188	2			
Amulung	147				
Aparri	912	11		1	
Buggao	168				
Buguey	185				
Calayan	14				
Camalaniugan	651				
Claveria	553				
Cordoba	62				
Enrile	130				
Gattaran	56				
Iguig	194				
Isbayat	25				
Lalloc	497				
Malaueg	151				
Mauanan	52				
Nassiping	18				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Cagayán—Continued.					
Pamplona	175				
Peña Blanca	234				
Piat	197				
San Carlos, or Magátao	38				
San José, or Ibanag	47				
San Vicente, or Saptán	97				
Sanchez Mira	304				
Santo Domingo, or Basco	190				
Santo Niño	122				
Solana	208	1			
Tuao	314				
Tuguegarao	584	2	1		1
Cápiz	10,276		3		
Balete	116				
Bañgá	311				
Batán	390				
Buruanga	171		1		
Calibo	692		1		
Cápiz	1,383				
Casanayan	101				
Cuartero	63				
Dao	241				
Dumálag	172				
Dumarao	243				
Ibajay	867		1		
Ivisan	274				
Jagnaya	38				
Jamindán	63				
Jimeno	149				
Lezo	180				
Libacao	110				
Loctugan	109				
Maayon	203				
Macato	171				
Madalag	97				
Malinao	193				
Mambúsao	487				
Nabas	325				
Numancia	352				
Panay	1,062				
Panitan	369				
Pilar	98				
Pontevedra	662				
Sapián	92				
Sigma	237				
Tangalan	172				
Tapás	83				
Cavite	6,322	1	3		
Alfonso	199				
Amadeo	103				
Bacoor	685				
Bailén	127				
Carmona	118				
Cavite	192		3		
Cavite Viejo	397				
Corregidor Island	23				
Imus	761				
Indang	557				
La Caridad	229				
Magallanes	164				
Maragondong	298				
Méndez Núñez	85				
Naic	476				
Noveleta	68				
Pérez Dasmariñas	195				
Rosario	257				
San Francisco de Malabón	444				
San Roque	294	1			
Santa Cruz de Malabón	255				
Silang	264				
Ternate	131				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Cebú	25,341	26	8	3	3
Alcántara	97				
Alcoy	555				
Alegría	451				
Aloguinsán	220				
Argao	1,131				
Asturias	292				
Badián	313				
Balamban	486	1			
Bantayán	616				
Barili	864				
Bogó	519				
Bolhoón	653				
Borbón	308				
Cárcar	1,584				
Carmen	318				
Catmón	453				
Cebú	1,964	24	8	3	3
Compostela	296				
Consolación	247				
Córdova	353				
Daan-Bantayán	177				
Dalaguete	861				
Danao	939				
Del Pilar	338				
Dumanjug	206				
Ginatilan	276				
Liloan	419				
Mabolo	316	1			
Madridejos	59				
Malabúyoc	388				
Mandaue	533				
Medellín	231				
Minglanilla	467				
Moalbual	454				
Naga	341				
Nueva Cáceres	187				
Opón	632				
Oslob	367				
Pardo	312				
Pinamungajan	284				
Poro	118				
Ronda	366				
Samboan	393				
San Fernando	419				
San Francisco	165				
San Remigio	285				
San Sebastián	118				
Santa Fé	94				
Santa Rosa	126				
Santander	402				
Sibonga	968				
Sógod	492				
Tabogón	233				
Talisay	809				
Toledo	268				
Tuburan	403				
Tudela	175				
Ilocos Norte	5,984				
Bacarra	395				
Badoc	486				
Bangui	248				
Banná	256				
Bátac	399				
Dingrás	786				
Laoag	1,125				
Nagpartian	106				
Paoay	192				
Pasuquín	247				
Piddig	261				
San Miguel	436				
San Nicolás	422				
Solsona	330				
Vintar	295				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Ilocos Sur	4,242	1			
Bantay	176				
Cabúgao	228				
Candón	422	1			
Caoayan	164				
Lapo	139				
Magsingal	198				
Narvacán	443				
Nueva Coveta	19				
Salcedo	49				
San Esteban	72				
San Ildefonso	39				
San José	32				
San Vicente	151				
Santa	161				
Santa Catalina	189				
Santa Cruz	143				
Santa Lucía	230				
Santa María	224				
Santiago	63				
Santo Domingo	239				
Sevilla	27				
Sinait	243				
Tagudín	172				
Vigan	419				
Iloílo	25,571	2	2		
Ajuy	309				
Alimodián	570				
Anilao	39				
Arévalo	263				
Balasan	170				
Banate	188		1		
Barotac Nuevo	244				
Barotac Viejo	147				
Bátad	163				
Buenavista	392				
Cabatúan	1,991				
Calinog	173				
Carlés	272				
Concepción	157				
Córdoba	127	1			
Dingle	722				
Dueñas	394				
Dumangas	529				
Estancia	250				
Guimbal	430				
Igbarás	340				
Iloílo	965				
Janiuay	1,958				
Jaro	689	1			
Jordan	159		1		
La Paz	312				
Lambúnao	353				
Leganés	304				
Lemery	193				
León	647				
Lucena	478				
Maasin	770				
Mandurriao	173				
Miagao	1,249				
Mina	347				
Molo	518				
Nabalás	260				
Nueva Valencia	113				
Otón	1,323				
Passi	250				
Pavía	397				
Pototan	1,143				
San Dionisio	180				
San Enrique	131				
San Joaquín	1,028				
San Miguel	589				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Iloílo—Continued.					
Santa Bárbara	1,185				
Sara	750				
Tigbauan	534				
Tubuñgan	148				
Zárraga	605				
Isabela	2,131	6			
Angadanan	122				
Cabagán Nuevo	193	1			
Cabagán Viejo	109				
Carig	72				
Cauayan	158				
Cordón	37				
Echague	202	1			
Gamú	109				
Ilagan	557	3			
Naguilian	109				
Palanan	34				
Reina Mercedes	72				
Santa María	94				
Santo Tomás	81				
Tamauini	182	1			
La Laguna	6,114				
Alaminos	148				
Bay	163				
Biñan	374				
Cabúyao	303				
Calamba	319				
Caláuan	122				
Cavintí	139				
Famy	56				
Lilio	203				
Loñgos	65				
Los Baños	74				
Luisiana	149				
Lumban	133				
Mabítac	68				
Magdalena	174				
Majayjay	298				
Nagcarlán	365				
Paete	67				
Pagsanján	278				
Páñgil	66				
Páquil	39				
Pila	219				
Rizal	64				
San Antonio	27				
San Pablo	1,057				
San Pedro Tunasán	165				
Santa Cruz	539				
Santa María	39				
Santa Rosa	263				
Siniloan	138				
La Unión	4,035	2	2		
Agoó	349				
Aríñgay	241				
Bacnotan	368	1			
Baláoan	247				
Bangar	217				
Báuang	316	1			
Cabá	159				
Naguilian	417				
Namagpacán	266				
Rosario	140				
San Fernando	509		2		
San Juan	369				
Santo Tomás	213				
Túbao	224				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	...	...	...	...
Bagnén	57	...	...	...	...
Banaao	9	...	...	...	...
Bauco	55	...	...	...	...
Cayán	79	...	...	...	...
Cervantes	69	...	...	...	...
Concepción	95	...	...	...	...
Mancayán	35	...	...	...	...
Sabangan	31	...	...	...	...
San Emilio	44	...	...	...	...
Leyte	15,384	16	...	1	1
Abúyog	222	1	...	...	...
Alangálang	268	...	...	...	...
Albuera	86	...	...	...	...
Almería	155	1	...	...	...
Babatungon	60	...	...	...	...
Barugo	487	...	...	...	...
Bató	275	...	...	...	...
Baybay	1,190	...	...	...	...
Biliran	69	...	...	...	...
Burauen	613	1	...	...	...
Cabilían	278	2	...	...	...
Cabugayan	61	...	...	...	...
Cajaguaán	18	...	...	...	...
Capoocan	57	...	...	...	...
Carigara	1,015	2	...	...	1
Caybiran	189	1	...	...	...
Culaba	49	...	...	...	...
Dagami	473	1	...	...	...
Dúlag	575	1	...	...	...
Hilongos	296	...	...	...	...
Hindang	313	...	...	...	...
Hinunangan	397	...	...	...	...
Hinundayan	225	...	...	...	...
Inopacan	149	1	...	...	...
Jaro	522	...	...	...	...
Leyte	142	...	...	...	...
Liloan	388	...	...	...	...
Maasin	523	...	...	...	...
Mac Crohon	305	...	...	...	...
Malibago	18	...	...	...	...
Malítbog	530	...	...	...	...
Maripipi	117	...	...	...	...
Matalóm	140	...	...	...	...
Mérida	148	...	...	...	...
Naval	199	...	...	...	...
Ormoc	1,279	...	...	...	...
Palo	623	...	...	...	...
Palompón	193	...	...	...	...
Pastrana	165	...	...	...	...
Quiot	216	...	...	...	...
San Isidro	156	...	...	...	...
San Miguel	92	...	...	...	...
San Ricardo	184	...	...	...	...
Sógod Norte	161	...	...	...	...
Sógod Sur	194	...	...	...	...
Tabango	190	...	...	...	...
Tabontabón	108	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	435	2	...	1	...
Tanauan	635	3	...	...	...
Tolosa	63	...	...	...	...
Villaba	138	...	...	...	...
Manila city	9,124	529	55	...	133
Marinduque	2,889	...	...	...	...
Bóac	533	...	...	...	...
Gazán	259	...	...	...	...
Mogpog	617	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz	1,146	...	...	...	...
Torrijos	334	...	...	...	...

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Masbate	2,549				
Baleno	166				
Cataingan	216				
Clavería	117				
Magdalena	49				
Malbug	30				
Mandaón	40				
Masbate	81				
Milagros	115				
Mobó	202				
Palanas	120				
Placer	92				
Pulanduta	61				
San Agustín	118				
San Fernando	482				
San Jacinto	229				
San Pascual	38				
Usón	393				
Mindoro	1,023	2			
Abra de Ílog	28				
Bulalácao	133				
Calapán	160				
Looc	67				
Lubang	96				
Mamburao	42				
Mangarín	47				
Nauján	149	2			
Palúan	63				
Pinamalayan	113				
Polá	79				
Puerto Galera	46				
Misamis	7,138	6	1	1	
Agusan	120				
Alubíjid	104				
Balingasag	208				
Cagayán	456	2	1	1	
Catarmán	186				
Gingóog	94				
Iligan	290				
Initao	133				
Iponan	128				
Jasaán	178				
Jiménez	274				
Lagonlong	49				
Langaran	520				
Loculan	610	2			
Mahinog	254				
Mambájao	1,032	2			
Misamis	402				
Opol	138				
Oroquieta	717				
Sagay	316				
Salay	157				
Salvador	190				
Santa Ana	82				
Tagoloan	58				
Talisayan	442				
Negros Occidental	16,488				
Bacolod	899				
Bago	636				
Binalbagan	321				
Cádiz	910				
Calatrava	258				
Cavancalan	333				
Escalante	312				
Eustaquio Lopez	147				
Granada	234				
Guiljungan	303				
Guimbalaon	86				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Negros Occidental—Continued.					
Ilog	420				
Isabela	633				
Isiú	116				
Jimamailan	484				
Jinigaran	975				
La Carlota	1,236				
La Castellana	378				
Máao	590				
Manapla	504				
Murcia	210				
Pontevedra	700				
Pulupandan	285				
Sagay	402				
San Carlos	538				
San Enrique	363				
Saravia	596				
Silay	824				
Soledad	369				
Suay	279				
Súmag	198				
Talisay	771				
Valladolid	701				
Victorias	477				
Negros Oriental	7,984	1			
Amblán	226				
Ayuquitan	184				
Bacón	450				
Bais	509				
Bayauan	47				
Canoan	195				
Dauin	260				
Dumaguete	977				
Guiljugan	335				
Jimalalud	106	1			
Larena	151				
Lazi	428				
Libertad	109				
Manjúyod	296				
María	233				
Nueva Valencia	335				
San Juan	329				
Siatón	232				
Sibulan	513				
Siquijor	566				
Tanjay	964				
Tayasan	222				
Tolong	73				
Zamboanguita	244				
Nueva Écija	5,633				
Aliaga	508				
Bongabón	149				
Cabanatúan	325				
Cabiao	268				
Carranglán	68				
Cuyapó	764				
Gapán	477				
Jaén	163				
Licab	246				
Lupao	52				
Nampicúan	291				
Pantabangán	72				
Peñaranda	299				
Puncán	15				
San Antonio	275				
San Isidro	353				
San José	150				
San Juan de Guimba	377				
San Leonardo	326				
Santa Rosa	154				
Santo Domingo	54				
Talavera	97				
Zaragoza	150				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Nueva Vizcaya	661				
Aritao	28				
Bagábag	44				
Bambang	116				
Bayombong	158				
Dúpax	83				
Solano	232				
Pampanga	8,651				
Ángeles	410				
Apálit	519				
Aráyat	453				
Bacolor	774				
Betis	207				
Candaba	382				
Floridablanca	332				
Guagua	292				
Lubao	776				
Mabalácat	187				
Macabebe	735				
Magalang	347				
México	491				
Minalin	274				
Pórac	286				
San Fernando	507				
San Luis	341				
San Miguel	262				
San Simón	211				
Santa Ana	143				
Santa Rita	282				
Santo Tomás	144				
Sexmoán	296				
Pangasinán	25,321	9	8		1
Aguilar	305				
Alava	53				
Alcalá	709				
Asingan	818				
Balungao	267				
Bautista	362	3	2		
Bayambang	671		3		
Binalonan	1,247				
Binmaley	821				
Calasiao	1,474				
Dagupan	1,246	4	2		1
Lingayén	1,044				
Magaldán	1,327				
Malasiqui	1,468				
Manáoag	797				
Mangatarém	443				
Mapandan	242				
Natividad	269				
Pozorubio	723		1		
Rosales	501	2			
Salasa	478				
San Carlos	1,621				
San Fabián	686				
San Isidro	208				
San Jacinto	346				
San Manuel	495				
San Nicolás	560				
San Quintin	423				
Santa Bárbara	696				
Santa María	518				
Santo Tomás	169				
Sual	86				
Tayug	612				
Umingan	342				
Urbiztondo	473				
Urdaneta	1,651				
Villasis	1,170				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Paragua	571				
Areceli	82				
Cagayancillo	39				
Corón	67				
Cuyo	249				
Taytay	134				
Paragua Sur	88				
Puerto Princesa	88				
Rizal	7,458	9		1	2
Angono	66				
Antipolo	165				
Barás	73				
Binañgonan	304				
Bosoboso	26				
Caintá	95				
Caloocan	225	1			2
Cardona	60				
Jalajala	40				
Las Piñas	131				
Malíbay	37				
Mariquina	394				
Mórong	146				
Muntinlupa	131				
Navotas	929				
Novaliches	97				
Parañaque	427				
Pásay	447				
Pásig	629				
Pateros	203				
Pililla	68				
Quisao	30				
San Felipe Nery	191				
San Juan del Monte	74	1		1	
San Mateo	425				
San Pedro Macatí	178				
Taguig	384				
Tambóbong	339	7			
Tanay	158				
Taytay	453				
Teresa	33				
Romblón	2,599	1			
Badajoz	244				
Bantón	161				
Cajidiocan	213				
Corcuera	121				
Despujols	271				
Looc	377				
Magallanes	57				
Odiongan	380				
Romblón	391	1			
San Fernando	70				
Santa Fé	314				
Sámar	10,478				
Almagro	271				
Balafigiga	163				
Basey	243				
Bobón	214				
Borongan	662				
Calbáyog	191				
Calbiga	52				
Cápul	121				
Catarman	350				
Catbalogan	183				
Catúbig	1,057				
Gándara	478				
Guiuan	366				
Hernani	500				
Jiabong	72				
La Granja	139				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Sámar—Continued.					
Lanang	313				
Laoang	875				
Lavezares	55				
Mercedes	49				
Mondragón	84				
Motiong	28				
Oquendo	94				
Orás	253				
Palápag	539				
Pambujan	218				
Paranas	113				
Páric	192				
Pinabacdáo	17				
Quinapundan	90				
Salcedo	471				
San Antonio	47				
San Julián	338				
San Sebastián	34				
Santa Margarita	149				
Santa Rita	57				
Santo Niño	197				
Súlat	379				
Tarangnán	140				
Tubig	161				
Villareal	176				
Weyler	75				
Zumárraga	272				
Sorsogón	6,479	12	1	1	
Bacón	379	1			
Barcelona	212				
Bulan	514	5	1		
Bulusan	724	1			
Casiguran	490	1		1	
Castilla	248	1			
Donsol	735				
Gúbat	656				
Irocín	424	1			
Jubán	289	1			
Magallanes	202				
Matnog	86				
Pilar	755				
Santa Magdalena	126				
Sorsogón	639	1			
Surigao	5,468	7	1	1	
Anao-aon	78				
Cabarbaran	84				
Cabúntog	116				
Cantilan	928				
Carrascal	269				
Claver	134				
Cortés	25				
Dapá	237	1			
Dinágat	65				
Gigáquit	241				
Hinatúan	85				
Jabonga	127				
La Paz	156				
Lanuza	205				
Loreto	203				
Maínit	123				
Nasípit	17				
Nonoc	94				
Numancia	478				
Placer	335				
Surigao	371	5	1	1	
Taganaan	261	1			
Tago	500				
Talacogon	69				
Tándag	195				
Tigao	26				
Veruela	46				

TABLE 16.—*Deaths classified by birthplace, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	BIRTHPLACE.				
	Philippine Islands.	China.	United States.	Spain.	All other countries
Tárlac	5,428				
Anao	129				
Bambán	114				
Camíling	1,166				
Capas	167				
Concepción	426				
Gerona	435				
La Paz	119				
Moncada	669				
Moriones	38				
Murcia	82				
O'Donnell	35				
Paniqui	659				
Pura	147				
San Clemente	56				
Santa Ignacia	96				
Tárlac	457				
Victoria	633				
Tayabas	5,558	4		2	
Alabat	100	1			
Atimonan	311				
Baler	40				
Bondoc	70				
Calauag	89				
Casiguran	59				
Catanauan	250				
Guinayangan	129				
Gumacá	134				
Infanta	217				
López	201				
Lucbán	312				
Lucena	372				
Macalelón	222				
Maubán	503				
Mulanay	177				
Pagbilao	235	1		2	
Pitogo	155				
Polillo	31				
Sampáloc	54				
San Narciso	58				
Sariaya	587				
Tayabas	807	2			
Tiaong	378				
Unisan	67				
Zambales	3,765	1	1		1
Agno	240				
Alaminos	292				
Alós	51				
Anda	86				
Balincaguin	147				
Bani	120				
Bolinao	149		1		
Botolan	195				
Cabangán	178				
Candelaria	122				
Castillejos	94				
Dasol	89				
Iba	281				
Infanta	113				
Masinloc	147				
Olongapó	68				
Paláuig	320	1			1
San Antonio	160				
San Felipe	202				
San Isidro	108				
San Marcelino	152				
San Narciso	228				
Santa Cruz	187				
Súbic	25				
Zaragoza	11				
Zamboanga	235	2			3

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903.*

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Philippine Islands	329,671	51,540	74,243	125,783	43,421	27,400	34,770	27,927	45,117	24,872	381
Abra	727	188	122	310	59	47	61	46	111	93	
Albay	15,262	2,331	3,671	6,002	2,496	1,274	1,377	944	1,765	1,397	7
Ambos Camarines	18,937	1,710	2,704	4,414	2,049	1,779	2,301	2,190	4,061	2,139	4
Antique	12,647	970	3,215	4,185	2,482	977	1,185	963	1,737	1,110	8
Bataán	2,628	598	736	1,334	230	168	272	172	316	136	
Batangas	10,070	1,781	1,575	3,356	926	801	1,030	948	1,977	1,026	6
Benguet	342	29	67	96	63	55	35	38	38	10	7
Bohol	10,626	849	2,079	2,928	1,542	1,059	1,198	1,208	1,718	958	15
Bulacán	8,968	2,575	2,083	4,658	664	524	838	637	959	687	1
Cagayán	7,126	860	1,850	2,710	915	666	867	550	950	446	22
Cápiz	10,279	1,000	1,925	2,925	1,567	811	1,115	1,053	1,752	1,054	2
Cavite	6,326	1,637	1,596	3,233	454	389	544	435	827	440	4
Cebú	25,381	2,806	6,003	8,809	4,345	2,519	2,774	2,220	3,304	1,402	8
Ilocos Norte	5,984	1,325	1,967	3,292	663	323	332	263	588	523	
Ilocos Sur	4,243	1,336	996	2,332	238	212	331	254	497	375	4
Iloílo	25,575	2,882	5,479	8,361	3,589	1,861	2,826	2,447	4,089	2,395	7
Isabela	2,137	391	535	926	248	146	194	167	315	140	1
La Laguna	6,114	1,341	913	2,254	479	502	678	592	1,109	497	3
La Unión	4,039	793	1,276	2,069	486	248	307	208	328	390	3
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	26	100	126	60	59	83	58	75	13	
Leyte	15,402	2,021	3,223	5,244	2,443	1,484	1,933	1,500	1,994	708	96
Manila city	9,841	4,537	844	5,381	284	739	1,069	797	976	544	51
Marinduque	2,889	467	395	862	532	356	287	239	349	263	1
Masbate	2,549	157	365	522	509	338	324	272	390	193	1
Mindoro	1,025	231	183	414	81	71	104	91	170	92	2
Misamis	7,146	685	1,404	2,089	1,215	933	984	718	894	309	4
Negros Occidental	16,488	2,055	4,423	6,478	2,278	1,195	1,941	1,524	2,061	1,003	8
Negros Oriental	7,985	1,007	1,610	2,617	1,024	725	982	764	1,298	573	2
Nueva Écija	5,633	1,063	1,562	2,625	639	389	554	391	652	367	16
Nueva Vizcaya	661	151	148	299	50	50	62	58	101	40	1
Pampanga	8,651	2,587	1,744	4,331	759	612	836	588	893	631	1
Pangasinán	25,339	3,560	8,780	12,340	3,334	1,869	2,460	1,550	2,283	1,499	4
Paragua	571	64	105	169	86	56	72	42	105	41	
Paragua Sur	88	7	8	15	5	9	21	19	16	3	
Rizal	7,470	1,821	2,096	3,917	576	445	596	563	849	523	1
Romblón	2,600	270	518	788	406	291	327	210	383	162	33
Sámar	10,478	600	2,455	3,055	2,000	932	1,093	983	1,820	587	8
Sorsogón	6,493	1,375	1,139	2,514	819	695	689	512	704	559	1
Surigao	5,477	247	1,080	1,327	1,203	669	660	538	763	302	15
Tárlac	5,428	1,229	1,418	2,647	596	399	547	359	480	398	2
Tayabas	5,564	1,323	829	2,152	546	410	520	479	944	512	1
Zambales	3,768	576	994	1,570	473	301	342	322	447	312	1
Zamboanga	240	79	28	107	8	12	19	15	29	20	30
Abra	727	188	122	310	59	47	61	46	111	93	
Bangued	222	62	39	101	22	17	17	14	32	19	
Bucay	56	17	3	20	3	6	3	4	12	8	
Dolores	83	17	13	30	9	6	7	9	14	8	
La Paz	48	10	6	16	4	5	6	4	6	7	
Pidigan	42	7	8	15	5		4	4	7	7	
Pilar	37	9	14	23	3	1	3	1	2	4	
San Gregorio	22	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	5	5	
San José	69	24	5	29		7	8	1	13	11	
San Juan	35	9	7	16	3	1	3	1	2	9	
San Quintin	19		7	7	1	1	4	1	3	2	
Tayum	66	20	9	29	6	1	2	5	14	9	
Villavieja	28	11	8	19	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Albay	15,262	2,331	3,671	6,002	2,496	1,274	1,377	944	1,765	1,397	7
Albay	1,285	145	186	331	200	154	176	111	192	121	
Bacacay	487	77	127	204	86	41	39	25	38	54	
Bagamanoc	56	19	18	37	5	2	1	2	5	4	
Barás	110	29	45	74	16	2	5	4	2	7	
Bató	338	98	97	195	54	11	12	8	33	25	
Calolbon	190	37	48	85	33	13	13	5	16	25	
Camálig	900	186	233	419	141	76	72	48	73	71	
Caramoran	48	14	12	26	4	2	2	2	4	8	
Daraga	1,480	251	346	597	250	146	155	87	155	86	4
Guinobatan	1,989	218	436	654	409	201	214	122	232	157	
Jovellar	777	74	175	249	187	76	71	57	96	39	2
Legaspi	350	76	74	150	46	23	32	18	33	48	
Libog	186	33	46	79	22	21	12	3	23	26	
Libón	402	14	128	142	102	20	37	29	50	22	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Albay—Con.											
Ligao	1,385	276	321	597	208	102	92	85	160	140	1
Malilipot	256	38	68	106	28	16	25	16	23	42	
Malinao	673	127	191	318	75	49	48	36	81	66	
Manito	277	7	77	84	37	37	40	16	49	14	
Oás	938	102	243	345	161	73	77	60	130	92	
Pandán	101	34	27	61	13	1	7	2	4	13	
Payo	108	21	54	75	14	1	1	6	2	9	
Polangui	526	72	97	169	79	56	40	46	76	60	
Rapurapu	115	20	14	34	9	10	7	20	20	15	
Tabaco	1,297	189	335	524	177	87	121	78	153	157	
Tiuí	490	68	89	157	60	34	68	44	85	42	
Viga	230	52	98	150	34	6	4	6	9	21	
Virac	268	54	86	140	46	14	6	8	21	33	
Ambos Camarines	18,937	1,710	2,704	4,414	2,049	1,779	2,301	2,190	4,061	2,139	4
Baao	810	112	154	266	98	59	82	68	140	97	
Basod	150	31	23	54	13	17	10	8	30	18	
Bató	398	82	92	174	28	39	43	38	46	30	
Bombón	293	18	29	47	22	13	33	55	88	35	
Buhi	850	63	98	161	146	110	84	106	139	104	
Bula	455	39	55	94	69	39	45	65	81	62	
Calabanga	572		76	76	64	48	79	94	137	74	
Capalonga	45	10	6	16	14	3	3	2	7		
Caramoan	318	27	111	138	48	23	29	20	29	31	
Dáet	813	132	126	258	88	65	99	81	142	80	
Gaínza	402	37	29	66	32	49	62	65	88	40	
Goa	762	97	121	218	81	69	77	80	125	112	
Indán	301	56	42	98	46	22	27	22	55	31	
Iriga	953	14	223	237	124	115	100	87	173	117	
Labó	79	13	12	25	11	11	12	4	13	3	
Lagonoy	480	46	101	147	70	38	41	43	89	52	
Libmanan	1,102	66	111	177	112	115	163	138	263	134	
Lupi	75		13	13	12	9	13	7	14	7	
Magárao	658	38	58	96	45	50	78	108	196	85	
Mambúlao	47	4	21	25	5	3	2	2	9	1	
Milaor	721	60	57	117	51	70	112	73	213	85	
Minalabag	749	7	96	103	69	81	116	100	212	68	
Nabua	1,780	172	236	408	255	171	198	183	376	187	2
Nueva Cáceres	2,320	227	191	418	183	228	346	316	562	266	1
Pamplona	348		58	58	24	26	60	47	100	33	
Paracale	127	31	14	45	12	9	12	8	25	16	
Pasacao	173	31	11	42	17	16	18	25	34	21	
Pili	135	14	25	39	17	16	20	6	18	19	
Quipayo	137	15	11	26	7	15	16	23	33	17	
Ragay	71	1	23	24	11	4	4	7	9	12	
Sagñay	557		135	135	58	57	63	69	113	62	
San Fernando	190	15	5	20	11	17	23	37	61	21	
San José	584	47	130	177	47	42	61	53	135	69	
San Vicente	141	30	28	58	13	8	13	11	24	14	
Sipócot	124		23	23	13	13	13	15	21	26	
Siroma	36		8	8	4	3	5	5	4	7	
Talísay	233	38	36	74	38	27	17	16	38	23	
Tigaon	730	117	88	205	73	64	95	71	160	62	
Tinambac	218	20	28	48	18	15	27	32	59	18	1
Antique	12,647	970	3,215	4,185	2,482	977	1,185	963	1,737	1,110	8
Anini-y	218	47	8	55	27	14	18	22	39	43	
Antique	817	45	176	221	182	64	82	68	132	68	
Barbaza	260	18	56	74	59	19	14	29	31	24	
Bugasón	1,452	108	434	542	299	75	120	95	155	165	1
Caritan	242	16	64	80	44	12	27	26	34	16	3
Culasi	869	53	216	269	178	116	121	49	81	55	
Dao	744	100	160	260	97	36	86	53	113	99	
Egaña	266	20	60	80	43	27	24	18	45	29	
Guijisan	446	7	211	218	83	16	24	18	50	37	
Guintás	338	36	76	112	72	26	30	27	41	30	
Lauaan	250	8	56	64	43	26	37	16	41	23	
Pandan	1,078	77	211	288	197	87	106	100	202	98	
Patnongón	682	56	164	220	160	42	57	67	90	46	
San José de Buenavista	656	59	173	232	106	64	50	53	103	46	
San Pedro	635	38	186	224	145	56	41	39	75	55	
San Remigio	507	77	156	233	109	22	27	26	56	32	
Sebaste	584	32	111	143	110	80	74	54	88	35	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Antique—Continued.											
Sibalom	1,387	110	357	467	290	114	120	93	194	109	
Tibiao	620	35	195	230	159	28	47	43	65	48	
Valderrama	606	28	145	173	79	53	80	67	102	52	
Bataán	2,628	598	736	1,334	230	168	272	172	316	136	
Abúcay	271	57	125	182	19	11	24	11	14	10	
Bagác	61	7	8	15	9	8	4	7	16	2	
Balanga	495	102	84	186	58	42	71	29	75	34	
Dinalupijan	142	40	25	65	8	15	22	6	16	10	
Hermosa	75	25	8	33	2	8	10	7	14	1	
Mabatan	126	29	60	89	11	1	8	5	9	3	
Mariveles	99	7	28	35	15	10	15	8	10	6	
Morón	7	1	2	3	2			1		1	
Orani	446	122	78	200	26	34	47	50	65	24	
Orión	414	119	140	259	31	20	31	20	42	11	
Pilar	164	29	46	75	9	5	23	12	23	17	
Sámal	328	60	132	192	40	14	17	16	32	17	
Batangas	10,070	1,781	1,575	3,356	926	801	1,030	948	1,977	1,026	6
Balayán	260	46	45	91	25	23	31	30	49	11	
Batangas	1,140	291	143	434	94	86	89	102	223	107	5
Bauan	1,343		492	492	142	127	113	118	218	133	
Calacá	186	37	26	63	14	15	27	16	36	15	
Calatagán	35	8	8	16		6	1	2	8	2	
Cuenca	231	50	32	82	17	19	24	23	44	22	
Ibaán	368	84	52	136	39	31	36	27	68	31	
Lemery	363	62	46	108	23	33	57	34	73	35	
Liang	65	13	12	25	1	9	10	4	14	2	
Lipá	2,060	386	245	631	182	140	224	193	466	223	1
Loboó	134	27	16	43	15	11	17	8	15	25	
Nasugbú	203	42	34	76	19	18	13	20	36	21	
Rosario	376	73	29	102	39	27	34	39	111	24	
San José	354	73	42	115	37	27	21	31	82	41	
San Juan de Bocboc	549	127	50	177	60	48	73	45	89	57	
San Luis	79	2	9	11	6	4	13	6	28	11	
Santo Tomás	565	138	79	217	56	32	42	54	98	66	
Taal	490	90	44	134	42	43	59	62	95	55	
Talísay	118	17	17	34	8	13	8	13	30	12	
Tanauan	935	173	124	297	78	67	119	103	163	108	
Taysán	143	20	15	35	23	15	11	15	24	20	
Tuy	73	22	15	37	6	7	8	3	7	5	
Benguet	342	29	67	96	63	55	35	38	38	10	7
Adáoay	11	1	1	2		1	5		3		
Atok	26	1	4	5	6	5	6	2	1	1	
Baguió	4						2	2			
Balakbak	21		6	6	3	8	1	1	2		
Bokod	12	1	3	4	2	1		3	1	1	
Buguiás	12				1	4		7			
Daklán	27	1	12	13	6		2	1	4	1	
Disdis	16	1	4	5		2	2	4	3		
Itogon	31	15	3	18	5	4		2	2		
Kabayan	17		4	4	2	5	3	3			
Kapangán	43	2	18	20	13	2		4	4		
Kibungan	12		1	1	3	2	4		2		
La Trinidad	28		2	2		5	4	2	6	2	7
Palina	7				2	1		3	1		
Tublay	75	7	9	16	20	15	6	4	9	5	
Bohol	10,626	849	2,079	2,928	1,542	1,059	1,198	1,208	1,718	958	15
Alburquerque	202		72	72	31	14	27	18	26	14	
Anda	201	9	52	61	42	19	32	14	21	12	
Antequera	394	25	88	113	38	34	46	38	103	22	
Baclayón	154	19	32	51	11	11	12	11	21	37	
Balilijan	233	24	33	57	13	17	21	32	69	24	
Batuanán	62		6	6	16	4	3	4	24	5	
Bilar	326		86	86	41	18	27	32	87	35	
Calape	327	54	52	106	27	36	31	43	65	19	
Candijay	232	30	39	69	32	14	38	24	35	20	
Carmen	175		42	42	35	5	8	25	43	17	
Catigbian	95		18	18	20	10	8	18	17	4	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Bohol—Con.											
Corella	114	25	23	48	6	4	17	10	8	20	1
Cortés	254	26	45	71	39	28	28	15	34	38	1
Dauis	128	1	30	31	9	22	19	23	21	3	
Dimiao	423	73	76	149	52	41	43	36	51	51	
Duero	343	24	55	79	49	41	38	33	66	31	6
García Hernández	304	1	99	100	22	41	46	46	35	14	
Guindulman	303	45	68	113	36	20	41	35	37	21	
Inabanga	1,065	62	231	293	212	100	104	107	138	111	
Ipil	95	1	15	16	17	12	8	19	18	5	
Jagna	616	70	89	159	91	67	91	67	89	52	
Jetafe	199	15	30	45	39	23	21	30	31	9	1
Lila	238		101	101	28	19	17	30	26	17	
Loay	333	12	50	62	110	32	51	33	28	17	
Loboc	451	1	119	120	66	40	37	53	77	58	
Loón	559	87	81	168	71	65	82	65	62	41	5
Maribojoc	425	50	85	135	38	48	46	50	71	36	1
Panglao	134	6	14	20	21	15	13	15	25	25	
Sevilla	495		109	109	65	59	53	69	90	50	
Sierra Bullones	105		33	33	19	6	20	9	16	2	
Tagbilaran	330	26	62	88	52	36	33	33	45	43	
Talibón	208	24	32	56	30	19	17	24	42	20	
Tubigon	491	73	61	34	57	47	64	60	87	42	
Ubay	281	24	7	31	56	51	25	45	58	15	
Valencia	331	42	44	86	51	41	31	42	52	28	
Bulacán	8,968	2,575	2,083	4,658	664	524	838	637	959	687	1
Angat	198	62	37	99	17	9	24	18	22	9	
Baliuag	674	218	146	364	55	50	59	46	55	45	
Barasoain	360	107	115	222	24	19	19	15	24	37	
Bigaá	241	41	59	100	13	17	28	19	37	27	
Bocaue	319	76	82	158	15	22	31	26	39	28	
Bulacán	464	159	86	245	18	32	38	39	48	43	1
Bustos	244	63	53	116	20	8	30	15	34	21	
Calumpit	369	116	105	221	27	16	40	16	39	10	
Guiguintó	167	54	44	98	5	5	8	11	23	17	
Hagonoy	991	219	290	509	129	50	81	65	92	65	
Malolos	538	200	73	273	16	34	61	43	66	45	
Marilao	122	24	28	52	12	15	10	10	16	7	
Meycauayán	642	152	191	343	61	35	42	44	66	51	
Norzagaray	131	40	27	67	7	4	10	13	18	12	
Obando	600	206	145	351	33	28	58	36	51	43	
Paombong	436	156	83	239	22	35	43	25	38	34	
Polo	407	117	83	200	29	24	42	37	46	29	
Pulilan	207	57	42	99	10	12	28	16	30	12	
Quingua	296	110	58	168	20	12	21	15	28	32	
San Ildefonso	202	58	42	100	21	19	16	16	17	13	
San José	54	24	2	26	4	4	6	4	7	3	
San Miguel	495	142	110	252	34	28	56	37	48	40	
San Rafael	237	18	65	83	21	19	33	24	35	22	
Santa Isabel	221	63	52	115	20	7	16	17	32	14	
Santa María	353	93	65	158	31	20	38	30	48	28	
Cagayán	7,126	860	1,850	2,710	915	666	867	550	950	446	22
Abulug	594	44	193	237	79	67	78	53	53	27	
Alcalá	190	29	41	70	22	18	21	8	33	18	
Amulung	147	40	33	73	13	11	18	7	19	6	
Aparri	924	173	127	300	81	90	168	97	142	46	
Baggao	168	30	33	63	18	14	25	10	21	16	1
Buguey	185		65	65	31	14	25	18	17	15	
Calayan	14	4		4		2			5	3	
Camalaniugan	651	69	151	220	99	68	81	58	95	30	
Claveria	553	94	200	294	109	40	27	17	43	23	
Cordoba	62		24	24	7	2	2	8	12	7	
Enrile	130	24	33	57	5	11	17	2	21	14	3
Gattaran	56	7	14	21	6	5	6	7	10	1	
Iguig	194	12	63	75	19	12	20	24	36	7	1
Isbayat	25		6	6	2	1	1	4	7	4	
Lalloc	497	12	107	119	66	65	87	51	87	22	
Malaueg	151	22	73	95	23	4	7	5	8	9	
Mauanan	52	8	14	17	14	4	4	7	6		
Nassiping	18		1	1	3	2	6	1	5		
Pamplona	175	11	40	51	24	25	24	23	19	9	
Peña Blanca	234		82	82	30	24	32	21	31	14	
Piat	197	36	56	92	39	11	14	4	22	15	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Cayagán—Cont'd.											
San Carlos, or Magátao	38		4	4	1		8	1	6	10	8
San José, or Ibanag	47	4	4	8		3	4	3	10	14	5
San Vicente, or Saptán	97	5	15	20	22	11	9	8	11	14	2
Sanchez Mira	304	30	120	150	45	23	22	17	31	16	
Santo Domingo, or Basco	190		27	27	32	25	29	17	28	31	1
Santo Niño	122	20	32	52	26	12	12	8	9	3	
Solana	209	56	42	98	10	16	16	16	32	21	
Tuao	314		153	153	36	28	26	17	37	17	
Tuguegarao	588	135	97	232	53	58	78	38	94	34	1
Cápiz	10,279	1,000	1,925	2,925	1,567	811	1,115	1,053	1,752	1,054	2
Balete	116	10	23	33	20	9	12	17	19	6	
Banga	311	24	35	59	30	27	42	25	72	56	
Batán	390	19	47	66	52	37	44	48	71	72	
Buruanga	172		45	45	39	16	18	16	34	4	
Calibo	693	106	123	229	84	48	62	64	112	94	
Cápiz	1,383	174	261	435	207	88	154	142	229	128	
Casanayan	101		32	32	12	6	9	14	16	12	
Cuartero	63	12	12	24	10	1	5	9	6	8	
Dao	241	29	54	83	35	22	26	25	38	12	
Dumálag	172	18	22	40	24	13	28	23	31	12	1
Dumarao	243	12	55	67	45	19	24	31	47	10	
Ibajay	868	70	148	218	156	100	96	86	120	91	1
Ivisan	274	44	38	82	30	19	46	27	49	21	
Jagnaya	38	1	4	5	3	4	6	3	12	5	
Jamindán	63	4	16	20	11	4	7	3	14	4	
Jimeno	149	17	29	46	13	10	8	20	42	10	
Lezo	180	12	31	43	42	20	19	13	23	20	
Libacao	110	5	39	44	15	3	7	10	15	16	
Loctugan	109	4	25	29	28	5	5	9	21	12	
Maayon	203	12	45	57	31	13	8	19	55	20	
Macato	171	11	24	35	28	16	20	24	31	17	
Madalag	97	12	25	37	19	1	7	6	16	11	
Malinao	193	21	28	49	25	8	29	25	34	23	
Mambúsao	487	66	71	137	60	33	59	41	112	45	
Nabas	325	35	59	94	57	23	34	32	54	31	
Numancia	352	20	80	100	47	25	40	22	56	62	
Panay	1,062	84	237	321	171	79	109	128	157	97	
Panitan	369	29	54	83	64	42	48	43	64	25	
Pilar	98	15	23	38	10	6	11	9	13	11	
Pontevedra	662	66	145	211	113	59	81	60	80	58	
Sapián	92	9	16	25	15	2	8	5	20	17	
Sigma	237	33	37	70	31	22	24	23	45	22	
Tangalan	172	16	34	50	27	24	15	19	25	12	
Tapás	83	10	8	18	13	7	4	12	19	10	
Cavite	6,326	1,637	1,596	3,233	454	389	544	435	827	440	4
Alfonso	199	32	54	86	17	13	23	19	26	14	1
Amadeo	103	2	26	28	34	6	16	5	9	5	
Bacoor	685	210	149	359	31	50	52	60	102	31	
Bailén	127		75	75	20	6	5	4	16	1	
Carmona	118	21	19	40	9	5	10	20	15	19	
Cavite	195	100	11	111	5	10	29	14	18	8	
Cavite Viejo	397	130	107	237	21	15	36	24	48	16	
Corregidor Island	23	10	3	13	2		4	3		1	
Imus	761	203	246	449	66	34	50	45	69	48	
Indang	557	114	104	218	35	35	46	41	115	67	
La Caridad	229	96	48	144	11	7	16	8	25	18	
Magallanes	164	44	43	87	21	9	11	8	20	5	3
Maragondong	298	42	87	129	30	18	30	25	47	19	
Méndez Núñez	85	14	28	42	9	12	2	5	10	5	
Naic	476	130	110	240	24	37	36	33	61	45	
Noveleta	68	22	12	34	3	6	2	6	7	10	
Pérez Dasmariñas	195	48	36	84	15	24	21	14	28	9	
Rosario	257	83	76	159	11	8	25	13	28	13	
San Francisco de Malabón	444	25	156	181	41	32	64	23	64	39	
San Roque	295	130	39	169	10	27	18	22	29	20	
Santa Cruz de Malabón	255	90	56	146	8	12	22	19	37	11	
Silang	264	62	64	126	21	17	16	20	41	23	
Ternate	131	29	47	76	10	6	10	4	12	13	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Cebú	25,381	2,806	6,003	8,809	4,345	2,519	2,774	2,220	3,304	1,402	8
Alcántara	97	28	16	44	14	6	8	12	10	3	
Alcoy	555	20	34	54	76	75	95	76	115	64	
Alegría	451	5	109	114	124	22	27	46	86	32	
Aloguinsán	220	21	24	45	32	29	33	25	41	15	
Argao	1,131	120	234	354	214	115	112	89	161	85	1
Asturias	292	44	87	131	42	23	23	27	22	24	
Badián	313	45	66	111	43	29	29	28	58	15	
Balambán	487	87	130	217	74	28	50	27	56	35	
Bantayán	616	83	186	269	143	46	38	29	57	30	4
Barili	864	144	213	357	175	78	74	48	92	40	
Bogó	519	22	85	107	136	71	59	50	81	15	
Bolhoón	653	49	60	109	69	64	98	103	162	48	
Borbón	308	44	87	131	50	25	26	26	26	24	
Cárcar	1,584	46	578	624	285	170	138	127	186	54	
Carmen	318	62	131	193	38	13	24	10	27	13	
Catmón	453	38	153	191	98	24	26	23	56	34	1
Cebú	2,002	570	219	789	218	244	300	162	208	81	
Compostela	296	2	71	73	113	32	32	17	21	8	
Consolación	247	15	98	113	31	16	25	15	25	22	
Córdova	353		40	40	121	43	53	40	54	2	
Daan-Bantayán	177	5	37	42	48	23	23	14	23	4	
Dalaguete	861	151	168	319	115	67	86	78	153	43	
Danao	939	139	275	414	151	74	80	54	106	60	
Del Pilar	338	7	43	50	78	59	54	39	39	19	
Dumanjug	206	46	53	99	38	15	17	11	17	9	
Ginatilan	276	78	47	125	29	25	19	15	42	21	
Liloan	419	20	105	125	77	41	35	41	75	25	
Mabolo	317		91	91	71	41	33	20	41	20	
Madridejos	59	17	20	37	11			3	2	6	
Malabúyoc	388		138	138	43	28	38	69	55	17	
Mandaue	533	57	110	167	86	60	53	58	72	37	
Medellín	231	1	31	32	50	36	45	32	31	5	
Minglanilla	467	57	135	192	55	48	53	39	58	22	
Moalbual	454	83	62	145	65	52	48	34	73	36	1
Naga	341	23	98	121	56	32	47	28	42	15	
Nueva Cáceres	187	9	34	43	23	18	19	23	33	28	
Opón	632	46	134	180	154	63	89	65	64	17	
Oslob	367	24	101	125	39	35	23	37	58	50	
Pardo	312	17	87	104	49	46	32	27	35	18	1
Pinamungajan	284	48	65	113	48	15	17	17	60	14	
Poro	118	15	21	36	8	6	21	13	27	7	
Ronda	366	60	71	131	55	40	29	29	57	25	
Samboan	393	54	45	99	27	38	42	38	103	46	
San Fernando	419	4	27	31	102	82	113	68	22	1	
San Francisco	165	31	60	91	17	8	21	8	17	3	
San Remigio	285		72	72	68	37	35	37	23	13	
San Sebastián	118	17	19	36	12	14	9	8	17	22	
Santa Fé	94	12	32	44	12	6	16	6	8	2	
Santa Rosa	126	1	40	41	28	13	17	7	16	4	
Santander	402		150	150	49	39	51	42	37	34	
Sibonga	968	128	399	527	177	57	64	42	57	44	
Sógod	492	37	172	209	105	29	22	62	55	10	
Tabogón	233	43	82	125	28	6	23	11	21	19	
Talisay	809	94	192	286	109	101	113	62	101	37	
Toledo	268	13	45	58	55	28	41	41	38	7	
Tuburan	403	24	74	98	96	52	50	41	52	14	
Tudela	175		47	47	15	32	26	21	30	4	
Ilocos Norte.	5,984	1,325	1,967	3,292	663	323	332	263	588	523	
Bacarra	395	88	93	181	34	30	25	23	54	48	
Badoc	486	140	194	334	58	16	15	14	31	18	
Bangui	248	58	70	128	20	10	19	11	35	25	
Banná	256	33	102	135	50	9	16	10	24	12	
Bátac	399	128	63	191	25	27	29	25	51	51	
Dingrás	786	112	351	463	115	35	38	31	55	49	
Laoag	1,125	242	407	649	106	58	53	47	117	95	
Nagpartian	106	16	37	53	13	6	10	6	9	9	
Paoay	192	53	30	83	15	18	9	14	29	24	
Pasuquín	247	63	90	153	17	12	10	9	21	25	
Piddig	261	80	49	129	28	22	10	9	42	21	
San Miguel	436	61	210	271	58	18	23	12	23	31	
San Nicolás	422	104	110	214	39	23	31	22	42	51	
Solsona	330	63	111	174	50	23	20	14	22	27	
Vintar	295	84	50	134	35	16	24	16	33	37	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Ilocos Sur...	4,243	1,336	996	2,332	238	212	331	254	497	375	4
Bantay	176	43	34	77	12	7	13	18	25	24	
Cabúgao	228	75	64	139	11	8	10	14	27	19	
Candón	423	148	116	264	20	17	28	19	46	29	
Caoayan	164	54	38	92	10	4	10	11	20	17	
Lapo	139	47	24	71	8	10	12	7	17	14	
Magsingal	198	85	34	119	9	9	8	15	16	22	
Narvacán	443	154	93	247	21	28	37	22	47	40	1
Nueva Coveta	19	10	1	11		1	2	2	1	2	
Salcedo	49	9	8	17	4	8	5	5	6	4	
San Esteban	72	28	13	41	5	2	7	8	8	1	
San Ildefonso	39	10	6	16	6		2	2	8	5	
San José	32	3	8	11	5	5	1	1	8	1	
San Vicente	151	30	39	69	6	11	16	12	24	13	
Santa	161	57	27	84	9	10	17	10	13	18	
Santa Catalina	189	60	40	100	10	11	14	9	30	15	
Santa Cruz	143	36	49	85	12	1	13	8	17	7	
Santa Lucía	230	74	82	156	13	7	10	8	27	9	
Santa María	224	74	58	132	11	8	14	13	34	11	1
Santiago	63	22	11	33	2	6	10	1	1	10	
Santo Domingo	239	82	45	127	9	11	22	10	31	29	
Sevilla	27	2	10	12	1	2	4	2	3	1	2
Sinait	243	76	67	143	18	14	22	9	16	21	
Tagudín	172	50	31	81	14	7	12	13	22	23	
Vigan	419	107	98	205	22	25	42	35	50	40	
Ilocos	25,575	2,882	5,479	8,361	3,589	1,861	2,826	2,447	4,089	2,395	7
Ájuy	309	38	65	103	51	25	35	28	48	19	
Alimodián	570	76	138	214	80	38	40	46	106	46	
Anilao	39	5	4	9	5	6	3	4	6	6	
Arévalo	263		99	99	38	16	29	14	40	27	
Balasan	170	20	46	66	31	8	18	11	24	12	
Banate	189	20	44	64	19	13	25	19	30	19	
Barotac Nuevo	244	7	69	76	21	26	33	30	45	13	
Barotac Viejo	147	17	20	37	17	14	16	14	36	13	
Bátad	163	16	21	37	23	14	25	20	32	12	
Buenavista	392	45	90	135	62	31	45	44	45	30	
Cabatúan	1,991	130	463	593	298	142	243	221	317	177	
Calinog	173	28	23	51	25	6	15	14	36	25	1
Carlés	272	28	42	70	44	40	52	22	29	15	
Concepción	157	27	27	54	27	6	17	13	19	21	
Córdoba	128	4	31	35	13	6	17	13	26	18	
Dingle	722	54	202	256	149	37	60	58	97	65	
Dueñas	394	27	97	124	76	33	35	38	59	29	
Dumangas	529	66	129	195	66	38	67	56	69	38	
Estancia	250	19	43	62	53	19	49	22	29	16	
Guimbal	430	55	71	126	55	39	46	44	68	52	
Igbarás	340	23	48	71	53	23	38	36	75	44	
Iloílo	965	437	122	559	57	61	91	65	87	45	
Janiuay	1,958	171	352	523	263	156	252	232	324	208	
Jaro	690	87	141	228	98	47	86	52	113	66	
Jordan	160	20	30	50	17	9	17	11	37	19	
La Paz	312	55	55	110	36	33	45	24	48	16	
Lambúnao	353	31	58	89	43	22	39	41	73	46	
Leganés	304	25	93	118	36	21	39	25	45	20	
Lemery	193	19	31	50	31	19	18	24	38	13	
León	647	62	134	196	95	39	47	57	127	86	
Lucena	478	42	98	140	81	53	41	45	84	34	
Maasin	770	43	132	175	146	66	95	67	146	75	
Mandurriao	173	19	33	52	23	10	24	14	32	18	
Miagao	1,249	162	239	401	104	70	113	119	225	217	
Mina	347	38	86	124	52	28	38	30	44	31	
Molo	518	106	112	218	83	37	39	43	52	46	
Nabalás	260		94	94	36	19	24	23	38	26	
Nueva Valencia	113	13	15	28	12	8	12	14	19	20	
Otón	1,323	73	327	400	222	98	153	125	214	111	
Passi	250	42	48	90	29	13	30	22	47	19	
Pavía	397	45	90	135	60	23	33	41	75	30	
Pototan	1,143	107	297	404	173	78	143	116	150	74	5
San Dionisio	180	36	42	78	17	9	25	11	20	20	
San Enrique	131	1	36	37	32	12	13	6	27	4	
San Joaquín	1,028	120	189	309	95	62	85	107	202	168	
San Miguel	589	59	132	191	72	41	60	58	79	87	1
Santa Bárbara	1,185	89	260	349	177	88	138	106	218	109	
Sara	750	124	191	315	86	50	82	63	113	41	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Iloílo—Con.											
Tigbauan	534	82	128	210	65	37	48	49	67	58	
Tubungan	148	17	29	46	23	2	10	24	31	12	
Zárraga	605	52	113	165	119	70	78	66	78	29	
Isabela	2,137	391	535	926	248	146	194	167	315	140	1
Angadanan	122		62	62	18	11	8	11	8	4	
Cabagán Nuevo	194	42	31	73	12	16	24	17	37	15	
Cabagán Viejo	109	34	14	48	5	11	8	6	20	11	
Carig	72	14	20	34	12	2	5	4	13	2	
Cauayan	158		71	71	29	7	14	15	18	4	
Cordón	37		14	14	10	2	3	4	3	1	
Echague	203	45	49	94	31	16	15	9	30	7	1
Gamú	109	16	32	48	22	6	11	5	13	4	
Ilagan	560	163	117	280	33	33	43	45	80	46	
Naguilian	109	25	21	46	10	6	17	9	14	7	
Palanan	34	7	10	17	5	1	2	2	5	2	
Reina Mercedes	72	4	24	28	11	2	4	6	15	6	
Santa María	94	20	15	35	7	7	11	9	16	9	
Santo Tomás	81	3	15	18	20	9	10	6	11	7	
Tamauini	183	18	40	58	23	17	19	19	32	15	
La Laguna	6,114	1,341	913	2,254	479	502	678	592	1,109	497	3
Alaminos	148	25	13	38	4	12	19	18	42	15	
Bay	163	36	25	61	16	14	20	14	30	8	
Biñan	374	114	55	169	23	17	41	26	60	38	
Cabúyao	303	40	81	121	21	19	34	36	56	16	
Calamba	319	86	45	131	19	24	28	25	45	47	
Caláuan	122	22	10	32	6	9	17	15	33	10	
Cavintí	139	47	19	66	11	8	11	8	18	17	
Famy	56	21	11	32	4	5	5	3	3	4	
Lilio	203	50	33	83	19	18	26	11	28	18	
Longos	65	9	22	31	7	6	5	2	13	1	
Los Baños	74	8	17	25	6	6	9	4	16	8	
Luisiana	149	37	33	70	10	17	15	10	15	12	
Lumban	133	27	17	44	8	18	13	16	26	8	
Mabitac	68	12	12	24	5		6	5	21	7	
Magdalena	174	37	16	53	8	11	24	25	35	18	
Majayjay	298	70	36	106	26	28	34	31	48	25	
Nagcarlán	365	63	56	119	24	37	50	38	62	35	
Paete	67	9	4	13	6	9	15	7	14	3	
Pagsanján	278	71	50	121	23	26	26	26	41	15	
Pángil	66	18	15	33	2	5	5	9	8	4	
Páquil	39	11	3	14	1		4	2	9	9	
Pila	219	35	36	71	25	14	23	16	52	15	3
Rizal	64	15	7	22	4	8	8	11	6	5	
San Antonio	27	2	4	6	3	2	3	4	9		
San Pablo	1,057	233	100	333	118	98	119	118	217	54	
San Pedro Tunasán	165	35	33	68	11	3	9	12	32	30	
Santa Cruz	539	115	86	201	31	56	67	59	85	40	
Santa María	39	6	8	14	5	3	4	7	5	1	
Santa Rosa	263	61	48	109	19	16	22	22	52	23	
Siniloan	138	26	18	44	14	13	16	12	28	11	
La Unión	4,039	793	1,276	2,069	486	248	307	208	328	390	3
Agoó	349	48	84	132	56	27	43	20	27	42	2
Aringay	241	54	54	108	27	23	26	16	22	19	
Bacnotan	369	55	190	245	42	22	16	11	17	15	1
Baláoan	247	62	58	120	12	16	17	17	28	37	
Bangar	217	62	56	118	16	11	9	8	24	31	
Báuang	317	70	101	171	34	21	18	15	27	31	
Cabá	159	24	50	74	15	4	21	12	18	15	
Naguilian	417	83	129	212	58	22	28	19	32	46	
Namagpacán	266	66	90	156	15	15	16	22	19	23	
Rosario	140	24	34	58	21	8	16	10	12	15	
San Fernando	511	95	197	292	73	29	27	20	32	38	
San Juan	369	61	131	192	62	16	26	7	27	39	
Santo Tomás	213	41	29	70	23	23	26	26	27	18	
Túbao	224	48	73	121	32	11	18	5	16	21	
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	26	100	126	60	59	83	58	75	13	
Bagnén	57	1	9	10	7	16	5	7	12		
Banaao	9	3		3	1		2	3			
Bauco	55		9	9	6	7	13	5	15		

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Lepanto-Bontoc—Cont'd.											
Cayán	79		26	26	16	8	10	8	10	1	
Cervantes	69	14	9	23	6	7	9	7	10	7	
Concepción	95	4	22	26	8	12	22	10	15	2	
Mancayán	35		3	3	2	2	9	10	7	2	
Sabangan	31	1	11	12	6	1	8	1	3		
San Emilio	44	3	11	14	8	6	5	7	3	1	
Leyte	15,402	2,021	3,223	5,244	2,443	1,484	1,933	1,500	1,994	708	96
Abúyog	223	22	38	60	30	34	28	22	36	9	4
Alangálang	268	51	36	87	30	27	23	45	34	22	
Albuera	86		44	44	16	5	2	7	8	4	
Almería	156	10	40	50	40	13	12	15	18	8	
Babatungon	60		30	30	7	3	3	6	6	5	
Barugo	487	96	91	187	57	29	72	44	79	19	
Bató	275	38	69	107	50	16	25	23	39	15	
Baybay	1,190	181	157	338	126	122	160	133	166	58	87
Biliran	69	2	19	21	17	4	6	4	11	6	
Burauen	614	136	79	215	121	46	83	67	73	9	
Cabilían	280		93	93	43	37	38	29	31	9	
Cabugayan	61		25	25	8	5	4	6	8	5	
Cajaguaán	18	3	4	7		3	1	3	2	2	
Capoocan	57		19	19	11	3	5	6	9	4	
Carigara	1,018	139	313	452	194	62	105	78	91	36	
Caybiran	190	21	59	80	28	13	19	15	21	14	
Culaba	49	1	13	14	8	5	5	5	11	1	
Dagami	474	112	72	184	57	32	64	43	66	28	
Dúlag	576	108	121	229	81	50	86	57	54	19	
Hilongos	296	81	35	116	29	20	31	27	44	28	1
Hindang	313	100	29	129	21	28	40	22	43	30	
Hinunangan	397		126	126	101	55	63	13	31	8	
Hinundayan	225	24	60	84	19	25	28	18	44	7	
Inopacan	150	20	28	48	22	16	24	9	19	12	
Jaro	522	37	148	185	129	55	58	36	44	15	
Leyte	142	27	39	66	17	15	15	6	16	7	
Liloan	388	27	22	49	44	49	110	75	53	8	
Maasin	523	79	58	137	81	66	52	57	93	36	1
Mac Crohon	305	7	52	59	60	34	44	32	60	16	
Malibago	18		3	3	3		4	1	5	2	
Malitbog	530	60	140	200	82	59	56	64	60	9	
Maripipi	117		47	47	36	11	3	7	9	4	
Matalóm	140	28	24	52	15	7	14	12	23	17	
Mérida	148	2	41	43	23	7	18	22	28	7	
Naval	199	14	52	66	56	16	19	16	16	10	
Ormoc	1,279	113	406	519	240	106	155	86	121	52	
Palo	623	83	97	180	93	65	78	59	123	25	
Palompón	193		24	24	60	35	27	26	19	2	
Pastrana	165	23	20	43	26	24	20	27	21	4	
Quiot	216	19	46	65	37	26	21	27	37	3	
San Isidro	156		38	38	24	27	30	12	15	10	
San Miguel	92	12	13	25	12	15	9	15	12	4	
San Ricardo	184	8	47	55	38	24	24	21	23	4	
Sógod Norte	161	1	40	41	19	9	17	33	41	1	
Sógod Sur	194	28	15	43	29	28	41	28	20	5	
Tabango	190		62	62	24	18	25	21	29	11	
Tabontabón	108	25	23	48	17	9	12	8	10	4	
Tacloban	438	116	52	168	46	40	51	47	60	23	3
Tanauan	638	148	86	234	90	63	63	47	82	59	
Tolosa	63	3	8	11	13	13	12	5	7	2	
Villaba	138	16	20	36	18	10	28	13	23	10	
Manila city	9,841	4,537	844	5,381	284	739	1,069	797	976	544	51
Marinduque	2,889	467	395	862	532	356	287	239	349	263	1
Bóac	533	107	62	169	84	38	42	52	74	74	
Gazán	259	80	38	118	28	15	20	19	27	31	1
Mogpog	617	47	71	118	129	85	78	65	80	62	
Santa Cruz	1,146	189	187	376	223	148	112	75	132	80	
Torrijos	334	44	37	81	68	70	35	28	36	16	
Masbate	2,549	157	365	522	509	338	324	272	390	193	1
Baleno	166		30	30	25	29	31	28	15	8	
Catanagan	216	5	52	57	40	25	25	24	29	16	
Claveria	117	7	10	17	13	31	17	18	15	6	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Masbate—Cont'd.											
Magdalena	49	3	5	8	8	9	7	4	9	4	
Malbug	30		5	5	6	2	2	5	8	2	
Mandaón	40	3	16	19	2	1	5	2	6	5	
Masbate	81	16	22	38	6	10	8	2	7	9	1
Milagros	115	11	22	33	27	11	15	6	14	9	
Mobó	202	14	20	34	36	20	27	25	38	22	
Palanas	120	3	8	11	11	29	15	17	25	12	
Placer	92	9	8	17	14	5	21	11	13	11	
Pulanduta	61	13	18	31	6	3	1	4	10	6	
San Agustín	118	23	19	42	11	8	7	15	27	8	
San Fernando	482	25	47	72	133	69	63	48	57	40	
San Jacinto	229	12	35	47	68	26	23	18	27	20	
San Pascual	38	5	1	6	6	6	7	8	4	1	
Usón	393	8	47	55	97	54	50	43	80	14	
Mindoro	1,025	231	183	414	81	71	104	91	170	92	2
Abra de Ilog	28	9		9	2	2	6	3	3	3	
Bulalácao	133	22	38	60	12	6	8	10	28	9	
Calapán	160	41	22	63	14	11	16	11	23	21	1
Looc	67	18	32	50	3	2	2	1	2	7	
Lubang	96	29	22	51	6	3	4	9	14	9	
Mamburao	42	13	10	23		1	3	4	7	4	
Mangarín	47	7	9	16	7	1	2	2	11	7	1
Naujan	151	22	20	42	13	12	21	19	29	15	
Palúan	63	15	8	23	3	6	7	6	15	3	
Pinamalayan	113	26	16	42	10	10	17	11	17	6	
Polá	79	23	3	26	4	13	13	9	10	4	
Puerto Galera	46	6	3	9	7	4	5	6	11	4	
Misamis	7,146	685	1,404	2,089	1,215	933	984	718	894	309	4
Agusan	120	6	20	26	10	27	11	20	22	4	
Alubíjid	104	7	32	39	16	8	7	9	13	12	
Balingasag	208	4	75	79	25	20	27	22	26	9	
Cagayán	460	106	48	154	34	53	54	50	88	26	1
Catarmán	186	13	48	61	43	31	16	16	13	6	
Gingóog	94	10	23	33	15	9	8	12	16	1	
Iligan	290	80	17	97	30	53	36	28	34	12	
Initao	133	2	16	18	19	18	28	23	18	9	
Iponan	128	15	37	52	9	14	9	13	23	8	
Jasaán	178	7	35	42	26	23	35	11	26	15	
Jiménez	274	7	37	44	58	39	42	49	33	9	
Lagonlong	49	20	7	27	3	3	4	5	7		
Langaran	520		94	94	122	88	88	57	60	11	
Loculan	612	6	71	77	140	112	84	80	93	26	
Mahinog	254	19	55	74	38	21	46	35	30	10	
Mambájao	1,034	200	192	392	154	120	143	72	112	38	3
Misamis	402	8	45	53	103	51	71	51	62	11	
Opol	138	19	35	54	17	15	13	9	17	13	
Oroquieta	717	84	134	218	118	100	113	51	79	38	
Sagay	316	44	60	104	45	34	47	30	42	14	
Salay	157		66	66	19	11	22	12	17	10	
Salvador	190		51	51	38	26	21	20	26	8	
Santa Ana	82	11	9	20	13	8	9	12	13	7	
Tagoloan	58	3	11	14	9	6	6	7	7	9	
Talisayan	442	14	186	200	111	43	44	24	17	3	
Negros Occidental	16,488	2,055	4,423	6,478	2,278	1,195	1,941	1,524	2,061	1,003	8
Bacolod	899	154	264	418	110	50	89	81	95	50	6
Bago	636	105	147	252	74	40	57	66	94	52	1
Binalbagan	321	40	84	124	45	27	36	32	42	15	
Cádiz	910	75	308	383	157	49	111	66	105	39	
Calatrava	258	26	44	70	45	28	45	28	34	8	
Cavancalan	333	7	119	126	49	23	34	34	56	11	
Escalante	312	38	100	138	61	29	31	24	21	8	
Eustaquio Lopez	147	28	39	67	12	7	20	12	16	13	
Granada	234	29	63	92	14	3	26	42	45	12	
Guiljungan	303		49	49	72	34	52	26	50	20	
Guimbalaon	86	7	26	33	13	5	7	6	12	10	
Ilog	420	60	91	151	60	27	57	45	46	34	
Isabela	633	85	188	273	70	41	66	51	88	44	
Isiú	116	3	15	18	21	9	13	22	29	4	
Jimamailan	484	68	127	195	75	31	52	40	66	25	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Negros Occidental—Cont'd.											
Jinigaran	975	124	284	408	141	69	103	77	119	58	
La Carlota	1,236	133	326	459	165	106	171	140	131	64	
La Castellana	378	64	87	151	47	35	39	29	50	27	
Máao	590	54	169	223	89	40	80	52	70	36	
Manapla	504	89	124	213	62	35	52	51	56	35	
Murcia	210		75	75	24	18	30	31	28	4	
Pontevedra	700	83	173	256	88	58	113	63	83	39	
Pulupandan	285	41	67	108	34	29	38	19	32	25	
Sagay	402	50	106	156	54	30	49	37	54	22	
San Carlos	538	42	100	142	101	82	81	47	69	16	
San Enrique	363	41	111	152	59	22	40	27	51	12	
Saravia	596	82	141	223	104	36	48	47	77	61	
Silay	824	132	211	343	95	61	105	76	95	49	
Soledad	369	39	125	164	63	26	33	30	33	20	
Suay	279	37	62	99	41	19	31	24	40	25	
Súmag	198	26	55	81	18	11	22	20	33	13	
Talisay	771	121	210	331	79	46	80	74	108	52	1
Valladolid	701	69	219	288	81	48	78	63	73	70	
Victorias	477	103	114	217	55	21	52	42	60	30	
Negros Oriental	7,985	1,007	1,610	2,617	1,024	725	982	764	1,298	573	2
Amblán	226	21	53	74	32	19	29	20	35	17	
Ayuquitan	184	46	29	75	20	13	24	19	20	13	
Bacón	450	77	84	161	44	17	53	38	92	44	1
Bais	509	69	126	195	61	42	58	49	76	28	
Bayauan	47	10	13	23	5	1	5	4	7	2	
Canoan	195	17	39	56	16	18	27	30	39	9	
Dauin	260	34	27	61	19	24	41	30	63	22	
Dumaguete	977	157	172	329	129	99	120	74	151	75	
Guiljugan	335	15	62	77	65	46	57	36	44	10	
Jimalalud	107	13	39	52	10	6	11	7	12	9	
Larena	151	10	41	51	12	20	28	17	13	10	
Lazi	428	64	74	138	54	52	47	48	57	32	
Libertad	109	22	26	48	14	11	16	7	8	5	
Manjúyod	296	28	57	85	56	36	42	25	39	13	
María	233	43	53	96	29	15	31	14	35	13	
Nueva Valencia	335	45	91	136	32	19	44	34	51	19	
San Juan	329	4	70	74	53	31	34	42	55	40	
Siatón	232	43	37	80	16	17	24	21	49	25	
Sibulan	513	76	92	168	68	53	54	54	88	28	
Siquijor	566	54	102	156	90	66	75	47	81	51	
Tanjay	964	108	231	339	127	80	89	92	163	73	1
Tayasan	222	6	63	69	42	26	30	21	29	5	
Tolong	73	14	12	26	7	4	7	4	19	6	
Zamboanguita	244	31	17	48	23	10	36	31	72	24	
Nueva Écija	5,633	1,063	1,562	2,625	639	389	554	391	652	367	16
Aliaga	508	117	157	274	70	31	38	22	41	32	
Bongabón	149	26	32	58	13	11	20	16	26	5	
Cabanatúan	325	72	49	121	35	23	33	24	56	33	
Cabiao	268	60	80	140	24	20	31	15	28	10	
Carranglán	68	15	16	31	3	7	12	4	4	7	
Cuyapó	764	132	295	427	86	42	76	47	51	35	
Gapán	477	134	74	208	38	38	47	41	62	43	
Jaén	163	40	38	78	16	12	18	18	10	11	
Licab	246	50	72	122	23	20	20	16	25	20	
Lupao	52		12	12	7	4	4	3	8	3	11
Nampicuan	291	36	120	156	34	18	23	16	30	14	
Pantabangán	72	12	14	26	8	6	6	4	20	1	1
Peñaranda	299	28	87	115	39	29	43	26	30	17	
Puncán	15	1	6	7	1		1	2	1	3	
San Antonio	275	69	51	120	38	21	16	16	48	16	
San Isidro	353	68	91	159	41	21	29	37	41	25	
San José	150	34	34	68	23	8	11	9	15	16	
San Juan de Guimba	377	32	109	141	57	34	45	26	53	17	4
San Leonardo	326	66	96	162	30	17	32	21	45	19	
Santa Rosa	154	18	36	54	18	8	15	10	31	18	
Santo Domingo	54	16	20	36	3	1	3	1	7	3	
Talavera	97	15	20	35	11	11	10	7	10	13	
Zaragoza	150	22	53	75	21	7	21	10	10	6	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Nueva Vizcaya	661	151	148	299	50	50	62	58	101	40	1
Aritao	28	11	2	13	3	1	3	5	2	1	
Bagábag	44	9	10	19	9	3	3		6	4	
Bambang	116	14	21	35	6	17	15	18	25		
Bayombong	158	39	43	82	9	7	16	11	23	10	
Dúpax	83	15	22	37	4	3	7	11	17	4	
Solano	232	63	50	113	19	19	18	13	28	21	1
Pampanga	8,651	2,587	1,744	4,331	759	612	836	588	893	631	1
Ángeles	410	138	84	222	29	24	34	20	53	27	1
Apálit	519	172	112	284	55	27	40	35	37	41	
Aráyat	453	116	82	198	50	42	55	29	44	35	
Bacolor	774	230	125	355	70	53	95	58	95	48	
Betis	207	55	51	106	23	12	15	15	22	14	
Candaba	382	62	60	122	42	43	56	37	40	42	
Floridablanca	332	128	51	179	17	18	21	26	30	41	
Guagua	292	98	54	152	25	15	27	23	29	21	
Lubao	776	210	142	352	79	62	96	45	87	55	
Mabalácat	187	63	43	106	14	7	17	13	22	8	
Macabebe	735	190	201	391	87	71	49	39	52	46	
Magalang	347	155	51	206	28	14	25	18	28	28	
México	491	172	60	232	54	32	42	35	61	35	
Minalin	274	66	62	128	18	30	21	24	31	22	
Pórac	286	103	52	155	17	8	27	22	23	34	
San Fernando	507	187	103	290	32	35	42	28	50	30	
San Luis	341	94	60	154	34	32	35	30	34	22	
San Miguel	262	86	68	154	14	22	23	21	12	16	
San Simón	211		110	110	9	15	24	19	25	9	
Santa Ana	143	33	21	54	13	9	20	9	26	12	
Santa Rita	282	91	51	142	22	17	19	12	42	28	
Santo Tomás	144	57	17	74	11	8	14	9	21	7	
Sexmoán	296	81	84	165	16	16	39	21	29	10	
Pangasinán	25,339	3,560	8,780	12,340	3,334	1,869	2,460	1,550	2,283	1,499	4
Aguilar	305	59	69	128	38	23	20	26	39	31	
Alava	53	4	19	23	8	5	5	1	9	2	
Alcalá	709	94	317	411	103	42	56	29	43	25	
Asingan	818	166	289	455	87	54	64	49	74	35	
Balungao	267	34	114	148	32	16	20	16	18	17	
Bautista	367	48	142	190	26	18	54	26	25	28	
Bayambang	674	61	241	302	86	53	71	48	73	40	1
Binalonan	1,247	164	513	677	180	57	80	54	115	84	
Binmaley	821	118	238	356	102	64	90	62	96	51	
Calasiao	1,474	150	443	593	232	137	175	108	145	84	
Dagupan	1,253	175	410	585	150	101	137	99	123	58	
Lingayén	1,044	124	260	384	165	99	109	68	127	91	1
Magaldán	1,327	164	475	639	196	94	127	90	130	51	
Malasiqui	1,468	171	385	556	226	164	207	111	124	80	
Manáoag	797	116	268	384	116	63	78	37	66	53	
Mangatarém	443	102	121	223	37	27	43	31	42	40	
Mapandan	242	24	91	115	38	15	30	15	19	10	
Natividad	269	53	85	138	30	14	26	15	27	19	
Pozorubio	724	105	268	373	97	63	64	36	51	40	
Rosales	503	93	187	280	47	22	41	42	39	32	
Salasa	478	51	121	172	60	47	54	39	64	42	
San Carlos	1,621	251	567	818	190	137	170	90	134	82	
San Fabián	686	74	244	318	84	52	70	46	74	42	
San Isidro	208	22	51	73	34	17	24	15	28	17	
San Jacinto	346	36	110	146	52	26	42	23	34	23	
San Manuel	495	108	232	340	63	12	22	8	25	25	
San Nicolás	560	98	232	330	50	21	52	22	57	28	
San Quintin	423	88	155	243	55	14	23	20	33	35	
Santa Bárbara	696	74	226	300	123	67	77	37	59	33	
Santa María	518	80	215	295	61	25	44	22	36	35	
Santo Tomás	169	27	84	111	14	5	11	13	10	5	
Sual	86	13	14	27	7	10	9	6	11	14	2
Tayug	612	131	289	420	43	22	37	22	36	32	
Umingan	342	58	119	177	53	20	18	16	29	29	
Urbiztondo	473	80	180	260	60	22	34	25	31	41	
Urdaneta	1,651	205	519	724	222	157	175	122	152	99	
Villasis	1,170	139	487	626	167	84	101	61	85	46	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Paragua	571	64	105	169	86	56	72	42	105	41	
Areceli.....	82	5	15	20	3	7	16	9	22	5	
Cagayancillo	39	7	9	16	5	2	2	6	4	4	
Corón	67	3	13	16	6	7	14	8	15	1	
Cuyo.....	249	43	45	88	52	24	20	11	28	26	
Taytay.....	134	6	23	29	20	16	20	8	36	5	
Paragua Sur.....	88	7	8	15	5	9	21	19	16	3	
Puerto Princesa...	88	7	8	15	5	9	21	19	16	3	
Rizal.....	7,470	1,821	2,096	3,917	576	445	596	563	849	523	1
Angono	66	23	10	33	6	5	4	5	11	2	
Antipolo	165	34	53	87	8	11	15	11	24	9	
Barás	73	8	34	42	12	1	3	4	10	1	
Binangonan	304	62	111	173	27	11	18	21	33	21	
Bosoboso.....	26		4	4	7	7		3	2	3	
Caintá	95	10	33	43	7	7	11	3	16	8	
Caloocan.....	228	8	57	65	27	29	47	21	32	7	
Cardona	60		31	31	5	2	2	8	3	9	
Jalajala.....	40		19	19	2	1	4	3	4	7	
Las Piñas	131	35	40	75	12	10	7	7	13	7	
Malíbay.....	37	12	6	18	1	2	1	8	4	3	
Mariquina	394	115	75	190	27	25	33	37	57	25	
Mórong	146	24	15	39	13	19	21	18	21	15	
Muntinlupa.....	131	37	38	75	5	11	14	11	6	9	
Navotas.....	929	368	224	592	60	31	67	62	67	49	1
Novaliches.....	97	12	21	33	22	5	4	7	17	9	
Parañaque	427	184	73	257	27	23	22	25	54	19	
Pásay	447	207	57	264	25	23	36	29	38	32	
Pasig.....	629	229	90	319	34	46	57	39	87	47	
Pateros.....	203	69	37	106	15	10	18	21	20	13	
Pililla.....	68	11	12	23	4	2	5	8	16	10	
Quisao	30		6	6	3	3	2	7	6	3	
San Felipe Nery ..	191	97	37	134	16	8	9	9	8	7	
San Juan del Monte.....	76	21	14	35	7	4	5	3	17	5	
San Mateo	425	65	90	155	60	33	36	41	62	38	
San Pedro Macatí.	178	74	31	105	12	12	15	10	17	7	
Taguig.....	384		206	206	26	22	21	39	41	29	
Tambóbong.....	846		456	456	48	39	61	79	84	79	
Tanay.....	158	50	33	83	12	12	11	5	24	11	
Taytay.....	453	61	180	241	43	26	41	17	48	37	
Teresa	33	5	3	8	3	5	6	2	7	2	
Romblón ...	2,600	270	518	788	406	291	327	210	383	162	33
Badajoz.....	244	26	58	84	37	26	31	14	40	12	
Bantón	161		45	45	8	10	10	11	38	7	32
Cajidiocan.....	213	12	48	60	40	24	24	19	32	13	1
Corcuera.....	121	5	27	32	33	12	14	11	11	8	
Despujols	271	17	62	79	58	40	33	19	35	7	
Looc	377	26	60	86	70	64	46	27	63	21	
Magallanes	57	17	13	30	2	3	6	2	9	5	
Odiongan	380	34	59	93	61	59	65	31	40	31	
Romblón.....	392	103	75	178	52	23	32	34	47	26	
San Fernando	70	14	19	33	4		7	5	13	8	
Santa Fé	314	16	52	68	41	30	59	37	55	24	
Sámar.....	10,478	600	2,455	3,055	2,000	932	1,093	983	1,820	587	8
Almagro	271		97	97	46	32	32	16	35	13	
Balañgiga.....	163		8	8	42	35	24	19	34	1	
Basey	243		97	97	37	9	12	13	49	26	
Bobón.....	214	31	59	90	24	13	20	35	26	6	
Borongan	662	63	140	203	135	75	81	56	73	39	
Calbáyog.....	191	57	21	78	11	10	18	19	29	25	1
Calbiga	52	12	15	27	3	2	6	1	8	5	
Cápul	121	54	29	83	11	7	5	2	5	8	
Catarman.....	350	47	57	104	45	44	44	27	65	21	
Catbalogan	183	20	53	73	27	10	12	20	28	13	
Catúbig	1,057	94	172	266	193	88	119	108	220	63	
Gándara	478		67	67	104	54	61	44	113	35	
Guiuan	366		86	86	144	18	31	43	43	1	
Hernani	500		102	102	172	45	44	48	82	7	

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Sámar—Con.											
Jiabong	72	3	8	11	6	13	16	11	10	5	
La Granja	139	24	50	74	19	9	10	8	8	11	
Lanang	313		148	148	64	27	37	14	13	10	
Laoang	875	65	105	170	95	98	132	97	217	66	
Lavezares	55		26	26	3	3	7	5	10	1	
Mercedes	49		22	22	12	5		2	6	2	
Mondragón	84		10	10	12	12	12	14	22	2	
Motiong	28	5	1	6	5	2	7	1	5	2	
Oquendo	94	1	14	15	15	12	12	13	19	8	
Orás	253	4	113	117	66	18	11	12	19	10	
Palápag	539	47	62	109	53	51	58	87	143	38	
Pambujan	218		28	28	39	22	18	26	61	24	
Paranas	113	9	23	32	23	16	8	12	20	2	
Páric	192	11	86	97	55	4	8	4	17	7	
Pinabacdáo	17		2	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	3
Quinapundan	90	4	23	27	36	6	5	4	9	3	
Salcedo	471		172	172	151	38	24	23	49	14	
San Antonio	47		24	24	6	3	2	3	6	3	
San Julián	338	9	36	45	87	42	54	31	62	17	
San Sebastián	34		12	12	4	6	2	1	6	3	
Santa Margarita	149	6	23	29	21	15	23	19	31	11	
Santa Rita	57		10	10	13	4	9	9	9	3	
Santo Niño	197	13	75	88	42	9	25	9	18	6	
Súlat	379	2	120	122	45	19	26	38	103	24	2
Tarangnán	140		35	35	24	14	15	22	25	5	
Tubig	161		69	69	29	7	4	7	28	15	2
Villareal	176		43	43	29	17	28	11	36	12	
Weyler	75		13	13	17	5	7	13	15	5	
Zumárraga	272	19	99	118	33	11	23	31	42	14	
Sorsogón	6,493	1,375	1,139	2,514	819	695	689	512	704	559	1
Bacón	380	126	66	192	20	17	29	21	38	63	
Barcelona	212	59	48	107	16	14	19	14	16	25	1
Bulan	520	78	80	158	60	73	60	48	76	45	
Bulusan	725	102	145	247	136	84	68	54	69	67	
Casiguran	492	73	98	171	59	69	65	39	50	39	
Castilla	249	32	27	59	36	33	34	36	33	18	
Donsol	735	103	161	264	156	87	67	48	79	34	
Gúbat	656	304	74	378	31	53	43	42	55	54	
Irocín	425	88	98	186	40	38	46	27	47	41	
Jubán	290	79	57	136	15	32	32	26	29	20	
Magallanes	202	48	18	66	27	23	23	25	23	15	
Matnog	86	22	5	27	8	7	11	10	11	12	
Pilar	755	93	133	226	133	85	106	61	84	60	
Santa Magdalena	126	21	16	37	10	17	13	18	20	11	
Sorsogón	640	147	113	260	72	63	73	43	74	55	
Surigao	5,477	247	1,080	1,327	1,203	669	660	538	763	302	15
Anao-ao	78		6	6	16	11	9	5	21	10	
Cabarbaran	84		21	21	6	11	16	17	9	2	2
Cabúntog	116	6	28	34	30	21	9	3	14	5	
Cantilan	928		266	266	257	108	74	66	112	45	
Carrascal	269	26	38	64	62	23	35	17	49	16	3
Claver	134	12	20	32	24	15	9	8	29	10	7
Cortés	25	7	4	11	4		4	1	3	2	
Dapá	238	32	23	55	51	30	39	22	33	8	
Dinágat	65	2	27	29	13	7	5	3	5	3	
Gigáquit	241	2	48	50	55	34	27	21	31	23	
Hinatúan	85	5	19	24	9	11	9	8	18	6	
Jabonga	127		3	3	36	24	23	19	20	2	
La Paz	156		35	35	31	23	22	19	18	8	
Lanuza	205		48	48	60	29	28	10	22	8	
Loreto	203		59	59	56	15	26	14	23	10	
Mainit	123		23	23	28	13	13	18	25	3	
Nasípit	17	1	4	5	1	1	1	4	5		
Nonoc	94		38	38	26	5	8	3	8	6	
Numancia	478	22	46	68	109	100	63	62	65	11	
Placer	335	21	79	100	53	40	52	26	46	18	
Surigao	378	54	48	102	38	49	50	47	61	29	2
Taganaan	262		75	75	57	23	32	29	30	16	
Tago	500	30	67	97	107	41	63	62	79	50	1
Talacogon	69		6	6	20	7	12	12	10	2	
Tándag	195	20	36	56	38	18	23	29	24	7	
Tigao	26	7	8	15	6	1	1		1	2	
Veruela	46		5	5	10	9	7	13	2		

TABLE 17.—*Deaths classified by age, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Unknown.
Tárlac	5,428	1,229	1,418	2,647	596	399	547	359	480	398	2
Anao	129	20	44	64	12	12	10	14	15	2	
Bambán	114	44	15	59	9	7	13	5	11	10	
Camíling	1,166	287	337	624	137	76	91	56	77	105	
Capas	167	54	30	84	11	16	14	12	21	9	
Concepción	426	149	52	201	40	32	43	26	53	31	
Gerona	435	101	153	254	51	24	31	23	27	24	1
La Paz	119	17	26	43	14	9	8	15	19	11	
Moncada	669	106	202	308	84	60	82	35	59	41	
Moriones	38	3	9	12	5	5	3	4	7	2	
Murcia	82	17	14	31	8	8	10	6	11	8	
O'Donnell	35		13	13	4	1	2	2	7	6	
Paniqui	659	113	179	292	83	52	83	47	56	46	
Pura	147	21	60	81	22	7	12	11	5	9	
San Clemente	56		23	23	5	2	3	13	6	4	
Santa Ignacia	96	14	26	40	10	9	12	11	10	4	
Tárlac	457	147	79	226	27	34	54	36	38	42	
Victoria	633	136	156	292	74	45	76	43	58	44	1
Tayabas	5,564	1,323	829	2,152	546	410	520	479	944	512	1
Alabat	101	26	18	44	7	2	11	5	14	18	
Atimonan	311	96	42	138	15	23	28	27	47	33	
Baler	40	9	8	17	5	1	2	5	7	3	
Bondoc	70		24	24	7	5	7	5	16	6	
Calauag	89	16	18	34	9	6	9	3	18	10	
Casiguran	59		30	30	14	4	1	2	3	5	
Catanauan	250	22	21	43	63	25	44	18	41	16	
Guinayangan	129	17	23	40	13	12	14	16	22	12	
Gumacá	134	32	14	46	18	16	11	5	23	15	
Infanta	217	36	30	66	22	27	18	20	31	33	
López	201	50	26	76	11	21	11	17	44	21	
Lucbán	312	90	60	150	16	13	25	20	48	40	
Lucena	372	60	60	120	37	37	44	45	68	21	
Macalelón	222	35	60	95	44	19	12	13	27	12	
Maubán	503	181	58	239	36	37	48	34	64	45	
Mulanay	177	53	36	89	11	3	21	12	22	18	1
Pagbilao	238	82	43	125	10	10	18	16	36	23	
Pitogo	155	33	40	73	35	13	5	9	13	7	
Polillo	31	6	5	11	3	2		4	5	6	
Sampáloc	54	11	9	20	7	2	5	8	7	5	
San Narciso	58	7	6	13	5	3	7	8	9	13	
Sariaya	587	130	74	204	49	43	42	65	134	50	
Tayabas	809	234	91	325	54	56	80	73	161	60	
Tiaong	378	88	24	112	32	26	53	43	77	35	
Unisan	67	9	9	18	23	4	4	6	7	5	
Zambales	3,768	576	994	1,570	473	301	342	322	447	312	1
Agno	240	38	63	101	43	23	17	15	23	17	1
Alaminos	292	53	64	117	56	18	28	21	28	24	
Alós	51	11	7	18	7	5	4	5	3	9	
Anda	86	10	18	28	7	6	6	8	15	16	
Balincaguin	147	13	26	39	21	28	19	22	13	5	
Bani	120	20	20	40	13	13	15	9	14	16	
Bolinao	150	38	39	77	13	8	10	9	23	10	
Botolan	195	16	64	80	22	16	18	19	35	5	
Cabangán	178	37	28	65	17	8	26	17	25	20	
Candelaria	122	18	37	55	17	8	7	13	15	7	
Castillejos	94	26	24	50	8	8	3	6	12	7	
Dasol	89	1	56	57	10	9	4	1	4	4	
Iba	281	27	51	78	45	28	36	34	32	28	
Infanta	113	19	32	51	6	7	11	10	19	9	
Masinloc	147	19	39	58	18	14	8	8	25	16	
Olongapó	68	26	21	47	7	2	4	7		1	
Paláuig	322	23	82	105	41	31	43	36	43	23	
San Antonio	160	35	58	93	15	5	12	9	12	14	
San Felipe	202	33	55	88	29	12	17	17	22	17	
San Isidro	108	17	32	49	20	8	4	2	7	18	
San Marcelino	152		75	75	11	9	10	17	22	8	
San Narciso	228	72	55	127	10	15	17	20	20	19	
Santa Cruz	187	15	41	56	34	15	20	15	32	15	
Súbic	25	6	7	13	2	2	2		3	3	
Zaragoza	11	3		3	1	3	1	2		1	
Zamboanga	240	79	28	107	8	12	19	15	29	20	30

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903.*

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Philippine Islands	329,671	93,517	20,359	62,843	23,485	271	149	4,766	86	25,580	98,665
Abra	727	320	2		56			6		127	216
Albay	15,262	3,178	2,289	3,417	557	1	27	125		830	4,838
Ambos Camarines	18,937	11,358	733	993	723			111		1,105	3,914
Antique	12,647	4,777	373	3,011	1,933		1	48		814	1,690
Bataán	2,628	433	471	369	231		1	34		312	777
Batangas	10,070	4,791	3	481	914		1	249	11	1,159	2,461
Benguet	342	80	104		6			1		12	139
Bohol	10,626	3,379	385	3,461	680		4	67		765	1,885
Bulacán	8,968	980	708	662	451		2	244		1,233	4,688
Cagayán	7,126	1,269	1,115	2,067	281		3	57	2	492	1,840
Cápiz	10,279	2,426	27	2,474	1,544	71	5	265	1	1,237	2,229
Cavite	6,326	1,441	473	129	441	1	5	116		611	3,109
Cebú	25,381	6,568	3,049	9,228	389	29	13	804		756	4,545
Ilocos Norte	5,984	1,755	793		879		7	25		422	2,103
Ilocos Sur	4,243	830	25	181	451		17	21		455	2,263
Iloílo	25,575	8,697	19	3,130	2,545			194	1	2,221	8,768
Isabela	2,137	711	142	136	84		1	34		249	780
La Laguna	6,114	2,190	5	393	364	2	1	98		938	2,123
La Unión	4,039	727	744	103	410	2	2	14		312	1,725
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	308	17		50					23	76
Leyte	15,402	5,856	679	2,644	533	1	5	479		971	4,234
Manila city	9,841	248	15	737	675	163	5	277		830	6,891
Marinduque	2,889	866		906	105		1	43		185	783
Masbate	2,549	375		1,155	353			23		79	564
Mindoro	1,025	420	20	2	76			25	1	115	366
Misamis	7,146	1,648	686	3,161	126			230	2	294	999
Negros Occidental	16,488	3,591	4	3,419	2,229			165	42	1,458	5,580
Negros Oriental	7,985	3,153	106	2,528	337		1	141	26	471	1,222
Nueva Ecija	5,633	1,741	540	650	429		2	62		570	1,639
Nueva Vizcaya	661	256	31		25			9		97	243
Pampanga	8,651	1,492	296	927	455		2	57		867	4,555
Pangasinán	25,339	4,784	2,687	6,667	2,356		9	108		1,836	6,892
Paragua	571	174	1		166			2		54	174
Paragua Sur	88	37			13			4		11	23
Rizal	7,470	1,181	491	542	564	1	1	104		948	3,638
Romblón	2,600	480	1	1,237	72		3	30		154	623
Sámar	10,478	4,462	1,894	1,356	586		14	116		305	1,745
Sorsogón	6,493	778	196	2,291	267		5	103		386	2,467
Surigao	5,477	1,491	547	2,617	70		5	37		175	535
Tárlac	5,428	1,561	284	835	290		2	42		498	1,916
Tayabas	5,564	1,747	228	292	458		1	170		747	1,921
Zambales	3,768	942	176	642	303		3	26		400	1,276
Zamboanga	240	16			8					6	210
Abra	727	320	2		56			6		127	216
Bangued	222	87			8			1		36	90
Bucay	56	31			2			2		8	13
Dolores	83	37	2		11			1		7	25
La Paz	48	34								14	
Pidigan	42	25			3					6	8
Pilar	37	9			11					5	12
San Gregorio	22	3			4					13	2
San José	69	25			3			1		18	22
San Juan	35	15			3					6	11
San Quintín	19	8			3					2	6
Tayum	66	29			8			1		8	20
Villavieja	28	17								4	7
Albay	15,262	3,178	2,289	3,417	557	1	27	125		830	4,838
Albay	1,285	523	45	336	14	1		55		33	278
Bacacay	487	87	135	95	3		1	1		30	135
Bagamanoc	56	9	19		4					2	22
Barás	110	10	73		1		2			5	19
Bató	338	11	140		30			6		28	123
Calolbon	190	9	78	41	2			4		7	49
Camálig	900	180	152	179	20			4		43	322
Caramoran	48	16	18		3					1	10
Daraga	1,480	619	145	286	30			1		62	337
Guinobatan	1,989	334	187	744	42			15		153	514
Jovellar	777	297	53	275	19		21	1		20	91
Legaspi	350	63	17	5	20			1		25	219
Libog	186	31	41		4					12	98

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Albay—Con.											
Libón	402	61	124	112	12					22	71
Ligao	1,385	154	277	186	119		2			96	551
Malilípot	256	17	45	45	12					8	129
Malinao	673	120	67	46	20		1	8		39	372
Manito	277	36	63	111	8					5	54
Oás	938	121	76	349	59					56	277
Pandán	101	14	43		2					7	35
Payo	108	20	68		2					6	12
Polangui	526	84	8	190	24			3		28	189
Rapurapu	115	14	3	48	15			2		5	28
Tabaco	1,297	209	53	228	65			12		74	656
Tiní	490	121	85	141	8			3		24	108
Viga	230	7	153		7			9		4	50
Virac	268	11	121		12					35	89
Ambos Camarines	18,937	11,358	733	993	723			111		1,105	3,914
Baao	810	495	15	71	51			1		37	140
Basod	150	100	3		3			1		18	25
Bató	398	238	8	13	14			1		26	98
Bombón	293	221	1	9						14	48
Buhi	850	291		320	21			2		68	148
Bula	455	391		19	12					12	21
Calabanga	572	512								10	50
Capalonga	45	12	23		1					7	2
Caramoan	318	127	131	33	3					10	14
Dáet	813	370	27	31	45			16		76	248
Gainza	402	294	1		19			2		13	73
Goa	762	378	101		30			1		54	198
Indán	301	180	17		11			3		33	57
Iriga	953	504	2	99	6			2		75	265
Labó	79	51	7		3			5		12	1
Lagonoy	480	210	132	2	23					20	93
Libmanan	1,102	651	17	34	33			1		82	284
Lupi	75	52			1					13	9
Magárao	658	480			44			2		23	109
Mambúlao	47	18	21							3	5
Milaor	721	434			37			6		34	210
Minalabag	749	575	4	14	72			1		14	69
Nabua	1,780	1,019	78	228	55			3		102	295
Nueva Cáceres	2,320	1,407	5	34	106			30		131	607
Pamplona	348	280	3	1	20			2		10	32
Paracale	127	50	5	1	8			2		20	41
Pasacao	173	133		3						9	28
Pili	135	64		2	11			2		11	45
Quipayo	137	102		9	7			3		1	15
Ragay	71	37			4			5		10	15
Sagñay	557	366	2	20	17			1		32	119
San Fernando	190	137		12	5			1		10	25
San José	584	329	66		10			3		44	132
San Vicente	141	60	23		3			5		17	33
Sipócot	124	74	5	1	10			1		6	27
Siroma	36	10	1	10	1					1	13
Talísay	233	132	26	7	4			1		19	44
Tigaon	730	450	4	1	15			6		18	236
Tinambac	218	124	5	19	18			2		10	40
Antique	12,647	4,777	373	3,011	1,933		1	48		814	1,690
Anini-y	218	71		52	17					28	50
Antique	817	456		136	187					29	9
Barbaza	250	28		97	56					1	68
Bugasón	1,452	347	164	339	274					103	225
Caritan	242	120	14	8	36					3	61
Culasi	869	221		301	210					47	90
Dao	744	312		120	207		1			47	57
Egaña	266	155		56	19			9		10	17
Guijisan	446	70	100	43	118			6		43	66
Guintás	338	187		33	37			2		15	64
Lauaan	250	29	9	134	34					8	36
Pandan	1,078	507		178	120			10		106	157
Patnongón	682	287	2	160	149					50	34
San José de Buenavista	656	105		251	143					54	102
San Pedro	635	149		176	93					106	111

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Antique—Con.											
San Remigio	507	170		178	60			2		11	86
Sebaste	584	460			55			17		2	50
Sibalom	1,387	753	62	161	43			2		117	249
Tibiao	620	97		397	33					23	70
Valderrama	606	253	22	191	42					11	87
Bataán	2,628	433	471	369	231		1	34		312	777
Abúcay	271	38	105	18	9			7		20	74
Bagác	61	24		18	3			2		9	5
Balanga	495	91	20	102	82			1		43	156
Dinalupijan	142	36		23	9			6		24	44
Hermosa	75	39		5						13	18
Mabatan	126	8	59	6	16					15	22
Mariveles	99	50		9	3			3		3	31
Morón	7									2	5
Orani	446	48	3	114	32			8		56	185
Orión	414	39	150	39	12			5		52	117
Pilar	164	25	19	35	14		1			38	32
Sámal	328	35	115		51			2		37	88
Batangas	10,070	4,791	3	481	914		1	249	11	1,159	2,461
Balayán	260	104		10	15			10		45	76
Batangas	1,140	473		44	86			44		132	361
Bauan	1,343	552		41	282		1	45	2	126	294
Calacá	186	91		39						31	25
Calatagán	35	18	2		1			3		6	5
Cuenca	231	125		14	25			9		15	43
Ibaán	368	283		22	10			1		36	16
Lemery	363	167		17	54			9		31	85
Liang	65	54						5		1	5
Lipá	2,060	1,202		122	127			34		248	327
Loboó	134	90			5			9		13	17
Nasugbú	203	61	1		18			10		35	78
Rosario	376	188			27			28		66	67
San José	354	173		10	52			4		36	79
San Juan de Bocboc	549	94		108	37					22	288
San Luis	79	52			5			1		11	10
Santo Tomás	565	273		13	37			4		77	161
Taal	490	192		22	37			3	9	77	150
Talísay	118	76			4					21	17
Tanauan	935	397		19	74			14		122	309
Taysán	143	96			10			11		3	23
Tuy	73	30			8			5		5	25
Benguet	342	80	104		6			1		12	139
Adáoay	11									1	10
Atok	26	14	8								4
Baguió	4	1								1	2
Balakbak	21	4	10								7
Bokod	12										12
Buguiás	12	3									9
Daklán	27		8							1	18
Disdis	16	12			1					1	2
Itogon	31		5								26
Kabayan	17	11									6
Kapangán	43	19	21							1	2
Kibungan	12	5	3							4	
La Trinidad	28	6	8		1					2	11
Palina	7	3						1		1	2
Tublay	75	2	41		4						28
Bohol	10,626	3,379	385	3,461	680		4	67		765	1,885
Alburquerque	202	36		52	45					12	57
Anda	201	51		105	35					4	6
Antequera	394	142	37	87	84		1			17	26
Baclayón	154	55		13	11			1		42	32
Balilijan	233	124		60	4			2		14	29
Batuanán	62	19		36	1					2	4
Bilar	326	146		21	5			13		31	110
Calape	327	88		31	22					19	167
Candijay	232	100		95	4					4	29
Carmen	175	133		11						1	30

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Bohol—Con.											
Catigbian	95	81		12	1						1
Corella	114	7		2	20			2		31	52
Cortés	254	16	6	83	69		1	1		9	69
Dauis	128	43		15	4					3	63
Dimiao	423	114	31	178						58	42
Duero	343	45		234	1			4		17	42
García Hernández	304	182		51	17					41	13
Guindulman	303	180		22	39			3		36	23
Inabanga	1,065	361	125	432	32			10		18	87
Ipil	95	8		84							3
Jagna	616	216		81	52			9		64	194
Jetafe	199	46	3	134	1		1			6	8
Lila	238	51	79	42	1		1			28	36
Loay	333	119	77	126	3					2	6
Loboc	451	118	1	151	57					20	104
Loón	559	2	23	274	67					27	166
Maribojoc	425	28		144	57			4		33	159
Panglao	134	23	1	35						34	41
Sevilla	495	142		180	6			12		91	64
Sierra Bullones	105	92		13							
Tagbilaran	330	53	1	159	8			1		34	74
Talibón	208	119		41	15					5	28
Tubigon	491	295	1	86	1			4		16	88
Ubay	281	73		198	2			1		2	5
Valencia	331	71		173	16					44	27
Bulacán	8,968	980	708	662	451		2	244		1,233	4,688
Angat	198	61			5			7		33	92
Baliuag	674	75	37	83	68		2	12		96	301
Barasoain	360	23	80	7	6			6		26	212
Bigaá	241	33		5	9			5		68	121
Bocaue	319	6	36	38	23			15		53	148
Bulacán	464	6	5	18	1			11		97	326
Bustos	244	35	13	24	2					33	137
Calumpit	369	20	68	3	10			9		48	211
Guiguintó	167	11	15	4	12			7		13	105
Hagonoy	991	122	176	137	84			7		79	386
Malolos	538	5	23	14	26			34		97	339
Marilao	122	29			7					18	68
Meycauayán	642	107	91	34	20			17		79	294
Norzagaray	131	18			12			3		24	74
Obando	600	44	8	33	54			23		70	368
Paombong	436	44	10	66	16			19		68	213
Polo	407	25	23	13	38			21		58	229
Pulilan	207	32	1	3	4			1		43	123
Quingua	296	4	44	6	3			16		32	191
San Ildefonso	202	48	13	46	1			4		14	76
San José	54	8						2		6	38
San Miguel	495	80	29	62	37					56	231
San Rafael	237	59	1	47	9			13		24	84
Santa Isabel	221	12	35	14						48	112
Santa María	353	73		5	4			12		50	209
Cagayán	7,126	1,269	1,115	2,067	281		3	57	2	492	1,840
Abulug	594	63	149	256	17			3		17	89
Alcalá	190	22	6	38	15			4		13	92
Amulung	147	45	3	9	8			7		12	63
Aparri	924	76	38	380	53			5		41	331
Baggao	168	84	5		17			2		14	46
Buguey	185	7	17	70				1		2	88
Calayan	14	4								5	5
Camalaniugan	651	34	71	373	33			1		22	117
Claveria	563	22	276	28	10			14		48	155
Cordoba	62	41		9						2	10
Enrile	130	31	1	14						18	66
Gattaran	56	11	4	30	1					6	4
Iguig	194	50		53						42	49
Isbayat	25	1		2	1		1			3	17
Lalloc	497	67	31	217	32			5		16	129
Malaueg	151	76	34	4	1					5	31
Mauanan	52	10	25	1	5			3		3	5
Nassiping	18	3	2	7						1	5
Pamplona	175	18	36	81	3			1		14	22
Peña Blanca	234	109	5	75						9	36

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Cagayán—Con.											
Piat	197	9	105	6	1					31	45
San Carlos, or Magátao	38	12			2					12	12
San José, or Ibanag	47	11			10		1			11	14
San Vicente, or Saptán	97			53						9	35
Sanchez Mira	304	48	141	66	5					18	26
Santo Domingo, or Basco	190	1		157	2		1			2	27
Santo Niño	122	7	45	21	11					6	32
Solana	209	52	4	5	28					24	96
Tuao	314	135	107	26	2			2	2	27	13
Tuguegarao	588	220	10	86	24			9		59	180
Cápiz	10,279	2,426	27	2,474	1,544	71	5	265	1	1,237	2,229
Balete	116	32		5	11			24		6	38
Baŋgá	311	74		64	36			15		18	104
Batán	390	112		114	17					53	94
Buruanga	172	39		12	3	71	4			11	32
Calibo	693	126		73	92			66		166	170
Cápiz	1,383	152	1	134	348		1	77	1	398	271
Casanayan	101	28		43	10					7	13
Cuartero	63	21	13		14					9	6
Dao	241	52	5	47	47					14	76
Dumálag	172	98	7	7	25					11	24
Dumarao	243	140		40	22					18	23
Ibajay	868	150		397	143					47	131
Ivisan	274	48		130	48					13	35
Jagnaya	38	24		5	7					1	1
Jamindán	63	13		1	7			4		12	26
Jimeno	149	124		1	4						20
Lezo	180	19		67	26			3		3	62
Libacao	110	90		13				1		2	4
Loctugan	109	52		34	11					7	5
Maayon	203	22		110	8			5		18	40
Macato	171	56		85	11					9	10
Madalag	97	45			11					5	36
Malinao	193	89		43	16			7		7	31
Mambúsao	487	130		146	46			4		39	122
Nabas	325	82		49	80			8		49	57
Numancia	352	116		13	43			8		80	92
Panay	1,062	66		379	223			21		123	250
Panitan	369	94	1	143	41			18		19	53
Pilar	98	14		14	20			2		3	45
Pontevedra	662	158		192	124			1		34	153
Sapián	92	45		23						19	5
Sigma	237	19		27	32					21	138
Tangalan	172	50		63	17			1		12	29
Tapás	83	46			1					3	33
Cavite	6,326	1,441	473	129	441	1	5	116		611	3,109
Alfonso	199	78	3		10			3		21	84
Amadeo	103	54			9			1		7	32
Bacoor	685	42	55	54	68			21		76	369
Bailén	127	40	54		6			1		5	21
Carmona	118	29	1	1				2		18	67
Cavite	195	12	1	4	8			4		17	149
Cavite Viejo	397	8	36	8	44			14		56	231
Corregidor Island	23	2		1				1		4	15
Imus	761	97	93	1	67		2	6		12	483
Indang	557	268	6		31			12		43	197
La Caridad	229	16	6		6			4		27	170
Magallanes	164	47	43		12			5		9	48
Maragondong	298	70	28	1	23			7		41	128
Méndez Núñez	85	51			12			4		6	12
Naic	476	91	30	12	41			7		57	238
Noveleta	68	7	1		5		1	1		14	39
Pérez Dasmariñas	195	87	17	37	4	1		3		24	22
Rosario	257	44	51		18		2	7		18	117
San Francisco de Malabón	444	147	12	7	33			6		51	188
San Roque	295	18	8		16			7		41	205
Santa Cruz de Malabón	255	70		1	9					25	150
Silang	264	119	4		12					33	96
Tornate	131	44	24	2	7					6	48

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Cebú	25,381	6,568	3,049	9,228	389	29	13	804		756	4,545
Alcántara	97	32		44						9	12
Alcoy	555	230	2	271	5					15	32
Alegría	451	124	32	242						4	49
Aloguinsán	220	29	1	185	1		3				1
Argao	1,131	52	115	621	7		2	63		41	230
Asturias	292	168		64	23					5	32
Badián	313	66	3	184		17				6	37
Balamban	487	259	9	73	17					12	117
Bantayán	616	129	167	192	35					20	73
Barili	864	151	73	229	16			127		27	241
Bogó	519	97	20	342	17			13		8	22
Bolhoón	653	348		210						11	84
Borbón	308	121	82	43	19			15		2	26
Cárcar	1,584	357	330	562	15			200		33	87
Carmen	318	120	147	4	2			2		16	27
Catmón	453	103	144	124				5		9	68
Cebú	2,002	282	58	471	81	11		129		86	884
Compostela	296	111	86	67	11			1		4	16
Consolación	247	77	53	80	5					2	30
Córdova	353	36	58	245	2			2		2	8
Daan-Bantayán	177	9	8	111						3	46
Dalaguete	861	234	9	440	7		1	15		30	125
Danao	939	421	189	142			1	20		30	136
Del Pilar	338	27		290	7		1			5	8
Dumanjug	206	44	44	46				1		1	70
Ginatilan	276		11	5							260
Liloan	419	148	9	137	5					20	100
Mabolo	317	202	39	36				5		10	25
Madridejos	59	9	31	1	4					2	12
Malabúyoc	388	86	25	188						47	42
Mandaue	533	79	83	207	13	1		5		25	120
Medellín	231	48	7	152	8					4	12
Minglanilla	467	227	41	157						18	24
Moalbual	464	37	1	196	23			13		24	160
Naga	341	65	86	149				9		19	13
Nueva Cáceres	187	22		143				2		11	9
Opón	632	118	156	222	1		5	14		22	94
Oslob	367	9		220	7			19		26	86
Pardo	312	135	34	82	23			15		2	21
Pinamungajan	284	141		140							3
Poro	118	25		40	3			14		9	27
Ronda	366	96	7	160	1			2			100
Samboan	393	22		16							355
San Fernando	419	123	59	223						7	7
San Francisco	165	45	10	21	13					9	67
San Remigio	285	34	74	120	6					11	40
San Sebastián	118	82		30						4	2
Santa Fé	94	29	18	29				1		6	11
Santa Rosa	126	20	29	61						8	8
Santander	402	204		149				15		1	33
Sibonga	968	29	448	83	3			71		32	302
Sógod	492	265	113	104				7			3
Tabogón	233	167	31	25							10
Talisay	809	344	82	269				3		35	76
Toledo	268	74	3	158				10		7	16
Tuburan	403	34	10	310				6		12	31
Tudela	175	22	12	113	9					4	15
Ilocos Norte	5,984	1,755	793		879		7	25		422	2,103
Bacarra	395	134			71		2			69	119
Badoc	486	176	180		55			1		21	53
Bangui	248	146			23		1	1		23	54
Banná	256	76	76		54			2		16	32
Bátac	399	108	4		13					1	273
Dingrás	786	155	241		117			5		28	240
Laoag	1,125	234	165		102		1	12		66	545
Nagpartían	106	54			27			1		19	5
Paoay	192	109			19		1			6	57
Pasuquín	247	53	1		82					8	103
Piddig	261	72	7		18			2		33	129
San Miguel	436	60	78		109					31	158
San Nicolás	422	79	16		89		2	1		35	200
Solsona	330	118	21		100					29	62
Vintar	295	181	4							37	73

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Ilocos Sur	4,243	830	25	181	451		17	21		455	2,263
Bantay	176	29	1	10	22		3	1		27	83
Cabúgao	228	13	1	2	41			5		14	152
Candón	423	79			48		1			42	253
Caoayan	164	29		2	39					23	71
Lapo	139	23			4					11	101
Magsingal	198	34			27		2	4		19	112
Narvacán	443	64	3	4	44		1	1		46	280
Nueva Coveta	19	13								3	3
Salcedo	49	43								5	1
San Esteban	72	16			3		1			14	38
San Ildefonso	39	6		2	1					7	23
San José	32	5								6	21
San Vicente	151	35	1	30	19					15	51
Santa	161	38	3	3	24		3			9	81
Santa Catalina	189	26		21	32		1			12	97
Santa Cruz	143	15			13					11	104
Santa Lucía	230	8			47			4		28	143
Santa María	224	60	2		3			5		32	122
Santiago	63	5			12					11	35
Santo Domingo	239	45		32	11		1			25	125
Sevilla	27	19								5	3
Sinait	243	134	7							32	70
Tagudín	172	53	6	14	2		1			31	65
Vigan	419	38	1	61	59		3	1		27	229
Iloílo	25,575	8,697	19	3,130	2,545			194	1	2,221	8,768
Ájuy	309	127			47					60	75
Alimodián	570	279		28	121					31	111
Anilao	39	17			5					4	13
Arévalo	263	78			12					20	153
Balasan	170	54		2	14			11		20	69
Banate	189	58			31					22	78
Barotac Nuevo	244	58		47	47			5		11	76
Barotac Viejo	147	43		20	11					31	42
Bátad	163	70		69	1					2	21
Buenavista	392	82		27	32			5		25	221
Cabatúan	1,991	1,059		383	200					178	171
Calinog	173	14			16					27	116
Carlés	272	13		168	29			1		18	43
Concepción	157	46		21				1		7	82
Córdoba	128	50		8	30					1	39
Dingle	722	117	1	75	111					38	380
Dueñas	394	218	12	18	18					19	109
Dumangas	529	105		34	94					57	239
Estancia	250	57		114	21					7	51
Guimbal	430	91		58	23			8		13	237
Igbarás	340	282		16	14					5	23
Iloilo	965	86	3	4	52			56	1	77	686
Janiuay	1,958	1,012		119	147			30		129	521
Jaro	690	130		141	74			31		91	223
Jordan	160	31			18			2		10	99
La Paz	312	24		84	59			4		17	124
Lambúnao	353	238		24	14					41	36
Leganés	304	54		87	24					28	111
Lemery	193	40	1	63	17					27	45
León	647	294		43	84					19	207
Lucena	478	130		188	18					30	112
Maasin	770	451		123	64					43	89
Mandurriao	173	66			19					13	75
Miagao	1,249	331		3	12						903
Mina	347	106	1	42	21			1		12	164
Molo	518	95		4	80			13		29	297
Nabalás	260	71		37	35			2		5	110
Nueva Valencia	113	49			19					6	39
Otón	1,323	654	1	40	125					105	398
Passi	250	74			49					34	93
Pavía	397	135			103			9		24	126
Pototan	1,143	257		339	46			8		217	276
San Dionisio	180	42								11	127
San Enrique	131	35		45						12	39
San Joaquín	1,028	453		73	249					32	221
San Miguel	539	129		51						8	351

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Iloílo—Con.											
Santa Bárbara	1,185	257		166	141			1		370	250
Sara	750	343			116			1		103	187
Tigbauan	534	147		61	43			5		41	237
Tubungan	148										148
Zárraga	605	45		305	39					91	125
Isabela	2,137	711	142	136	84		1	34		249	780
Angadanan	122	80			6		1	4		14	17
Cabagán Nuevo	194	57		29	5					22	81
Cabagán Viejo	109	54		3				2		15	35
Carig	72	27	7		6					12	20
Cauayan	158	47	42		5			1		19	44
Cordón	37	16	12							6	3
Echague	203	78	22		12			2		15	74
Gamú	109	26	33	3	2			6		8	31
Ilagan	560	74	12	21	25			11		64	353
Naguilian	109	39			1					10	59
Palanan	34	16			10					7	1
Reina Mercedes	72	51	14							6	1
Santa María	94	36		17	4			3		20	14
Santo Tomás	81	24		31	1			2		12	11
Tamauini	183	86		32	7			3		19	36
La Laguna	6,114	2,190	5	393	364	2	1	98		938	2,123
Alaminos	148	50		10	10					39	39
Bay	163	48		7	17	2		4		24	61
Biñan	374	114	2	2	12		1			57	186
Cabúyao	303	170			37			5		55	36
Calamba	319	93		6	26					40	154
Caláuan	122	62		1	5			5		26	23
Cavinti	139	57			9					20	53
Famy	56	26			2					6	22
Lilio	203	52		13	18			5		32	83
Longos	65	3			7					6	49
Los Baños	74	29		1	7			2		15	20
Luisiana	149	34	2	13	6			5		14	75
Lumban	133	18		36	1			9		26	43
Mabitac	68	14		19	1					18	16
Magdalena	174	66		10	11			8		38	41
Majayjay	298	96		23	8			20		55	96
Nagcarlán	365	90		34	25			1		74	141
Paete	67	8		26	3			1		14	15
Pagsanján	278	76		9	16			7		60	110
Pángil	66	15			6					15	30
Páquil	39	2		1				1		8	27
Pila	219	75		5	9					48	82
Rizal	64	40		6	6					10	2
San Antonio	27	7		7				2		6	5
San Pablo	1,057	695		51	32			5		60	214
San Pedro Tunasán	165	65			7			2		30	61
Santa Cruz	539	81		99	66			16		71	206
Santa María	39	8		1	2					9	19
Santa Rosa	263	65	1		6					32	159
Siniloan	138	31		13	9					30	55
La Unión	4,039	727	744	103	410	2	2	14		312	1,725
Agoó	349	114	4	37	41			1		26	126
Aringay	241	83	18		18			2		28	92
Bacnotan	369	15	154		60		1			38	101
Baláoan	247	21	2		20		1			43	160
Bangar	217	39			11			2		31	134
Báuang	317	77	45		20					32	143
Cabá	159	25	18		50					6	60
Naguilian	417	122	72		25			3		11	184
Namagpacán	266	1	21		25					18	201
Rosario	140	15	1	39	30			3		2	50
San Fernando	511	114	207		24					30	136
San Juan	369	41	152		30	2				28	116
Santo Tomás	213	11	7	27	34			3		17	114
Túbao	224	49	43		22					2	108

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	308	17		50					23	76
Bagnén	57	44	1		11					1	
Banaao	9	4			1					2	2
Bauco	55	37			13						5
Cayán	79	58			20					1	
Cervantes	69	15			3					1	50
Concepción	95	82								10	3
Mancayán	35	30									5
Sabangan	31	11	16		1						3
San Emilio	44	27			1					8	8
Leyte	15,402	5,856	679	2,644	533	1	5	479		971	4,234
Abúyog	223	86	16	3	30					23	65
Alangálang	268	151		1	22					20	74
Albuera	86	44	24	9						3	6
Almería	156	9		51	20			4		5	67
Babatungon	60	32						1		6	21
Barugo	487	147			36		1			185	118
Bató	275	56	8	102	1			8		21	79
Baybay	1,190	27	6	347	15			68		70	657
Biliran	69	54								13	2
Burauen	614	264	65	152	29			4		29	71
Cabilian	280	123			11		1	20		7	118
Cabugayan	61	17			11			1		2	30
Cajaguaán	18	14		1							3
Capoocan	57	18	12					2		5	20
Carigara	1,018	436	120	52	16			4		123	267
Caybiran	190	159	1		8						22
Culaba	49	14		10	2			1		2	20
Dagami	474	318	14	53	29			2		25	33
Dúlag	576	168	137	108	7			3		42	111
Hilongos	296	115		39	5			11		35	91
Hindang	313	134		2	16			59		16	86
Hinunangan	397	131		153				2		33	78
Hinundayan	225	68		92	4			3		23	35
Inopacan	150	99		1	4			7		14	25
Jaro	522	347	81	3	18					2	71
Leyte	142	71	3		7			3		9	49
Liloan	388	153	1	141				67		6	20
Maasin	523	124		101	46			60		29	163
Mac Crohon	305	14		159							132
Malibago	18	11		6							1
Malitbog	530	407	2	102				16			3
Maripipi	117	86	2		20			3		1	5
Matalóm	140	28	1	20		1		1		12	77
Mérida	148	69	5	47	5		1	1		10	10
Naval	199	63	3	79	8			2		1	43
Ormoc	1,279	732	122	111	19		1	22		73	199
Palo	623	120		34	15					22	432
Palompón	193	112		11							70
Pastrana	165	68		74	3					3	17
Quiot	216	41	17	138				1		5	14
San Isidro	156	43		95	8			1			9
San Miguel	92	41	1	27	8					9	6
San Ricardo	184	77		63	3			11		5	25
Sógod Norte	161	100	9	10	20			6		7	9
Sógod Sur	194	45		104	3			25		2	15
Tabango	190	97		71	6		1			6	9
Tabontabón	108	45	24	8	15					16	
Tacloban	438	130	1	2	31			33		14	227
Tanauan	638	78	3		20			27		36	474
Tolosa	63	12	1		7						43
Villaba	138	58		62	5					1	12
Manila city	9,841	248	15	737	675	163	5	277		830	6,891
Marinduque	2,889	866		906	105		1	43		185	783
Bóac	533	181			32			12		65	243
Gazán	259	114			5		1	2		25	112
Mogpog	617	136		305	10			3		22	141
Santa Cruz	1,146	339		414	54			19		57	263
Torrijos	334	96		187	4			7		16	24

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Masbate	2,549	375		1,155	353			23		79	564
Baleno	166	26		126				1		6	7
Cataingan	216	17		162	14			3		1	19
Clavería	117	14		89	2			3		1	8
Magdalena	49	8		31						1	9
Malbug	30	14		8							8
Mandaón	40	19			1					2	18
Masbate	81	41		9				4		4	23
Milagros	115	23		53	5			3		10	21
Mobó	202	17		144						1	40
Palanas	120	21		77						1	21
Placer	92	15		63	1					3	10
Pulanduta	61	28			2					8	23
San Agustín	118	33		52				1		16	16
San Fernando	482	51		176	1			1		9	244
San Jacinto	229	5		137	2					12	73
San Pascual	38	4		21				4		2	7
Usón	393	39		7	325			3		2	17
Mindoro	1,025	420	20	2	76			25	1	115	366
Abra de Ilog	28	18			1			1		3	5
Bulalácao	133	48			11			5	1	13	55
Calapán	160	60			6			2		23	69
Looc	67	16			21					5	25
Lubang	96	14	20		5			1		11	45
Mamburao	42	25			2			2		5	8
Mangarín	47	24			6					4	13
Naujan	151	63			1			1		28	58
Paluan	63	20			9			1		7	26
Pinamalayan	113	57			7			9		5	35
Polá	79	38			6			2		7	26
Puerto Galera	46	37		2	1			1		4	1
Misamis	7,146	1,648	686	3,161	126			230	2	294	999
Agusan	120	30		63				15		7	5
Alubijid	104	13		78				6		5	2
Balingasag	208	79	2	62	1			14		9	41
Cagayán	460	8		185	27			51		23	166
Catarmán	186	26	60	65	7			1		13	14
Gingóog	94	63	27	2						1	1
Iligan	290	40		131	4			25		8	82
Initao	133	61		53				15		3	1
Iponan	128	18		39	7			4		12	48
Jasaán	178	22		109	8			1	2	3	33
Jiménez	274	73	3	177	3			10		4	4
Lagonlong	49	45						2		2	
Langaran	520	113		372	6					5	24
Loculan	612	91		467	3			3		15	33
Mahinog	254	13		155	1			9		15	61
Mambájao	1,034	103	193	337	16			39		60	286
Misamis	402	68		291	8			16		9	10
Opol	138	68		27	6			4		10	23
Oroquieta	717	482	25	144	15			4		16	31
Sagay	316	16	20	179				3		18	80
Salay	157	27	39	75				3		12	1
Salvador	190	44		115						15	16
Santa Ana	82	24		8	14					22	14
Tagoloan	58	28		10				3		5	12
Talisayan	442	93	317	17				2		2	11
Negros Occidental	16,488	3,591	4	3,419	2,229			165	42	1,458	5,580
Bacolod	899	197		67	119			36		73	407
Bago	686	148		2	127			5		91	263
Binalbagan	321	47		104	34					36	100
Cádiz	910	235		149	141			5		83	297
Calatrava	258	58		140	10			3		6	41
Cavancalan	333	106		25	16			1		52	133
Escalante	312	9	1	131	9			8		13	141
Eustaquio Lopez	147	37			44					15	51
Granada	234	78		1	60			2		28	65
Guiljungan	303	43		190	8					9	53
Guimbalaon	86	62			3					10	11
Ilog	420	28		56	67			2		64	203
Isabela	633	157		197	81			3		55	140

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Negros Occidental—Con.											
Isiú	116	35		71						2	8
Jimamailan	484	44		182	46			5	15	39	153
Jinigaran	975	79		393	66			3		52	382
La Carlota	1,236	382		173	295					81	305
La Castellana	378	158		16	49			5		27	123
Máao	590	263			141			1		41	144
Manapla	504	69		116	40			10		49	220
Murcia	210	61		29	47					18	55
Pontevedra	700	200		45	100			2		53	300
Pulupandan	285	56		63	39			1		36	90
Sagay	402	63		64	39			15		35	186
San Carlos	538	103		365	5			4		11	50
San Enrique	363	108		55	31			5		22	142
Saravia	596	34		96	117			14	7	29	299
Silay	824	145		136	149			14		69	311
Soledad	369	55		153	42					29	90
Suay	279	50		77	35			6		27	84
Súmag	198	55		40	30					16	57
Talisay	771	203	3	44	77			11		132	301
Valladolid	701	135		154	98			2	20	119	173
Victorias	477	88		85	64			2		36	202
Negros Oriental	7,985	3,153	106	2,528	337		1	141	26	471	1,222
Amblán	226	152	1	42	6					6	19
Ayuquitan	184	84		26	17			7		1	49
Bacón	450	379		25	15			7		23	1
Bais	509	275		179	3			2		16	34
Bayauan	47	34		2						8	3
Canoan	195	50		109			1	2		20	13
Dauin	260	162	1	32	5			1		22	37
Dumaguete	977	289		166	40			48	25	103	306
Guiljugan	335	43	65	216	4					2	5
Jimalalud	107	56			28			2		4	17
Larena	151	37		103						8	3
Lazi	428	31		331						14	52
Libertad	109	38		45	7					19	
Manjúyod	296	138	28	105				4		2	19
María	233	45		143	1				1	9	34
Nueva Valencia	335	142	3	80	31			22		23	34
San Juan	329	40	3	252	4					17	13
Siatón	232	193			1			11		10	17
Sibulan	513	300		35	59			28		21	70
Siquijor	566	38		380	47			3		38	60
Tanjay	964	369		166	23			2		80	324
Tayasan	222	54	5	81	25			1		2	54
Tolong	73	35			7					11	20
Zamboanguita	244	169		10	14			1		12	38
Nueva Écija	5,633	1,741	540	650	429		2	62		570	1,639
Aliaga	508	147	112	5	13			2		42	187
Bongabón	149	64	10	12	9			4		5	45
Cabanatúan	325	140	2	27	10			9		41	96
Cabiao	268	70		3	43			3		39	110
Carranglán	68	24	1		13					10	20
Cuyapó	764	164	223	182	33			5		42	115
Gapán	477	123	3	12	44		1			77	217
Jaén	163	44		7	14			2		23	73
Licab	246	83	17	33	9			2		12	90
Lupao	52	13	8		15					3	13
Nampicúan	291	115	38	75	4					13	46
Pantabangán	72	10	10		8			1		12	31
Peñaranda	299	149	10	61	5			2		30	42
Puncán	15	8								1	6
San Antonio	275	102	4	17	25		1			38	88
San Isidro	353	75		10	58			8		53	149
San José	150	57	3		7			8		19	56
San Juan de Guimba	377	53	38	188	36			2		19	41
San Leonardo	326	132	1		72			3		38	80
Santa Rosa	154	72		7	2			1		20	52
Santo Domingo	54	22	12		8			3		4	5
Talavera	97	41	3	3				5		14	31
Zaragoza	150	33	45	8	1			2		15	46

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Nueva Vizcaya	661	256	31		25			9		97	243
Aritao	28				1					2	25
Bagábag	44	26	10							5	3
Bambang	116	35			4					20	57
Bayombong	158	47	1		2					39	69
Dúpax	83	4			14					13	52
Solano	232	144	20		4			9		18	37
Pampanga	8,651	1,492	296	927	455		2	57		867	4,555
Ángeles	410	73		7	25					35	270
Apálit	519	129	8	58	21			12		39	252
Aráyat	453	76	1	93	34			6		36	206
Bacolor	774	164		142	33			7		97	331
Betis	207	9	7	49	6			2		40	94
Candaba	382	41	2	132	4		2			45	156
Floridablanca	332	71		1	5			2		58	195
Guagua	292	26	17	17	22			1		30	179
Lubao	776	59	1	5	74					74	563
Mabalácat	187	89			2					32	64
Macabebe	735	111	136	144	25			2		45	272
Magalang	347	35	1	16	17					33	245
México	491	90	1	19	22			3		34	322
Minalin	274	70	33	67	10			2		24	68
Pórac	286	28	1	1	37			4		17	198
San Fernando	507	117	46	29	16			3		67	229
San Luis	341	47	2	25	7			3		22	235
San Miguel	262	63	40	59	1					19	80
San Simón	211	52		3	12					33	111
Santa Ana	143	50		11	7			5		22	48
Santa Rita	282	40		17	21			4		32	168
Santo Tomás	144	36		28	1					19	60
Sexmoán	296	15		4	53			1		14	209
Pangasinán	25,339	4,784	2,687	6,667	2,356		9	108		1,836	6,892
Aguilar	305	126		28	6			1		66	78
Alava	53	33	2	8	4					1	5
Alcalá	709	64	31	156	167					36	255
Asingan	818	258	197	142	26			2		43	150
Balungao	267	124	58	18	4					13	50
Bautista	367	56	33	93	48					21	116
Bayambang	674	139	12	245	75			1		68	134
Binalonan	1,247	376	201	309	158			9		25	169
Binmaley	821	86	24	119	243			3		127	219
Calasiao	1,474	366	10	692	94					158	154
Dagupan	1,253	266	69	260	105			2		130	421
Lingayén	1,044	120	15	239	72		2	9		95	492
Magaldán	1,327	77	194	317	190			4		39	506
Malasiqui	1,468	98	2	581	155			5		245	382
Manáoag	797	247	15	243	38			5		29	220
Mangatarém	443	133	23	78	7			9		34	159
Mapandan	242	67	41	52	43					18	21
Natividad	269	22	61	28	12			1		24	121
Pozorubio	724	105	73	205	110			2		36	193
Rosales	503	90	84	77	35			6		32	179
Salasa	478	90		111	66		2	7		33	169
San Carlos	1,621	176	8	570	88			9		109	661
San Fabián	686	226	122	143	66			1		56	72
San Isidro	208	23	1	97	15					14	58
San Jacinto	346	110	17	97	27			1		30	64
San Manuel	495	99	217	13	23			5		16	122
San Nicolás	560	191	184	36	71					27	51
San Quintin	423	34	120	13	16			8		28	204
Santa Bárbara	696	287	43	320				1		38	7
Santa María	518	11	127	72	21					23	264
Santo Tomás	169	27	64	21	33					9	15
Sual	86	21		17	6			2		9	31
Tayug	612	12	144	14	13		1	2		32	394
Umingan	342	50	96	1	31		3			12	149
Urbiztondo	473	234	3	55	34			2		34	111
Urdaneta	1,651	254	67	760	143		1	5		89	332
Villasis	1,170	86	329	437	111			6		37	164

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Paragua	571	174	1		166			2		54	174
Areceli	82	33			13			1		10	25
Cagayancillo	39	12	1		5					6	15
Corón	67	25			17					15	10
Cuyo	249	44			112					14	79
Taytay	134	60			19			1		9	45
Paragua Sur	88	37			13			4		11	23
Puerto Princesa	88	37			13			4		11	23
Rizal	7,470	1,181	491	542	564	1	1	104		948	3,638
Angono	66	3	4	2	8			5		8	36
Antipolo	165	30	31	16	8			4		34	42
Barás	73	34		3	12			1		11	12
Binangonan	304	72	70		17			4		23	118
Bosoboso	26	17		2	1					2	4
Cainta	95	11	24	2	12					17	29
Caloocan	228	79	3	62	20			5		11	48
Cardona	60	21						1		10	28
Jalajala	40	31						2			7
Las Piñas	131	25	12	14	1			1		16	62
Malibay	37	2			5					13	17
Mariquina	394	71		11	17		1			56	238
Mórong	146	25		58	4					28	31
Muntinlupa	131	74	1	1	13			4		12	26
Navotas	929	47	68	16	76	1		12		68	641
Novaliches	97	36	6	2	6			5		21	21
Parañaque	427	20	8	32	17			8		94	248
Pásay	447	13	16	7	36			5		40	330
Pásig	629	85	21	34	117			14		50	308
Pateros	203	22	7	7	31					30	106
Pililla	68	24			1					16	27
Quisao	30	18								8	4
San Felipe Nery	191	8	29		12			7		30	105
San Juan del Monte	76	14	3	6	1			1		15	36
San Mateo	425	74		154	25			4		46	122
San Pedro Macati	178	27	11	15	4			2		18	101
Taguig	384	148	4		1					46	185
Tambóbong	846	50	51	6	68			17		153	501
Tanay	158	46	3	12	23					21	53
Taytay	453	36	119	78	28			2		44	146
Teresa	33	18		2						7	6
Romblón	2,600	480	1	1,237	72		3	30		154	623
Badajoz	244	77		119	8			3		6	31
Bantón	161	60		3						14	84
Cajidiocan	213	32		108	12		2	3		18	38
Corcuera	121	8		91	6					4	12
Despujols	271	21		188	2		1			2	57
Looc	377	43		289						9	36
Magallanes	57	37		4	1					7	8
Odiongan	380	82		198	2			3		36	59
Romblón	392	56	1		34			21		47	233
San Fernando	70	37			7					8	18
Santa Fé	314	27		287						3	47
Sámar	10,478	4,462	1,894	1,356	586		14	116		305	1,745
Almagro	271	158	43					5		37	28
Balafigiga	163	46	9	35						8	65
Basey	243	128			43			8		11	53
Bobón	214	56	78		2			1		24	53
Borongan	662	124	100	236	39		5	3		16	139
Calbáyog	191	79			8			19		56	29
Calbiga	52	31	1		6			1		2	11
Cápul	121		54					2		5	60
Catarman	350	134	42		27			16		1	130
Catbalogan	183	99	24	9	4			10		6	31
Catúbig	1,057	876	53		64			1			63
Gándara	478	152	7	218				6		2	93
Guiuan	366	80	183	4	22					1	76
Hernani	500	32	145	195	86		1			1	40
Jiabong	72	25		42	1						4

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Sámar—Con.											
La Granja	139	76	19		5					7	32
Lanang	313	21	183	1	49		1			3	55
Laoang	875	801	5		11		1	3		4	50
Lavezares	55	22	8	2	1					1	21
Mercedes	49	1	28		3		1				16
Mondragón	84	38	1		10		2	7		3	23
Motiong	28	20	1		2			3			2
Oquendo	94	27		2	5			9		5	46
Orás	253	48	161	11	6						27
Palápag	539	390	10		27		1	5		1	105
Pambujan	218	188	14		3			1		2	10
Paranas	113	74	6							6	27
Páric	192	25	127	2	8			1		13	16
Pinabacdáo	17	17									
Quinapundan	90	22	43				1			2	22
Salcedo	471	11	289	27	92					2	50
San Antonio	47	6	1		5			2		4	29
San Julián	338	13	3	292	4					14	12
San Sebastián	34	9			1						24
Santa Margarita	149	82	2	38	10			2		12	3
Santa Rita	57	6		1						5	45
Santo Niño	197	84	23	49	5			4		4	28
Súlat	379	134	97	63	15			1		12	57
Tarangnán	140	85	1	38	1					2	13
Tubíg	161	18	89		12		1	2		20	19
Villareal	176	37	3	79	9					5	43
Weyler	75			1							74
Zumárraga	272	187	41	11				4		8	21
Sorsogón	6,493	778	196	2,291	267		5	103		386	2,467
Bacón	380	58		10	3			2		58	249
Barcelona	212	80		17	2			4		5	104
Bulan	520	47	1	230	27		2	4		37	172
Bulusan	725	17		449	57			18		4	180
Casiguran	492	80		222	20			7		38	125
Castilla	249	74		110	3			2		7	53
Donsol	735	104	89	317	40		1	2		23	159
Gúbat	656	37		32	16		2	28		58	483
Irocín	425	34		164	17			11		31	168
Jubán	290	27	1	44	20			8		30	160
Magallanes	202	34		100				3		7	58
Matnog	86	3		38				2		10	33
Pilar	755	154	96	369	1			6		16	113
Santa Magdalena	126	2		65	3			1		5	50
Sorsogón	640	27	9	124	58			5		57	360
Surigao	5,477	1,491	547	2,617	70		5	37		175	585
Anao-aon	78	50		15						1	12
Cabarbaran	84	21		41						1	21
Cabúntog	116	24	24	51			2			12	3
Cantilan	928	74	238	512	3		1	3		49	48
Carrascal	269	46	21	148			1	3		12	38
Claver	134	90		32						9	3
Cortés	25	16			1			1			7
Dapá	238	56	3	152						12	15
Dinágat	65	17	42		1		1				4
Gigáquit	241	47	25	100	3					8	58
Hinatúan	85	70	12					1			2
Jabonga	127	14		108						3	2
La Paz	156	84		60							12
Lanuza	205	24		177						1	3
Loreto	203	74	49	72				2		4	2
Mainit	123	70									53
Nasipit	17	9	2	2				2			2
Nonoc	94	9	53	6	1					1	24
Numancia	478	13		420	2					2	41
Placer	335	139	35	112				1		11	37
Surigao	378	72	16	150	32			24		19	65
Taganaan	262	120	27	83	2					19	11
Tago	500	245		247	1					2	5
Talacogon	69			61							8
Tándag	195	77		68	15					8	27
Tigao	26	7			9					1	9
Veruela	46	23									23

TABLE 18.—*Deaths classified by cause of death, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	All causes.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Asiatic cholera.	Diarrheal diseases.	Bubonic plague.	Leprosy.	Beriberi.	Dengue.	Tuberculosis.	All other causes.
Tárlac	5,428	1,561	284	835	290		2	42		498	1,916
Anao	129	33	29	24	14					9	20
Bambán	114	24		3	4			3		18	62
Camíling	1,166	404	108	66	84			25		48	431
Capas	167	51		9	3			1		25	78
Concepción	426	114		10				1		107	194
Gerona	435	129	14	7	23			6		24	232
La Paz	119	55		10	4			2		12	36
Moncada	669	176	55	259	55					29	95
Moriones	38	20		1	11					3	3
Murcia	82	52								18	12
O'Donnell	35	18								8	9
Paniqui	659	100	22	236	51					49	201
Pura	147	30	37	19				1		12	48
San Clemente	56	37			11					7	1
Santa Ignacia	96	41	1	45						6	3
Tárlac	457	137	1	30	12					79	198
Victoria	633	140	17	116	18		2	3		44	293
Tayabas	5,564	1,747	228	292	458		1	170		747	1,921
Alabat	101	26	2		16			1		8	48
Atimonan	311	59			16			16		13	207
Baler	40	5			9			2		10	14
Bondoc	70	21		4	2		1	14		8	20
Calauag	89	47	13		1			6		13	9
Casiguran	59	33			14					8	4
Catanauan	250	38		142	9			8		10	43
Guinayangan	129	45		25	5			7		13	34
Gumacá	134	76	20		3			4		13	18
Infanta	217	37	10		35			5		26	104
López	201	76			15			7		30	73
Lucbán	312	48		7	30			1		68	158
Lucena	372	132	8	27	43			8		55	99
Macalelón	222	44	79	43	6			2		16	32
Maubán	503	86		11	37			38		43	288
Mulanay	177	119			6			13		20	19
Pagbilao	238	59			41			4		38	96
Pitogo	155		64		1					11	79
Polillo	31	11	1		4			1		7	7
Sampáloc	54	31		11						12	
San Narciso	58	8		8	10			6		7	19
Sariaya	587	212		14	63			3		102	193
Tayabas	809	296			68			17		147	281
Tiaong	378	225			19			7		61	66
Unisan	67	18	31		5					8	10
Zambales	3,768	942	176	642	303		3	26		400	1,276
Agno	240	83	35	32	7			3		16	64
Alaminos	292	19	32	61	39			6		24	111
Alós	51	2		14	9			1		5	20
Anda	86	23			7					31	25
Balincaguin	147	32	5	82	5					11	12
Bani	120	32	4	35	4		1	1		18	25
Bolinao	150	64			4					20	62
Botolan	195	29		47	5			3		28	83
Cabangán	178	46		77	7					32	16
Candelaria	122	76		1	6					16	23
Castillejos	94	45			5			1		7	36
Dasol	89	20	49		3			2		2	13
Iba	281	30		116	38					23	74
Infanta	113	73	1		8			1		13	17
Masinloc	147	77			2			1		19	48
Olongapó	68	11						2		8	47
Paláuig	322	20		121	15					14	152
San Antonio	160	43	13		21					10	73
San Felipe	202	31	1	26	35		1	1		18	89
San Isidro	108	28	34	4	7			3		10	22
San Marcelino	152	44			26			1		6	75
San Narciso	228	30			39		1			40	118
Santa Cruz	187	75	2	19	11					24	56
Subic	25	6		3						5	11
Zaragoza	11	3		4							4
Zamboanga	240	16			8					6	210

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903.*

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Philippine Islands	329,671	28,186	22,963	21,837	20,679	23,542	27,624	42,438	43,757	32,516	27,123	20,337	18,514	155
Abra	727	70	64	59	56	50	49	50	57	68	60	71	73	
Albay	15,262	2,170	988	883	1,560	1,553	1,932	1,691	1,187	1,097	925	705	571	
Ambos Camarines	18,937	1,002	844	951	982	1,271	2,114	3,015	3,021	2,343	1,768	1,000	626	
Antique	12,647	1,521	1,337	997	634	684	952	2,060	1,443	1,193	715	523	588	
Bataán	2,628	119	115	91	108	158	183	257	266	371	534	255	171	
Batangas	10,070	873	709	646	589	658	820	1,197	1,460	1,161	876	557	524	
Benguet	342	10	15	38	20	53	45	37	25	32	16	37	19	
Bohol	10,626	886	824	817	716	756	872	1,546	1,559	843	707	567	533	
Bulacán	8,968	627	567	564	655	813	901	1,051	884	755	746	697	708	
Cagayán	7,126	645	528	644	584	947	723	456	651	597	587	406	358	
Cápiz	10,279	1,380	761	656	651	465	512	932	1,200	1,128	1,114	794	686	
Cavite	6,326	529	498	490	420	462	428	548	592	601	713	523	522	
Cebú	25,381	1,522	1,417	1,401	1,324	1,284	2,692	5,353	3,887	1,982	1,932	1,416	1,171	
Ilocos Norte	5,984	446	476	586	458	542	623	818	735	437	321	271	271	
Ilocos Sur	4,243	348	308	286	279	283	309	487	538	436	401	359	209	
Iloílo	25,575	2,461	1,942	1,595	1,385	1,322	1,229	2,085	3,445	3,979	2,882	1,722	1,527	1
Isabela	2,137	163	187	198	143	173	162	185	192	176	195	168	195	
La Laguna	6,114	602	479	441	439	464	460	734	859	492	388	380	376	
La Unión	4,039	314	276	310	296	347	326	386	506	410	418	258	192	
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	37	21	37	37	33	41	31	65	42	45	37	48	
Leyte	15,402	1,296	1,201	1,193	1,018	1,194	1,485	1,780	1,915	1,427	1,202	886	805	
Manila city	9,841	635	557	542	578	812	612	641	911	1,286	1,279	1,026	935	27
Marinduque	2,889	338	255	203	150	168	140	126	147	793	291	148	130	
Masbate	2,549	280	243	131	167	130	436	593	247	104	85	60	73	
Mindoro	1,025	110	85	91	69	66	66	101	112	102	94	69	60	
Misamis	7,146	801	947	627	464	601	755	667	559	452	406	479	388	
Negros Occidental	16,488	1,051	905	1,005	993	911	1,225	2,479	2,039	1,753	1,798	1,274	1,055	
Negros Oriental	7,985	527	420	402	323	414	530	862	1,840	1,227	650	412	378	
Nueva Ecija	5,633	624	584	425	264	348	376	699	968	498	335	208	304	
Nueva Vizcaya	661	68	59	47	45	34	47	48	78	43	68	49	75	
Pampanga	8,651	860	687	635	684	893	772	789	588	555	628	856	703	1
Pangasinán	25,339	1,292	1,129	1,233	1,051	1,340	1,611	5,630	6,255	1,984	1,356	1,136	1,322	
Paragua	571	20	20	26	44	44	41	68	94	82	73	35	24	
Paragua Sur	88	5	6	2	8	10	10	9	14	8	3	12	1	
Rizal	7,470	575	482	513	487	759	733	609	760	803	702	515	531	1
Romblón	2,600	127	155	232	137	277	459	402	326	186	134	96	69	
Sámar	10,478	1,160	870	812	844	794	833	941	1,049	877	813	675	686	124
Sorsogón	6,493	522	484	513	704	1,129	676	554	465	369	310	332	435	
Surigao	5,477	674	397	329	301	270	345	489	1,052	465	439	400	316	
Tárlac	5,428	501	321	352	324	358	361	783	868	512	413	322	312	1
Tayabas	5,564	548	472	474	411	414	402	424	515	636	495	414	359	
Zambales	3,768	418	313	350	256	234	321	802	363	188	186	172	165	
Zamboanga	240	29	15	15	21	24	15	23	20	23	20	15	20	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Abra	727	70	64	59	56	50	49	50	57	68	60	71	73	
Bangued	222	18	15	16	18	26	19	11	18	17	20	22	22	
Bucay	56	10	8	5	5	1	2	3	3	1	2	6	10	
Dolores	83	6	16	6	4	4	4	5	9	11	8	7	3	
La Paz	48	4	3	6	5	5	4	1	1	6	4	6	3	
Pidigan	42	4	4	5	5	4	2	2	4	4	1	3	4	
Pilar	37	4	1	3	3	2	3	7	5	4		2	3	
San Gregorio	22	2		4	2	1	1		3	1	3	3	2	
San José	69	7	9	4	3	2	4	3	3	9	9	8	8	
San Juan	35	4	1	1	3	1	1	5	4	4	3	4	4	
San Quintin	19	2	1	4	1		2		3	1	1	2	2	
Tayum	66	5	5	5	3	1	4	9	3	9	7	6	9	
Villavieja	28	4	1		4	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	
Albay	15,262	2,170	988	883	1,560	1,553	1,932	1,691	1,187	1,097	925	705	571	
Albay	1,285	37	47	46	36	115	369	170	131	145	86	54	49	
Bacacay	487	35	37	55	62	56	44	96	12	13	31	23	23	
Bagamanoc	56	2	1	2	5	3	4	3	7	9	12	3	5	
Barás	110	6	6	3	4	2	4	16	32	18	10	6	3	
Bató	338	17	17	8	15	20	24	59	55	44	30	36	13	
Calolbon	190	18	39	34	16	4	3	7	23	27	7	9	3	
Camálig	900	71	64	34	40	106	133	67	75	85	105	65	55	
Caramoran	48	3	3	6	3	8		3	6	2	3	4	7	
Daraga	1,480	65	71	74	57	194	319	170	153	120	117	77	63	
Guinobatan	1,989	599	125	82	246	300	141	150	122	85	42	51	46	
Jovellar	777	35	21	102	229	39	51	102	73	48	34	23	20	
Legaspi	350	27	7	19	19	27	59	36	31	46	32	17	30	
Libog	186	25	26	20	20	14	11	17	10	15	9	13	6	
Libón	402	96	23	43	98	45	12	12	21	17	20	10	5	
Ligao	1,385	335	151	88	139	155	109	103	81	64	62	55	43	
Malilípot	256	58	32	16	12	6	53	22	13	11	12	11	10	
Malinao	673	71	42	33	47	77	77	91	48	66	52	32	37	
Manito	277	1	8	14	7	13	23	115	9	21	35	19	12	
Oás	938	237	59	37	182	99	67	68	57	33	38	47	14	
Pandán	101	5	4	6	5	8	6	6	7	4	10	27	13	
Payo	108	2	1	3	4	6	6	6	7	18	33	17	5	
Polangui	526	106	32	22	160	49	25	39	43	26	10	5	9	
Rapurapu	115	7	5	6	5	2	2	57	12	3	5	3	8	
Tabaco	1,297	221	92	72	85	106	299	162	75	51	58	34	42	
Tiuí	490	75	63	29	20	34	47	67	28	36	21	45	25	
Viga	230	8	5	10	8	11	7	16	37	73	36	10	9	
Virac	268	8	7	19	36	54	37	31	19	17	15	9	16	

Ambos Camarines	18,937	1,002	844	951	982	1,271	2,114	3,015	3,021	2,343	1,768	1,000	626
Baao	810	27	18	33	42	28	63	149	135	138	96	60	21
Basod	150	18	13	12	7	8	7	9	15	26	25	7	3
Baté	398	19	10	26	38	29	57	64	76	41	26	8	4
Bombón	293	27	3	15	17	24	48	57	46	27	16	10	3
Buhi	850	16	73	111	125	29	18	37	105	116	181	29	10
Bula	455	2	11	2	8	41	119	122	103	25	15	3	4
Calabanga	572	19	15	14	15	57	108	105	77	62	41	26	33
Capalonga	45	2	2		4	3	5	11	8	6	2		2
Caramoan	318	32	26	56	36	36	39	25	20	21	12	15	
Dáet	813	99	64	30	37	46	82	100	102	79	65	63	46
Gainza	402	6	4	11	8	26	34	58	82	85	45	24	19
Goa	762	39	72	70	39	35	29	84	92	85	104	63	50
Indán	301	23	27	22	25	27	21	34	28	22	24	21	27
Iriga	953	73	46	46	56	50	59	120	162	131	120	47	43
Labó	79	32	16	19	12								
Lagonoy	480	41	37	43	44	49	21	25	55	54	50	32	29
Libmanan	1,102	63	31	36	28	54	143	223	194	166	87	52	25
Lupi	75	5	4	1	3	2	14	13	17	3	3	1	9
Magárao	658	14	58	32	30	54	117	96	105	66	32	43	11
Mambúlao	47	2	4	6	10	12	2	1	3	1	2	2	2
Milaor	721	10	5	19	15	86	105	131	158	99	24	50	19
Minalabag	749	4	13	14	12	39	88	201	146	142	42	39	9
Nabua	1,780	127	59	104	99	90	189	322	290	253	162	64	21
Nueva Cáceres	2,320	81	80	85	125	250	375	384	372	255	191	79	43
Pamplona	348	11	6		5	12	26	90	105	30	42	9	12
Paracale	127	21	12	20	10	13	8	6	4	7	9	9	8
Pasacao	173	6	2	1	3	13	21	45	35	20	15	9	3
Pili	135	5	5	4	5	9	17	21	22	15	17	9	6
Quipayo	137	3	11	14	11	9	22	25	19	11	4	4	4
Ragay	71	10	5	4	5	6	4	6	8	11	6	3	3
Sagñay	557	27	14	5	20	24	81	107	95	60	48	49	27
San Fernando	190	7	3	2	5	6	9	38	74	22	10	4	10
San José	584	37	41	37	15	16	12	31	81	100	101	61	52
San Vicente	141	20	10	14	7	24	13	11	9	9	7	14	3
Sipócot	124	8	4	5	2	6	25	34	24	6	5	3	2
Siroma	36	1	1	2	1			26		2	2	1	
Talisay	233	30	12	13	19	24	24	34	24	22	16	10	5
Tigaon	730	28	16	17	32	21	86	136	96	100	95	63	40
Tinambac	218	7	11	6	7	13	23	34	34	25	26	14	18
Antique	12,647	1,521	1,337	997	634	684	952	2,060	1,443	1,193	715	523	588
Anini-y	218	8	14	13	8	10	9	13	32	51	29	23	8
Antique	817	96	52	60	40	32	68	160	181	44	51	17	16
Barbaza	250	54	37	9	7	4	20	45	24	13	12	9	16
Bugasón	1,452	86	220	168	108	147	130	165	155	95	50	53	75
Caritan	242	46	8	32	19	13	7	25	26	24	9	5	28
Culasi	869	233	128	130	22	23	19	75	82	74	30	19	34
Dao	744	45	40	37	25	19	20	87	154	140	73	51	53
Egaña	266	31	38	24	20	11	25	28	47	6	23	6	7
Guijisan	446	28	18	21	49	89	57	57	41	32	13	17	24

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Antique—Continued.														
Guintás	338	26	34	16	17	31	30	41	69	32	23	19		
Lauaan	250	5	11	16	8	9	13	38	45	80	13	4	8	
Pandan	1,078	102	93	40	33	38	58	84	144	232	113	89	52	
Patnongón	682	113	63	55	20	31	27	202	63	20	26	31	31	
San José de Buenavista	656	38	20	35	22	23	50	305	77	22	18	16	30	
San Pedro	635	69	71	55	24	50	85	177	30	26	25	9	14	
San Remigio	507	92	50	49	49	46	54	68	24	19	12	19	25	
Sebaste	584	111	125	63	24	22	27	14	8	69	93	20	8	
Sibalom	1,387	235	139	112	84	56	192	257	80	52	57	43	80	
Tibiao	620	64	79	27	9	12	36	183	107	90		8	5	
Valderrama	606	39	97	35	46	18	25	36	54	72	45	65	74	
Bataán	2,628	119	115	91	108	158	183	257	266	371	534	255	171	
Abúcay	271	11	5	3	6	22	27	65	42	26	31	18	15	
Bagác	61	2	4	4	2	6	5	1	4	8	10	10	5	
Balanga	495	21	20	16	18	29	26	33	33	121	68	81	29	
Dinalupijan	142	5	11	6	8	6	11	18	13	6	47	5	6	
Hermosa	75	7	6	6	5	7	6	7	6	6	14	3	2	
Mabatan	126	6		2	5	10	4	19	29	17	20	9	5	
Mariveles	99	7	11	5	9	6	12	5	17	9	8	9	1	
Morón	7									1	2	4		
Orani	446	19	13	21	26	28	27	27	16	45	164	34	26	
Orión	414	15	22	12	12	21	39	48	52	73	60	35	25	
Pilar	164	11	9	4	6	10	10	12	21	29	18	18	16	
Sámal	328	15	14	12	11	13	16	22	33	30	92	29	41	
Batangas	10,070	873	709	646	589	658	820	1,197	1,460	1,161	876	557	524	
Balayán	260	34	20	18	17	18	18	17	22	25	31	23	17	
Batangas	1,140	104	75	75	54	60	66	117	146	194	126	60	63	
Bauan	1,343	58	52	53	47	43	92	189	328	215	124	91	56	
Calacá	186	10	16	7	10	9	2	24	30	24	18	18	18	
Calatagán	35	6	3	2	1	2	1	4	4	4	5	1	2	
Cuenca	231	20	20	11	12	18	12	37	45	24	13	4	15	
Ibaán	368	27	43	23	26	17	24	29	50	52	32	24	21	
Lemery	363	24	16	16	15	25	30	43	68	42	32	23	29	
Liang	65	6	4	5	2	3	2	3	12	3	19		6	
Lipá	2,060	182	157	142	134	165	235	280	223	199	155	99	89	
Loboó	134	6	5	20	15	8	3	11	12	14	16	13	11	
Nasugbú	203	18	19	15	10	19	15	23	21	22	12	12	17	
Rosario	376	36	22	29	38	27	35	43	37	33	31	26	19	
San José	354	22	35	25	21	29	40	53	41	24	31	14	19	

San Juan de Bocboc	549	39	34	39	29	30	35	77	127	39	36	31	33	
San Luis	79	8	4	3	4	10	9	10	6	10	7	4	4	
Santo Tomás	565	93	44	40	33	30	53	65	77	64	25	20	21	
Taal	490	35	20	22	22	28	42	73	64	46	72	37	29	
Talisay	118	11	14	10	10	13	9	6	12	4	12	9	8	
Tanauan	935	108	90	73	69	93	82	77	111	100	65	36	31	
Taysán	143	18	9	13	14	8	11	11	15	16	11	12	5	
Tuy	73	13	7	5	6	3	4	5	9	7	3	—	11	
Benguet	342	10	15	33	20	53	45	37	25	32	16	37	19	
Adáoay	11					1	1	5	2				2	
Atok	26			12	1	2		2	6	2	1			
Baguió	4						1					2	1	
Balakbak	21			2	1	2		5	2	5		4		
Bokod	12	2	1	1	1	2		1		1		3		
Buguiás	12	1	2	2		1			1	3	1	1		
Daklán	27		3		10					3	4	5	2	
Disdis	16				2			1	3	3	2	2	3	
Itogon	31	3	5		1	2	1	1		4	4	4	6	
Kabayan	17	1	2				3	1	1			8	1	
Kapangán	43	1		14	1	3	7	11	6					
Kibungan	12					1		1		6	1		3	
La Trinidad	28	1	2	1	3	2	10	3	3		1	2		
Palina	7			1			2		1	1	2			
Tublay	75	1				37	20	6		4		6	1	
Bohol	10,626	886	824	817	716	756	872	1,546	1,559	843	707	567	533	
Alburquerque	202	22	22	23	10	12	31	20	23	8	12	8	11	
Anda	261	14	31	7	8	6	35	51	29	10	3	3	4	
Antequera	394	36	20	19	20	8	30	49	73	44	35	29	31	
Baclayón	154	13	6	12	16	13	12	15	17	14	11	13	12	
Balilijan	233	25	4	11	14	21	12	41	38	26	13	12	16	
Batuanán	62	8	8	8	6	5		8	11		5	1	2	
Bilar	326	31	30	43	19	17	36	22	13	29	31	29	26	
Calape	327	35	37	38	25	15	18	28	34	24	19	23	31	
Candijay	232	53	13	21	30	17	14	23	22	8	10	15	6	
Carmen	175	26	25	16	13	22	7	12	9	14	9	11	11	
Catigbian	95	9		11	6	6	4	15	14	8	10	6	6	
Corella	114	3	4	6	9	12	8	27	16	14	7	3	5	
Cortés	254	16	13	5	11	25	33	49	36	36	9	13	8	
Dauis	128	11	17	17	24	4	2	7	9	8	12	10	7	
Dimiao	423	13	39	37	32	37	36	80	54	35	20	14	26	
Duero	343	24	22	9	10	11	25	82	84	24	24	19	9	
García Hernández	304	14	28	29	20	40	49	34	28	13	25	13	11	
Guindulman	303	24	19	12	21	30	13	20	49	33	41	19	22	
Inabanga	1,065	107	117	88	67	49	51	246	174	55	39	35	37	
Ipil	95	4	18	14				4	41	5	4	3	2	
Jagna	616	18	24	16	29	62	118	101	90	66	51	20	21	
Jetafe	199	6	4	2	8	14	27	93	23	4	4	6	8	
Lila	238	23	15	54	12	16	7	9	30	24	27	13	8	
Loay	333	10	16	37	58	16	16	31	27	15	31	44	32	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Bohol—Continued.														
Loboc	451	34	51	37	35	26	43	45	47	36	43	36	18	
Loón	559	61	24	36	24	20	43	53	193	39	24	26	16	
Maribojoc	425	80	36	20	23	26	49	49	36	32	30	14	30	
Panglao	134	12	14	6	8	25	8	9	7	12	16	7	10	
Sevilla	495	33	48	56	35	21	41	103	56	28	24	33	17	
Sierra Bullones	105	13	16	7	4	6		18	10	16	6	4	5	
Tagbilaran	330	14	15	22	54	91	13	33	20	18	13	14	23	
Talibón	208	23	31	15	8	10	8	40	39	10	8	8	8	
Tubigon	491	49	40	60	32	27	26	25	43	48	58	45	38	
Ubay	281	10	5	3	21	29	13	46	106	39	3	3	3	
Valencia	331	12	12	20	4	17	44	58	58	48	30	15	13	
Bulacán	8,968	627	567	564	655	813	901	1,051	884	755	746	697	708	
Angat	198	19	22	15	21	16	17	17	25	11	11	7	17	
Baliuag	674	35	38	42	29	43	74	133	68	53	61	53	45	
Barasoain	360	30	21	21	52	47	45	24	29	31	25	27	8	
Bigaá	241	12	13	12	12	15	22	29	27	24	30	17	28	
Bocaue	319	24	15	21	22	31	34	21	32	26	37	40	16	
Bulacán	464	22	30	20	21	21	39	39	38	56	62	62	54	
Bustos	244	23	21	17	11	12	31	37	19	22	18	10	23	
Calumpit	369	19	15	32	46	60	26	27	23	19	33	41	28	
Guiguintó	167	10	15	15	9	10	15	16	7	13	14	21	22	
Hagonoy	991	75	82	70	89	157	116	80	66	81	85	46	44	
Malolos	538	36	30	27	42	35	41	36	43	54	36	72	86	
Marilao	122	12	12	5	6	11	19	13	15	3	11	5	10	
Meycauayán	642	39	32	28	28	43	72	107	117	53	44	40	39	
Norzagaray	131	11	7	16	13	8	13	7	13	8	11	12	12	
Obando	600	30	27	19	21	48	41	85	74	84	60	54	57	
Paombong	436	18	19	18	21	67	74	35	30	29	40	44	41	
Polo	407	23	23	23	21	36	42	30	47	50	49	27	36	
Pulilan	207	7	12	17	22	18	38	46	19	10	5	5	8	
Quingua	296	17	25	22	33	27	23	29	25	20	25	23	27	
San Ildefonso	202	15	7	10	12	8	16	50	41	10	13	10	10	
San José	54	13	2	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	3	1	5	
San Miguel	495	57	39	34	34	31	34	82	60	49	15	24	36	
San Rafael	237	20	17	18	20	16	16	64	16	13	16	9	12	
Santa Isabel	221	13	8	22	34	26	24	15	20	16	14	20	9	
Santa María	353	47	35	35	32	22	24	26	26	16	28	27	35	
Cagayán	7,126	645	528	644	584	947	723	456	651	597	587	406	358	
Abulug	594	55	46	46	56	199	87	29	13	11	19	16	17	
Alcalá	190	15	5	11	13	13	32	10	14	20	21	21	15	

Amulung	147	12	14	11	12	13	18	11	12	14	10	9	11	
Aparri	924	100	70	29	153	165	84	49	100	59	66	25	24	
Baggao	168	15	11	11	10	8	23	15	11	5	19	18	22	
Buguey	185	5	7	11	11	19	19	16	29	22	29	9	8	
Calayan	14	2		1		1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	
Camalaniugan	651	16	21	25	38	132	93	59	118	67	40	26	16	
Claveria	553	17	17	42	25	37	61	62	52	96	81	35	28	
Cordoba	62	3	5	8	4	2	12	5	5	4	7	5	2	
Enrile	130	13	6	15	5	14	6	7	26	11	6	13	8	
Gattaran	56	2	7	4	1	7	9	5	8	4	4	2	3	
Iguig	194	18	10	14	10	10	40	9	19	34	13	6	11	
Isbayat	25	1	2	3		3	1	2	6	4	2	1		
Lalloc	497	83	26	23	33	83	74	22	47	49	23	14	20	
Malaueg	151	8	10	33	12	7	9	6	13	22	17	8	6	
Mauanan	52	4	7	3	7	8	7	2	5	3	2	2	2	
Nassiping	18	4	2			2	1	4	4				1	
Pamplona	175	4	4	7	23	59	31	23	12	5	2	1	4	
Peña Blanca	234	33	25	28	9	4	1			14	30	55	35	
Piat	197	22	39	47	18	11	17	10	7	4	8	7	7	
San Carlos, or Magátao	38	1	4	4	1		3	2	2	4	5		12	
San José, or Ibanag	47	3	2	10	4	4	3	3	2	8	3	2	3	
San Vicente, or Saptán	97	25	39	3	4	4	4	1	4	5	3	3	2	
Sanchez Mira	304	11	16	24	33	63	40	38	43	25	3	5	3	
Santo Domingo, or Basco	190	5	14	125	20	2	3	4	4	5	4	4		
Santo Niño	122	31	9	12	25	5	1	4	11	9	7	3	5	
Solana	209	31	17	20	4	28	1	12	14	17	20	24	21	
Tuao	314	49	50	53	22	11	18	14	22	26	18	12	19	
Tuguegarao	588	57	43	21	31	33	24	31	45	49	123	79	52	
Cápiz	10,279	1,380	761	656	651	465	512	932	1,200	1,128	1,114	794	686	
Balete	116	17	8	7	8	9	10	9	14	7	11	12	4	
Bañgá	311	64	40	12	8	11	16	15	36	22	35	32	20	
Batán	390	126	17	22	14	28	16	25	27	34	23	36	22	
Buruanga	172	8	9	2	6	4	8	27	11	5	38	44	10	
Calibo	693	80	51	52	43	34	38	55	60	104	87	38	51	
Cápiz	1,383	198	76	75	77	61	82	209	244	169	76	49	67	
Casanayan	101	15	11	15	9	4	2	4	10	14	6	5	6	
Cuartero	63	8	6	4	4	2	5	9	6	6	9	4		
Dao	241	13	14	14	4	23	27	32	26	22	26	24	16	
Dumálag	172	9	10	9	11	4	12	14	21	17	29	24	12	
Dumarao	243	11	6	18	8	7	9	28	34	20	40	42	20	
Ibajay	868	43	33	23	19	23	23	43	133	186	188	72	82	
Ivisan	274	69	27	12	20	11	13	44	20	19	8	9	22	
Jagnaya	38	6	1	5		3	2	2	3	3	2	7	4	
Jamindán	63	8	1	2	1	4	3	7	7	4	11	11	4	
Jimeno	149	1	17	8	15	6	10	13	21	9	15	22	12	
Lezo	180	38	28	12	11	8	3		15	23	21	10	11	
Libacao	110	14	5	5	5	5	10	4	10	13	15	17	7	
Loctugan	109	3	6	6	12	10	2	12	14	11	8	15	10	
Maayon	203	39	8	6	11	10	11	24	19	27	28	10	10	
Macato	171	27	24	11	7	4	7	6	10	9	11	24	31	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Cápiz—Continued.														
Madalag	97	4	5	6	4	3	7	8	11	14	11	14	10	
Malínao	193	27	32	14	11	18	14	10	17	18	6	7	19	
Mambúsao	487	103	30	28	35	14	18	47	55	54	59	44		
Nabas	325	7	9	12	9	9	9	9	26	53	76	39	67	
Numancia	352	33	49	12	7	11	6	13	40	68	36	38	39	
Panay	1,062	159	92	120	116	59	53	137	133	63	53	36	41	
Panitan	369	43	42	40	69	26	20	21	29	24	20	18	17	
Pilar	98	12	8	5	6	6	9	7	9	12	5	12	7	
Pontevedra	662	114	51	69	79	27	37	55	82	51	43	31	23	
Sapián	92	19	6	4	5	3	4	6	11	6	11	8	9	
Sigma	237	36	12	10	6	8	15	24	30	24	47	13	12	
Tangalan	172	26	19	8	7	4	6	9	8	11	47	19	8	
Tapás	83		8	8	4	6	5	4	8	6	13	8	13	
Cavite	6,326	529	498	490	420	462	428	548	592	601	713	523	522	
Alfonso	199	15	21	12	17	26	19	12	16	16	17	11	17	
Amadeo	103	6	4	2	3	3	11	11	8	11	6	20	18	
Bacoor	685	34	34	42	41	35	39	47	60	82	149	53	69	
Bailén	127	15	12	7	8	4	9	25	15	15	11	6		
Carmona	118	12	13	17	12	10	4	10	9	5	10	9	7	
Cavite	195	10	13	11	8	7	11	13	7	13	21	23	58	
Cavite Viejo	397	26	28	33	20	23	27	31	36	40	64	37	32	
Corregidor Island	23		2	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	2	4	2	
Imus	761	45	47	41	52	59	58	72	78	60	101	79	69	
Indang	557	76	55	69	38	74	59	41	35	41	29	19	21	
La Caridad	229	12	12	9	15	15	6	16	31	30	30	25	28	
Magallanes	164	19	21	25	18	16	9	12	6	15	7	11	5	
Maragondong	298	32	27	29	30	32	27	36	22	27	13	11	12	
Méndez Núñez	85	13	3	3	3	2	6	7	10	7	14	10	7	
Naic	476	44	40	42	43	38	24	44	56	58	43	23	21	
Noveleta	68	4	4	9	4	5	1	5	7	8	9	11	1	
Pérez Dasmariñas	195	12	13	8	6	8	14	13	18	17	30	32	24	
Rosario	257	45	32	30	10	14	10	15	16	30	20	21	14	
San Francisco de Malabón	444	44	41	31	30	23	19	47	84	36	32	25	32	
San Roque	295	9	21	15	10	17	16	20	17	30	47	51	42	
Santa Cruz de Malabón	255	12	16	24	17	17	16	30	27	24	22	22	28	
Silang	264	29	20	22	27	27	23	27	17	24	24	11	13	
Ternate	131	15	19	8	6	6	16	11	16	11	12	9	2	

Cebú	25,381	1,522	1,417	1,401	1,324	1,284	2,692	5,353	3,887	1,982	1,932	1,416	1,171	
Alcántara	97	3	5	7	2	3	11	5	34	3	17	5	2	
Alcoy	555	23	20	40	41	28	134	121	61	28	29	20	10	
Alegría	451	12	23	21	83	49	15	75	22	37	74	21	19	
Aloguinsán	220	3	3	3	2	8	6	9	71	110	1	1	3	
Argao	1,131	17	33	42	48	51	53	388	143	93	79	67	117	
Asturias	292	19	18	16	19	15	13	18	78	27	24	30	15	
Badián	313	6	14	9	8	50	14	13	85	28	42	24	20	
Balambán	487	50	39	24	29	25	35	82	65	32	33	36	37	
Bantayán	616	86	71	42	34	46	27	29	147	109	14	10	1	
Barili	864	126	50	49	41	31	55	71	151	54	63	75	98	
Bogó	519	12	17	29	54	27	103	172	61	14	12	9	9	
Bolhoón	653	124	32	98	31	26	49	122	72	37	31	18	13	
Borbón	308	14	18	20	25	12	25	33	52	58	24	17	10	
Cárcar	1,584	49	51	83	49	66	99	349	295	142	160	123	118	
Carmen	318	37	44	47	39	23	29	18	19	14	19	14	15	
Catmón	453	45	37	37	18	25	40	59	41	39	66	32	14	
Cebú	2,002	77	49	109	111	132	467	381	287	145	116	77	51	
Compostela	296	17	29	18	22	30	30	82	28	3	8	19	10	
Consolación	247	25		4	30	22	54	42	33	18	10	8	1	
Córdova	353	7	10	6	13	18	45	200	43	5	2	2	2	
Daan-Bantayán	177	35	27	12			21	39	22	7	8	5	1	
Dalaguete	861	41	31	41	36	42	184	238	89	40	39	39	41	
Danao	939	99	75	77	51	58	66	89	140	83	72	71	58	
Del Pilar	338	75	133	15		3	68	4	13	1	10	5	11	
Dumanjug	206							46	21	14	74	36	15	
Ginatilan	276	24	23	21	24	24	18	21	23	24	20	21	33	
Liloan	419	30	30	31	75	28	34	73	41	23	31	14	9	
Mabolo	317	35	52	39	33	15	17	22	57	24	9	9	5	
Madridejos	59	11	17	9	2	1	5			3	2	6	3	
Malabúyoc	388	18	28	12	14	15	17	88	89	25	34	17	31	
Mandaue	533	23	12	45	22	16	81	97	128	43	34	16	16	
Medellín	231	4		3			32	61	47	20	35	10	19	
Minglanilla	467	23	25	30	39	28	54	117	36	30	43	23	19	
Moalbual	454	6	3	12	11	20	22	127	110	33	55	32	23	
Naga	341	19	31	26	30	34	130	71						
Nueva Cáceres	187	3	2	4	2	2	2	85	58	6	10	6	7	
Opón	632	31	44	48	29	36	69	192	108	26	24	15	10	
Oslob	367	13	9	14	11	13	45	180	18	10	18	20	16	
Pardo	312	24	25	25	18	20	50	70	45	10	3	15	7	
Pinamungajan	284							95	55	29	36	36	33	
Poro	118	5	17	6	9	7	11	16	17	9	7	10	4	
Ronda	366	32	17	25	16	13	18	37	69	37	55	32	15	
Samboan	393	25	32	23	31	35	50	39	62	24	31	27	14	
San Fernando	419							186	70	52	75	36		
San Francisco	165	2	2	5		8	17	12	54	24	23	9	9	
San Remigio	285	9	10	11	15	13	29	133	26	19	7	7	6	
San Sebastián	118	19	10	5	3	8	14	18	2	12	7	11	9	
Santa Fé	94	20	1		9	8	1	2	18	21	3	8	3	
Santa Rosa	126	6	20	4	8	8	12	43	6	7	5	4	3	
Santander	402	26	45	41	10	6	35	64	34	36	49	44	12	
Sibonga	968	44	22	19	58	41	70	131	117	107	153	125	81	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Cebú—Continued.														
Sógod	492	19	28	18	10	18	40	115	133	37	29	27	18	
Tabogón	233	4	17	24	20	22	21	22	46	25	15	6	11	
Talisay	809	37	51	45	25	41	95	131	204	66	46	35	33	
Toledo	268						26	155	20	22	21	16	8	
Tuburan	403		3	1	10	7	15	227	73	28	14	5	20	
Tudela	175	8	12	6	4	7	19	38	48	9	11	10	3	
Ilocos Norte	5,984	446	476	586	458	542	623	818	735	437	321	271	271	
Bacarra	395	32	28	38	21	24	24	70	57	34	21	20	26	
Badoc	486	19	16	33	50	42	58	89	68	39	29	26	17	
Bangui	248	15	23	25	12	16	19	22	32	29	17	13	25	
Banná	256	39	40	35	18	11	15	25	34	11	13	9	6	
Bátac	399	43	43	43	38	32	27	34	50	20	20	21	28	
Dingrás	786	78	88	127	70	58	71	126	82	32	17	17	20	
Laoag	1,125	64	90	74	91	160	168	135	139	88	58	51	7	
Nagpartian	106	5	4	11	5	7	19	12	16	12	5	8	2	
Paoay	192	17	16	17	13	27	24	9	27	10	10	16	6	
Pasuquín	247	19	15	19	18	22	14	58	38	20	10	7	7	
Piddig	261	23	12	23	18	14	25	41	34	19	23	11	18	
San Miguel	436	19	29	31	27	71	78	61	53	25	18	12	12	
San Nicolás	422	29	36	39	36	21	46	47	39	27	21	19	62	
Solsona	330	15	15	29	25	21	23	51	47	44	28	15	17	
Vintar	295	29	21	42	16	16	12	38	19	27	31	26	18	
Ilocos Sur	4,243	348	308	286	279	283	309	487	538	436	401	359	209	
Bantay	176	17	14	13	13	9	11	17	14	15	26	17	10	
Cabúgao	228	13	18	12	21	21	23	28	30	22	17	23		
Candón	423	38	24	27	27	22	23	47	72	55	37	30	21	
Caoayan	164	14	14	9	7	14	15	19	16	16	21	13	6	
Lapo	139	9	9	9	8	8	10	19	21	10	15	13	8	
Magsingal	198	25	17	8	16	19	17	22	26	17	10	8	13	
Narvacán	443	28	21	34	32	38	33	68	52	53	21	35	28	
Nueva Coveta	19	3	5	1	1		2	1	1	2	2		1	
Salcedo	49	7	7	9	6	3	4	1		5	3	2	2	
San Esteban	72	7	5	5	3	1	7	10	10	9	9	5	1	
San Ildefonso	39		6	4	5	2	2	4	6	3	1	5	1	
San José	32	2	2	1	5	3	2	7	7	3				
San Vicente	151	10	19	11	3	8	21	12	10	6	29	18	4	
Santa	161	22	14	10	5	12	10	16	20	14	11	18	9	
Santa Catalina	189	16	7	14	11	14	16	16	22	18	25	22	8	
Santa Cruz	143	19	9	5	9	6	9	20	27	16	12	4	7	

Santa Lucía	230	13	9	13	12	15	3	21	55	36	26	16	11	
Santa María	224	13	12	24	14	11	16	30	32	20	15	23	14	
Santiago	63	3	6	9	5	1	3	4	12	7	5	4	4	
Santo Domingo	239	22	19	19	15	13	26	28	20	26	28	10	13	
Sevilla	27	1	4	2	3		2	1	7	3	3	1		
Sinait	243	21	12	19	23	24	18	39	26	23	15	11	12	
Tagudín	172	16	19	13	15	13	10	14	16	21	9	12	14	
Vigan	419	29	36	15	20	26	26	43	36	36	61	69	22	
Iloílo	25,575	2,461	1,942	1,595	1,385	1,322	1,229	2,085	3,445	3,979	2,882	1,722	1,527	1
Ájuy	309	25	18	18	23	25	28	32	34	28	26	22	30	
Alimodián	570	77	52	46	44	26	17	41	58	79	80	30	20	
Anilao	39	1	1	3	2	5	1	3	3	3	4	6	7	
Arévalo	263	25	18	10	8	11	7	26	74	44	25	10	5	
Balasan	170	23	19	7	23	8	4	6	16	27	12	6	19	
Banate	189	19	15	9	14	15	6	18	16	20	24	17	16	
Barotac Nuevo	244	16	23	8	16	15	16	19	29	53	22	17	10	
Barotac Viejo	147	14	8	6	7	4	7	13	9	6	18	36	19	
Bátad	163	17	63	12	4	7	6	9	14	14	7	9	1	
Buenavista	392	30	9	19	21	30	12	28	94	37	38	41	33	
Cabatúan	1,991	225	240	105	101	72	88	136	262	370	156	118	118	
Calinog	173	12	7	12	5	20	9	5	20	25	28	12	18	
Carlés	272	45	42	37	22	2	2	14	46	26	5	23	8	
Concepción	157	27	15	11	7	5	9	17	25	17	4	7	13	
Córdoba	128	19	12	9	8	3	2	16	27		20	7	5	
Dingle	722	53	38	32	24	26	31	83	126	118	73	55	63	
Dueñas	394	21	19	18	17	18	13	16	58	59	94	33	28	
Dumangas	529	50	31	35	38	43	33	52	41	56	63	47	40	
Estancia	250	22	10	5	4	14	16	11	90	31	5	24	18	
Guimbal	430	45	36	22	21	26	26	37	79	22	51	34	31	
Igbarás	340	40	48	27	21	20	21	27	34	32	36	24	10	
Iloílo	965	45	34	60	47	73	78	81	123	136	140	79	69	
Janiuay	1,958	204	136	122	91	87	95	165	250	292	282	130	104	
Jaro	690	36	50	47	35	33	24	75	194	72	55	37	32	
Jordan	160	32	24	16	9	19	9	22	4	4	5	5	11	
La Paz	312	7	13	4	5	21	10	36	53	75	48	25	15	
Lambúnao	353	42	20	11	14	9	13	18	33	62	45	57	29	
Leganés	304	16	21	20	10	10	18	23	27	54	73	13	19	
Lemery	193	18	20	14	11	10	10	10	20	14	33	19	14	
León	647	52	25	40	19	32	28	59	86	112	113	45	36	
Lucena	478	51	37	17	15	17	19	26	32	147	85	24	8	
Maasin	770	115	74	67	54	38	38	40	72	145	82	18	27	
Mandurriao	173	16	15	29	10	7	4	14	22	32	15	5	4	
Miagao	1,249	161	102	103	83	73	63	117	139	141	111	75	81	
Mina	347	26	28	28	27	14	12	22	35	53	28	39	35	
Molo	518	38	21	27	31	24	19	55	123	75	53	30	22	
Nabalás	260	11	10	17	23	16	15	35	75	25	13	12	8	
Nueva Valencia	113	13	14	9	8	6	12	6	4	7	11	14	9	
Otón	1,323	200	143	102	76	60	60	86	205	195	68	46	82	
Passi	250	23	18	21	18	12	12	15	28	22	25	27	29	
Pavía	397	36	31	29	22	12	25	37	57	66	50	18	14	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Iloílo—Continued.														
Pototan	1,143	52	58	58	64	82	63	124	125	190	154	96	76	1
San Dionisio	180	26	11	11	15	7	9	20	27	23	12	7	12	
San Enrique	131	13	11	4	4	7	1	10	8	5	28	25	15	
San Joaquín	1,028	52	34	60	46	39	54	91	128	247	145	86	46	
San Miguel	539	93	50	36	31	29	22	46	82	70	47	15	18	
Santa Bárbara	1,185	104	85	84	68	78	66	78	130	225	142	58	67	
Sara	750	66	53	38	60	54	52	86	90	38	87	71	55	
Tigbauan	534	61	38	30	33	25	20	39	68	102	56	31	31	
Tubungan	148	23	12	11	11	9	7	11	10	18	10	11	15	
Zárraga	605	23	30	29	15	24	17	29	40	265	75	26	32	
Isabela	2,137	163	187	198	143	173	162	185	192	176	195	168	195	
Angadanan	122	13	15	11	9	10	10	4	6	3	9	20	12	
Cabagán Nuevo	194	12	17	14	10	11	15	30	24	12	22	17	10	
Cabagán Viejo	109	11	11	17	5	6	6	10	8	5	14	8	8	
Carig	72	11	10	4	4	4	9	6	3	6	3	7	5	
Cauayan	158	6	12	12	11	10	11	11	15	17	10	20	23	
Cordón	37	5	2	4	6	8	2	2			1		7	
Echague	203	14	26	27	17	16	17	15	18	12	15	11	15	
Gamú	109	3	6	7	11	17	11	7	16	10	8	3	10	
Ilagan	560	44	51	53	37	51	30	27	41	54	56	54	62	
Naguilian	109	9	7	8	4	5	6	14	7	14	16	6	13	
Palanan	34		1	5	7	4	3	3	5	3	1	2		
Reina Mercedes	72	2	8	8	3	1	4	8	5	11	7	3	12	
Santa Maria	94	4	7	12	1	7	8	14	17	6	8	6	4	
Santo Tomás	81	4	2	6	4	7	7	25	5	9	5	4	3	
Tamauini	183	25	12	10	14	16	23	9	22	14	20	7	11	
La Laguna	6,114	602	479	441	439	464	460	734	859	492	388	380	376	
Alaminos	148	15	12	10	9	5	12	18	19	11	22	8	7	
Bay	163	8	12	8	11	18	9	32	23	10	13	4	15	
Biñan	374	45	44	32	24	23	21	20	43	33	32	33	24	
Cabúyao	303	43	31	24	21	41	21	26	32	13	17	18	16	
Calamba	319	28	26	18	28	25	24	34	36	34	21	27	18	
Caláuan	122	14	14	12	8	2	10	20	13	10	8	6	5	
Cavintí	139	22	15	9	9	11	11	15	12	8	11	6	10	
Famy	56	8	7	6	4	4	4	7	5	5	5		1	
Lilio	203	13	15	14	18	12	14	30	27	16	16	11	17	
Longos	65	3	3	13	3	5	7	5	8	7	3	7	1	
Los Baños	74	4	10	9	8	10	7	14	11	1				
Luisiana	149	10	12	13	13	8	9	18	16	18	9	16	7	

Lumban	133	12	12	8	7	13	6	20	37	10	4	3	1	
Mabítac	68	4	3	1	8	7	5	11	10	9	3	1	6	
Magdalena	174	22	18	12	10	12	16	12	23	13	6	11	19	
Majayjay	298	23	19	19	19	18	27	41	45	18	19	25	25	
Nagcarlán	365			31	37	31	28	66	56	35	37	27	17	
Paete	67	13	1	4	3	2	5	19	8	4	4	3	1	
Pagsanján	278	19	20	26	24	24	26	32	32	26	15	14	20	
Pánguil	66	9	1	3	9	10	4	8	6	3	3	6	4	
Páquil	39	4	5	3	2	5	7	2	3	1	2	2	3	
Pila	219	37	20	17	14	25	12	19	17	18	9	19	12	
Rizal	64	9	5	2	2	1	6	8	9	9	4	5	4	
San Antonio	27	4	2	5	2	5		6	2			1		
San Pablo	1,057	110	74	72	58	64	77	103	239	82	56	61	61	
San Pedro Tunasán	165	21	26	12	10	12	10	10	11	13	17	12	11	
Santa Cruz	539	50	37	27	38	34	49	99	64	34	36	27	44	
Santa María	39	3	3	4	6	5	3	6	3	4		1	1	
Santa Rosa	263	40	25	18	19	21	17	21	25	22	14	19	22	
Siniloan	138	9	7	9	15	11	13	12	24	25	2	7	4	
La Unión	4,039	314	276	310	296	347	326	386	506	410	418	258	192	
Agoó	349	29	24	19	12	28	17	21	43	28	89	25	14	
Aringay	241	18	15	13	19	17	17	20	26	21	30	24	21	
Bacnotan	369	16	46	29	34	38	32	34	50	48	22	10	10	
Baláoan	247	20	14	30	22	18	12	32	29	23	15	14	18	
Bangar	217	21	13	15	15	17	16	33	25	18	18	18	8	
Báuang	317	44	28	25	31	15	20	19	46	31	25	16	17	
Cabá	159	4	7	7	6	4	12	9	15	23	32	39	1	
Naguilian	417	51	32	26	37	18	29	48	52	55	32	20	17	
Namagpacán	266	20	13	21	19	16	16	27	35	26	23	25	25	
Rosario	140	4	5	15	5	10	15	24	22	8	18	6	8	
San Fernando	511	27	34	48	52	33	62	54	62	41	22	10	16	
San Juan	369	19	17	29	18	60	42	36	66	26	28	16	12	
Santo Tomás	213	20	10	12	8	9	20	14	21	39	40	13	7	
Túbao	224	21	18	21	18	14	16	15	14	23	24	22	18	
Lepanto-Bontoc	474	37	21	37	37	33	41	31	65	42	45	37	48	
Bagnén	57	1				3	10	16	17		6	3	1	
Banaao	9								1	4	1	2	1	
Bauco	55	3	2	4	3	5	10	1	14	3	6	4		
Cayán	79	7	8	8	10	9	10	4	5	3	4	9	2	
Cervantes	69	7	1	7	5	4	4	7	6	11	7	7	3	
Concepción	95	13	4	6	11	11	4	1	10	8	10	9	8	
Mancayán	35	2	2	2	4		2	1	4	2	8	3	5	
Sabangan	31				3			1	3	8			16	
San Emilio	44	4	4	10	1	1	1		5	3	3		12	
Leyte	15,402	1,296	1,201	1,193	1,018	1,194	1,485	1,780	1,915	1,427	1,202	886	805	
Abúyog	223	17	23	9	15	9	30	51	8	17	22	7	15	
Alangálang	268	23	12	23	17	15	20	43	32	22	20	17	24	
Albuera	86		5	1	4	7	11	12	10	10	21	5		

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Leyte—Continued.														
Almería	156	9	18	7	51	8	10	6	2	18	14	6	7	
Babatungon	60	10	3	6		4	5	6	7	9	4	5	1	
Barugo	487	37	27	39	23	36	42	67	69	50	46	36	15	
Bató	275	11	12	18	14	8	9	24	64	62	34		19	
Baybay	1,190	57	79	72	82	114	146	139	176	116	88	62	59	
Biliran	69	5	16	10	4	2	5	1	12	3	7	2	2	
Burauen	614	77	53	51	46	32	119	63	47	39	31	33	23	
Cabilian	280	15	22	30	20	23	11	20	39	53	35	12		
Cabugayan	61	13	9	7	8	2	4	4	2	5	2	4	1	
Cajaguaán	18	1	1		7				2	1	3	3		
Capoocan	57	11	12	4	7	6	1	3	9	1	1	1	1	
Carigara	1,018	136	139	105	76	47	61	136	155	47	38	32	46	
Caybiran	190	24	16	9	21	19	19	20	21	13	12	5	11	
Culaba	49	12		1	8	3	4	2	8	9		1	1	
Dagami	474	28	34	32	26	83	37	53	45	27	47	29	33	
Dúlag	576	58	36	54	57	45	143	59	28	22	25	22	27	
Hilongos	296	7	6	10		21	9	51	45	53	47	26	21	
Hindang	313	9	7	29	25	15	16	39	59	50	29	16	19	
Hinunangan	397	27	13	24	12	27	15	49	60	33	53	52	32	
Hinundayan	225	13	15	5	9	7	17	12	35	26	30	26	30	
Inopacan	150	3	17	14	11	19	10	11	11	15	12	13	14	
Jaro	522	24	32	39	30	34	45	52	85	52	45	51	33	
Leyte	142	8	3	14	19	30	13	12	12	15	8	5	3	
Liloan	388	44	56	28	18	16	20	24	19	95	26	28	14	
Maasin	523	44	31	22	36	23	35	66	96	74	36	33	27	
Mac Crohon	305	8	13	17	10	11	7	55	107	26	19	11	21	
Malibago	18	2	3	2		2	1		2	1	2	3		
Malítbog	530	43	44	36	41	31	29	94	40	58	52	31	31	
Maripipí	117	4	10	2	7	5	13	36	24	4	1	6	5	
Matalóm	140	10	10	16	10	9	12	12	16	15	11	12	7	
Mérida	148	8	3	26	12	11	9	19	17	8	12	14	9	
Naval	199	53	71	12	1	6	2	2	13	15	17	6	1	
Ormoc	1,279	116	89	126	86	45	130	173	128	124	115	88	59	
Palo	623	45	22	37	28	169	117	32	49	23	33	29	39	
Palompón	193	16	11	18	6	20	28	14	23	8	20	10	19	
Pastrana	165	11	5	7	6	9	31	42	15	14	15	10		
Quiot	216	44	53	42	10	6	3	16	12	6	4	10	10	
San Isidro	156	3	7	8	3	7	7	33	48	34	2	3	1	
San Miguel	92	3	3	8	4	3	4	14	35	3	5	3	7	
San Ricardo	184	18	22	21	14	13	15	16	18	25	6	4	12	
Sógod Norte	161	6	27	14	14	11	3	7	37	18	13	2	9	
Sógod Sur	194	13	6	11	9	10	8	6	20	42	30	22	17	

Tabañgo	190	4	19	17	25	7	12	25	11	14	22	20	14	
Tabontabón	108	17	10	14	11	10	12	9	9	2	6	4	4	
Tacloban	438	46	35	33	30	41	63	55	47	11	22	24	31	
Tanauan	638	38	31	48	34	102	108	79	70	24	45	31	28	
Tolosa	63	13	9	10	4	7	4	1	2	5	4	2	2	
Villaba	138	52	1	5	7	4	10	15	14	10	10	9	1	
Manila city	9,841	635	557	542	578	812	612	641	911	1,286	1,279	1,026	935	27
Marinduque	2,889	338	255	203	150	168	140	126	147	793	291	148	130	
Bóac	533	88	60	43	51	41	33	25	36	28	34	35	59	
Gazán	259	57	25	18	17	21	14	26	9	13	17	15	27	
Mogpog	617	49	31	28	26	28	23	8	20	245	122	24	13	
Santa Cruz	1,146	123	114	87	47	68	58	57	67	379	60	60	26	
Torrijos	334	21	25	27	9	10	12	10	15	128	58	14	5	
Masbate	2,549	280	243	131	167	130	436	593	247	104	85	60	73	
Baleno	166	87	39	8	7	3	4	5	4	3	3		3	
Cataingan	216	15	12	7	8	7	8	38	63	24	29	4	1	
Claveria	117	3	4	3	47	45	3	5		2	2	2	1	
Magdalena	49	16	22	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1		1	
Malbug	30		1				2	13	4	2	3	1	4	
Mandaón	40	2	10	11	2	1	2	3			4	2	3	
Masbate	81	10	10	6	6	8	8	2	9	3	5	5	9	
Milagros	115	53	6	4	10	9	1	6	5	4	2	7	8	
Mobó	202	17	85	35	1	6	7	16	2	12	7	4	10	
Palanas	120	33	8	4		6	8	9	27	15	7	2	1	
Placer	92	1		2	2	2		4	50	2	9	16	4	
Pulanduta	61		6	4			11	5	9	10	2	4	10	
San Agustín	118	6	12	16	52	8	2	4	5	4	2	5	2	
San Fernando	482	21	10	6	2	6	84	288	36	15	3	6	5	
San Jacinto	229	2	3	9	11	10	44	105	30	7	1	1	6	
San Pascual	38	4	1	1	18	5	5	1	2		1			
Usón	393	10	14	14		12	246	87			4	1	5	
Mindoro	1,025	110	85	91	69	66	66	101	112	102	94	69	60	
Abra de Ílog	28	1	4	1	3		4		2	4	4	2	3	
Bulalácao	133	11	6	6	14	4	5	35	15	12	8	8	9	
Calapán	160	16	13	18	12	14	14	12	16	14	13	9	9	
Looc	67	6	7	3	5	2	2	8	11	13	6		4	
Lubang	96	19	8	14	5	9	6	7	4	9	7	2	6	
Mamburao	42	4	2	8	2		1	1	10	7		4	3	
Mangarin	47	6	1		1	3	5	2	5	3	5	7	9	
Nauján	151	18	14	13	11	13	10	14	20	12	11	7	8	
Palúan	63	4	6	8	10	3	2	5	5	5	8	5	2	
Pinamalayan	113	13	12	4	4	11	9	7	11	10	12	17	3	
Polá	79	11	10	13	1	6	6	4	5	3	12	5	3	
Puerto Galera	46	1	2	3	1	1	2	6	8	10	8	3	1	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Misamis	7,146	801	947	627	464	601	755	667	559	452	406	479	388	
Agusan	120	3	21	8	6	2	20	30	2	4	7	10	7	
Alubíjid	104	15	3	4	2	7	10	40	4	4	3	6	6	
Balingasag	208	31	45	16	10	10	11	16	22	11	7	14	15	
Cagayán	460	45	69	35	21	24	113	36	31	22	21	31	12	
Catarmán	186	7	2	3	2	12	62	6	19	12	17	27	17	
Gingóog	94	16	4	2	2	1	1	7	4	15	20	16	6	
Iligan	290	39	15	15	72	56	15	10	25	11	16	5	11	
Initao	133	10	5	8	8	25	34	11	8	5	5	6	8	
Iponan	128	15	10	5	4	8	21	19	5	6	9	13	13	
Jasaán	178	38	8	4		9	7	40	49	6	11	2	4	
Jiménez	274	42	52	55	19	7	13	34	10	6	20	6	10	
Lagonlong	49	3	5	5	3	4	4	3	5	2	6	4	5	
Laŋgaran	520	84	126	109	43	32	16	18	42	28	5	6	11	
Loculan	612	67	255	53	32	55	61	28	11	15	15	15	5	
Mahinog	254	2	6	36	47	25	5	37	29	23	14	17	13	
Mambájao	1,034	91	67	56	36	176	123	78	51	57	65	137	97	
Misamis	402	57	119	48	34	33	43	24	11	5	7	9	12	
Opol	138	7	4	16	14	8	26	16	21	5	6	9	6	
Oroquieta	717	170	81	60	55	41	48	40	73	49	36	35	29	
Sagay	316	3	9	55	14	13	50	43	31	46	15	13	24	
Salay	157	23	12	8	11	18	3	20	7	11	11	16	17	
Salvador	190	10	13	6	8	25	34	50	15	7	9	10	3	
Santa Ana	82	5	5	4	7	8	8	13	9	10	6	4	3	
Tagoloan	58	3	5		1	2	7	9	5	5	6	9	6	
Talisayan	442	15	6	16	13		20	39	70	87	69	59	48	
Negros Occidental	16,488	1,051	905	1,005	993	911	1,225	2,479	2,039	1,753	1,798	1,274	1,055	
Bacolod	899	72	53	56	51	56	96	118	82	122	62	86	45	
Bago	636	47	38	42	37	35	42	88	73	97	65	47	25	
Binalbagan	321	8	11	19	10	22	54	102	34	23	17	13	8	
Cádiz	910	37	37	45	43	43	71	72	114	102	83	75	188	
Calatrava	258	4	10	6	28	31	56	14	58	24	15	8	4	
Cavancalan	333	27	25	18	29	24	16	51	39	34	19	33	18	
Escalante	312	9	3		6	8	13	31	42	97	79	19	5	
Eustaquio Lopez	147	26	9	11	8	4	11	7	15	7	20	20	9	
Granada	234	3	13	13	4	6	16	20	22	34	44	40	19	
Guiljuŋgan	303	18	14	43	46	6	3	19	29	11	104	4	6	
Guimbalaon	86	9	2	2	3	2	4	12	8	16	9	11	8	
Ilog	420	41	18	24	8	16	24	66	68	27	82	26	20	
Isabela	633	43	32	20	21	28	84	154	71	58	63	29	30	
Isiú	116	4	4	4	6	4	4	20	5	3	49	6	7	

Jimamailan	484	16	15	14	39	33	25	128	69	43	47	34	21	
Jinigaran	975	62	50	77	65	53	65	206	145	134	70	29	19	
La Carlota	1,236	71	76	91	84	80	81	233	168	103	89	71	89	
La Castellana	378	40	49	35	28	19	11	44	31	28	41	20	32	
Máao	590	16	31	41	20	41	79	75	74	70	64	51	28	
Manapla	504	32	27	34	26	22	26	37	26	44	40	102	88	
Murcia	210	15	22	14	9	10	15	26	27	21	20	14	17	
Pontevedra	700	50	46	37	38	32	38	84	106	105	56	66	42	
Pulupandan	285	18	3	18	11	16	16	39	66	38	17	32	11	
Sagay	402	17	15	9	15	20	25	44	106	56	49	26	20	
San Carlos	538	18	17	91	122	30	25	67	58	46	35	15	14	
San Enrique	363	35	25	36	10	15	30	86	47	22	22	25	10	
Saravia	596	37	30	24	39	49	53	68	52	48	75	75	46	
Silay	824	69	47	38	39	29	38	82	86	60	164	111	61	
Soledad	369	18	21	21	21	17	29	118	45	45	18	16		
Suay	279	18	15	12	8	17	19	66	38	33	27	15	11	
Súmag	198	27	13	11	9	10	14	13	30	32	12	17	10	
Talisay	771	71	63	44	43	49	57	72	83	80	98	47	64	
Valladolid	701	47	45	35	46	45	53	176	88	39	52	35	40	
Victorias	477	26	26	20	21	39	32	41	34	51	91	56	40	
Negros Oriental	7,985	527	420	402	323	414	530	862	1,840	1,227	650	412	378	
Amblán	226	2	32	6	7	11	20	16	30	43	25	17	17	
Ayuquitan	184	34	5	11	6	12	16	14	24	31	21	6	4	
Bacón	450	27	22	27	17	20	20	45	69	67	62	31	43	
Bais	509	21	19	28	23	19	11	43	224	60	27	18	16	
Bayauan	47	3	2	3	6	4	2	5	5	4	3	7	3	
Canoan	195	8	8	8	8	16	13	56	33	21	11	9	4	
Dauin	260	41	21	16	6	17	28	27	44	18	18	9	15	
Dumaguete	977	78	65	65	53	57	44	55	181	213	75	45	46	
Guiljugan	335	4	12	10	28	65	64	29	19	13	44	36	11	
Jimalalud	107	19	8	5	6	6	4	12	12	18	11	4	2	
Larena	151	6	4	4	6	9	13	25	66	10	6	2		
Lazi	428	17	23	11	12	7	80	108	74	51	10	16	19	
Libertad	109	9	5	8	3	6	1	24	18	13	19	2	1	
Manjúyod	296	11	9	15	11	15	26	28	104	36	32	9		
María	233	6	5	6	17	4	29	30	76	32	11	9	8	
Nueva Valencia	335	21	13	15	13	9	18	36	40	104	31	15	20	
San Juan	329	7	8	8	4	5	8	52	149	59	12	5	12	
Siatón	232	14	19	19	12	19	17	16	29	25	21	21	20	
Sibulan	513	26	29	46	28	46	25	50	86	116	30	11	20	
Siquijor	566	15	21	14	8	11	10	27	240	136	45	27	12	
Tanjay	964	77	54	47	33	35	51	76	247	104	99	74	67	
Tayasan	222	31	8	5	10	7	15	54	43	14	16	12	7	
Tolong	73	4	4	5		3	9	18	7	11	4	3	5	
Zamboanguita	244	46	24	20	6	11	6	16	20	28	17	24	26	
Nueva Écija	5,633	624	584	425	264	348	376	699	968	498	335	208	304	
Aliaga	508	33	44	33	23	34	44	59	62	42	53	30	51	
Bongabón	149	12	23	17	8	2	10	6	12	16	25	4	14	
Cabanatúan	325	38	48	33	21	18	13	31	24	47	18	11	23	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Nueva Écija—Continued.														
Cabiao	268	13	13	9	14	12	17	63	64	23	12	14	14	
Carranglán	68	8	9	4	3	3	4	5	19	2	5	2	4	
Cuyapó	764	51	52	73	49	98	44	126	173	28	25	25	20	
Gapán	477	74	80	32	25	19	29	62	47	34	22	17	36	
Jaén	163	20	13	16	4	13	8	19	27	10	15	10	8	
Licab	246	33	12	16	5	6	24	30	47	42	11	8	12	
Lupao	52	13	5	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	1	2	10	
Nampicúan	291	36	41	13	7	5	16	22	97	37	9	2	6	
Pantabangán	72	5	6	8	8	7	11	4	7	9	1	1	5	
Peñaranda	299	79	63	27	9	8	15	21	19	19	18	10	11	
Puncán	15		3	3	1			2	1	2	2	1		
San Antonio	275	29	27	19	15	20	20	48	42	15	17	11	12	
San Isidro	353	45	28	19	12	24	32	42	44	38	29	18	22	
San José	150	16	10	13	6	13	12	8	20	26	11	7	8	
San Juan de Guimba	377	6	12	12	5	13	14	50	160	53	14	16	22	
San Leonardo	326	64	40	36	24	23	16	47	43	21	12			
Santa Rosa	154	25	20	18	7	8	10	17	29	6	11	1	2	
Santo Domingo	54	8	6	2	3		7	8	2	7	2	1	8	
Talavera	97	7	17	10	4	5	9	8	12	5	16	1	3	
Zaragoza	150	9	12	11	9	14	18	17	13	12	6	16	13	
Nueva Vizcaya	661	68	59	47	45	34	47	48	78	43	68	49	75	
Aritao	28	3	6	1	7	2	2	2	5					
Bagábag	44		3	1	2	2			14	5	5	3	9	
Bambang	116	13	12	14	9	6	12	10	6	6	9	8	11	
Bayombong	158	21	18	13	12	8	10	10	17	9	14	9	17	
Dúpax	83	9	8	3	7	2	5	11	9	4	4	11	10	
Solano	232	22	12	15	8	14	18	15	27	19	36	18	28	
Pampanga	8,651	860	687	635	684	893	772	789	588	555	628	856	703	1
Ángeles	410	37	40	36	28	44	31	38	40	22	33	28	33	
Apálit	519	42	27	34	28	101	65	42	19	29	28	60	44	
Aráyat	453	30	34	21	30	34	63	108	27	30	29	31	16	
Bacolor	774	88	76	38	48	45	60	48	32	24	31	164	120	
Betis	207	9	11	7	11	16	21	9	11	12	22	59	19	
Candaba	382	18	25	25	83	93	31	26	9	24	17	19	12	
Floridablanca	332	42	29	25	22	24	17	38	30	20	36	28	21	
Guagua	292	29	21	19	28	30	21	17	13	18	27	30	39	
Lubao	776	143	78	69	50	64	67	46	50	37	51	49	72	
Mabalácat	187	21	9	12	24	15	13	18	21	16	11	10	17	
Macabebe	735	65	65	69	69	162	54	47	42	62	26	31	43	

Magalang	347	38	23	40	31	25	30	42	34	19	32	14	19	
México	491	54	52	31	33	32	35	55	58	45	37	35	24	
Minalin	274	12	21	10	18	18	20	10	12	25	42	53	33	
Pórac	286	34	14	25	26	25	20	24	30	21	22	18	27	
San Fernando	507	40	23	26	34	32	60	50	47	44	45	67	38	1
San Luis	341	34	31	18	28	20	46	37	22	26	34	28	17	
San Miguel	262	17	27	37	28	68	21	19	20	19	14	8	14	
San Simón	211	11	16	27	21	13	30	27	20	10	6	10	20	
Santa Ana	143	12	10	13	8	9	16	22	8	11	6	15	13	
Santa Rita	282	27	16	28	14	19	19	32	15	15	17	45	35	
Santo Tomás	144	14	10	9	8	11	15	7	12	10	21	19	8	
Sexmoán	296	43	29	16	14	23	17	27	16	16	41	35	19	
Pangasinán	25,339	1,292	1,129	1,233	1,051	1,340	1,611	5,630	6,255	1,984	1,356	1,136	1,322	
Aguilar	305	24	22	18	15	7	21	72	61	25	17	8	15	
Alava	53	2	2	3	11	4	5	4	8	3	7	4		
Alcalá	709	39	25	26	25	54	63	185	191	41	22	14	24	
Asingan	818	21	49	37	53	48	37	73	135	95	82	74	114	
Balungao	267	12	12	11	13	21	13	20	52	29	29	19	36	
Bautista	367	16	13	18	10	29	31	122	73	17	17	11	10	
Bayambang	674	42	25	31	19	43	40	200	183	43	18	14	16	
Binalonan	1,247	66	58	69	48	70	85	261	278	101	80	56	75	
Binmaley	821	41	38	58	36	47	83	217	138	53	42	41	27	
Calasiao	1,474	70	64	82	68	95	135	419	340	83	43	38	37	
Dagupan	1,253	96	95	73	74	68	145	247	185	89	55	62	64	
Lingayén	1,044	76	82	94	68	55	61	187	193	95	49	39	45	
Magaldán	1,327	41	32	50	45	69	91	333	328	102	92	79	65	
Malasiqui	1,468	35	30	54	42	41	60	547	505	66	39	20	29	
Manáoag	797	44	20	32	18	45	67	229	224	27	25	21	45	
Mangatarém	443	50	47	20	29	36	26	76	76	25	21	14	23	
Mapandan	242	14	5	5	4	7	11	60	77	22	14	15	8	
Natividad	269	18	14	15	14	24	21	32	38	20	20	18	35	
Pozorubio	724	44	37	35	36	46	46	90	198	65	31	41	55	
Rosales	503	34	19	25	27	27	34	67	148	40	27	27	28	
Salasa	478	15	19	22	19	33	27	149	80	52	26	18	18	
San Carlos	1,621	61	52	49	54	86	64	286	662	152	52	60	43	
San Fabián	686	49	40	60	35	56	36	136	115	47	44	31	37	
San Isidro	208	16	13	21	7	7	1	78	42	10	3	4	6	
San Jacinto	346	12	23	22	10	14	23	61	91	41	26	13	10	
San Manuel	495	27	26	17	18	18	19	50	76	81	83	39	41	
San Nicolás	560	40	20	22	18	34	51	65	94	94	41	38	43	
San Quintin	423	35	27	25	22	19	14	34	62	37	54	49	45	
Santa Bárbara	696	24	21	28	26	44	41	239	169	34	24	21	25	
Santa María	518	32	32	38	26	33	20	60	124	46	31	38	38	
Santo Tomás	169	9	3	7	2	12	12	38	52	12	18	3	1	
Sual	86	8	5	5	5	5	4	13	18	6	7	6	4	
Tayug	612	43	29	36	24	20	31	56	74	52	44	77	126	
Umingan	342	25	24	24	28	28	33	39	56	32	18	14	21	
Urbiztondo	473	25	25	15	16	20	28	76	174	37	24	13	20	
Urdaneta	1,651	64	64	59	61	57	63	569	480	104	41	50	39	
Villasis	1,170	22	17	27	25	18	69	240	455	106	90	47	54	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Paragua	571	20	20	26	44	44	41	68	94	82	73	35	24	
Areceli	82	3	1	6	7	13	7	5	3	10	12	9	6	
Cagayancillo	39	2	1	1	8	7	4			3	8		5	
Corón	67	3	9	7	14	5	4	1	4	5	6	7	2	
Cuyo	249	7	7	8	10	18	12	50	70	33	18	10	6	
Taytay	134	5	2	4	5	1	14	12	17	31	29	9	5	
Paragua Sur	88	5	6	2	8	10	10	9	14	8	3	12	1	
Puerto Princesa	88	5	6	2	8	10	10	9	14	8	3	12	1	
Rizal	7,470	575	482	513	487	759	733	609	760	803	702	515	531	1
Angono	66	3		2	1	4	5	6	5	9	17	10	4	
Antipolo	165	3	8	9	6	15	17	28	18	10	28	9	14	
Barás	73	9	3	7	1	8	1	5	9	9	10	9	2	
Binangonan	304	57	43	29	13	51	17	18	35	17	11	9	4	
Bosoboso	26	2		1	1	1	3	2	5	2	6	3		
Cainta	95	3	7	14	10	15	12	7	6	6	5	6	4	
Caloocan	228	14	29	17	12	10	36	30	36	16	4	11	13	
Cardona	60	7	2	2	2	10	7	4	3	2	5	5	11	
Jalajala	40	5	6	5	3	2	3		2	1	7	2	4	
Las Piñas	131	5	6	8	12	3	10	8	12	18	25	7	17	
Malíbay	37	4	1	6	2	2	1	1	4	7	8		1	
Mariquina	394	17	15	18	19	26	36	51	54	48	35	35	40	
Mórong	146	7	9	8	10	52	13	6	8	7	8	10	7	1
Muntinlupa	131	13	7	11	9	11	8	11	16	11	10	11	13	
Navotas	929	73	54	97	118	109	63	47	48	96	80	65	79	
Novaliches	97	14	10	5	6	8	6	6	16	18	4	2	2	
Parañaque	427	25	19	23	23	42	22	40	45	60	54	42	32	
Pásay	447	36	26	27	28	40	16	22	32	71	71	43	35	
Pásig	629	52	40	32	30	79	36	46	74	58	90	49	43	
Pateros	203	10	8	16	14	18	15	10	27	46	17	12	10	
Pililla	68	5	7		6	12	7	6	4	4	4	8	5	
Quisao	30	3	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	1	4			
San Felipe Nery	191						37	21	30	40	18	23	22	
San Juan del Monte	76				13	19	6	5	14	13	1	4	1	
San Mateo	425	27	19	16	16	25	104	81	40	30	30	34	3	
San Pedro Macatí	178	18	5	8	7	22	12	16	18	24	25	5	18	
Taguig	384	28	17	33	30	47	55	43	71	28	12	3	17	
Tambóbong	846	47	49	50	52	84	74	63	73	117	84	72	81	
Tanay	158	30	9	7	7	4	15	13	21	14	15	7	16	
Taytay	453	56	79	56	34	33	91	9	24	16	9	15	31	
Teresa	33	2		4		4	2	2	4	4	5	4	2	

Romblón	2,600	127	155	232	137	277	459	402	326	186	134	96	69	
Badajoz	244	17	6	26	13	18	77	46	10	4	8	14	5	
Bantón	161	17	8	12	12	11	20	17	15	15	14	17	3	
Cajidiocan	213	10	4	8	7	4	6	11	101	34	18	5	5	
Corcuera	121				3	2	6	79	17	5	3	4	2	
Despujols	271	5	45	29	13	17	24	59	52	13	6	5	3	
Looc	377	6	12	14	11	74	97	96	30	17	7	7	6	
Magallanes	57	9	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	9	4	3	
Odiongan	380	24	37	77	33	81	27	18	21	14	17	16	15	
Romblón	392	25	30	44	33	43	36	37	32	41	39	15	17	
San Fernando	70	5	5	9	3	7	5	9	6	5	2	8	6	
Santa Fé	314	9	3	9	6	16	157	27	37	34	11	1	4	
Sámar	10,478	1,160	870	812	844	794	833	941	1,049	877	813	675	686	124
Almagro	271	22	20	26	20	24	19	15	21	22	28	30	24	
Balañgiga	163	14	14	15	30	28	16	10	9	6	5	6	10	
Basey	243	28	29	27	14	22	5	15	25	16	13	17	32	
Bobón	214	8	9	21	15	25	25	26	31	22	17	10	5	
Borongan	662	193	99	57	31	61	62	35						124
Calbáyog	191	16	18	10	16	24	19	32	16	10	11	6	13	
Calbiga	52	4	5	10	9		3	1	9	3	3	3	2	
Cápul	121	8	13	28	11	11	12	6	8	10	3	5	6	
Catarman	350	10	15	15	26	27	43	22	24	39	26	42	61	
Catbalogan	183	6	18	23	33	13	13	14	15	15	15	11	7	
Catúbig	1,057	30	27	21	17	30	64	152	194	163	149	68	142	
Gándara	478	164	131	20	6	32	29	33	33	11	8	9	2	
Guiuan	366	6	16	8	13	21	20	16	50	36	49	99	32	
Hernani	500	1		3	28	46	123	71	87	64	44	19	14	
Jiabong	72	2	4	2	4	4	31	14	2	1	5	2	1	
La Granja	139	16	10	10	11	8	8	20	24	16	8	4	4	
Lanang	313	5	14	17	11	28	33	73	39	55	28	8	2	
Laoang	875	140	110	86	37	55	43	84	99	54	63	53	51	
Lavezares	55	3	12	3	1	4	15	3	3	2	4	2	3	
Mercedes	49		1	1	4	5	2		2	2	3	8	21	
Mondragón	84	8	2	9	3	7	7	10	8	4	10	7	9	
Motiong	28	4		1	1	3	3	5	2	4	3		2	
Oquendo	94	5	5	9	7	13	4	7	9	4	9	11	11	
Orás	253	23	19	52	40	21	31	22	8	2	14	15	6	
Palápag	539	46	44	31	21	48	27	72	66	45	28	70	41	
Pambuján	218	7	5	13	6	14	23	16	24	26	50	11	23	
Paranas	113	13	14	13	12	8	10	10	6	3	7	8	9	
Páric	192	2	3	18	48	33	13	14	30	11	7	9	4	
Pinabacdáo	17			1	4	6	1	4					1	
Quinapundan	90		1			10	10	8	9	3	7	10	32	
Salcedo	471	14	15	10	12	45	31	18	27	99	96	68	36	
San Antonio	47	6	1	3	2	1	1		9	7	12	3	2	
San Julián	338	74	8	47	171				5	7	6	15	5	
San Sebastián	34	2	1	2	6	2	5	2	1	2	6		5	
Santa Margarita	149	48	9	17	9	10	6	7	4	19	11	5	4	
Santa Rita	57	2	3	9	2	2	4	4	18	6			7	
Santo Niño	197	9	14	12	22	20	21	32	44	15	3	4	1	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Sámar—Continued.														
Súlat	379	47	66	71	40	17	12	10	26	34	19	8	29	
Tarangnán	140	64	10	6	4	9	5	2	7	7	9	10	7	
Tubig	161	45	23	28	18	6	5	7	2	7	12	2	6	
Villareal	176	9	32	31	46	24	2	8	10	6	2	2	4	
Weyler	75	10	6	8	8	6	5	6	9	7	2	4	4	
Zumárraga	272	46	24	18	25	21	22	35	34	12	18	11	6	
Sorsogón	6,493	522	484	513	704	1,129	676	554	465	369	310	332	435	
Bacón	380	34	33	42	35	15	35	20	22	57	27	29	31	
Barcelona	212	23	30	25	29	9	27	17	15	6	8	6	17	
Bulan	520	128	95	28	12	17	19	72	21	16	24	25	63	
Bulusan	725	37	36	54	35	434	36	16	16	9	15	19	18	
Casiguran	492	31	27	28	18	33	107	100	33	27	33	39	16	
Castilla	249	15	24	10	9	8	16	43	59	10	10	11	34	
Donsol	735	29	22	75	251	128	46	39	55	30	29	16	15	
Gúbat	656	42	74	77	63	69	65	37	36	29	35	58	71	
Irocín	425	38	31	30	35	75	91	49	13	16	13	13	21	
Jubán	290	23	21	36	18	10	18	32	17	34	29	27	25	
Magallanes	202	7	8	16	8	11	12	28	69	21	7	3	12	
Matnog	86	6	5	2	3	14	4	4	7	25	10	2	4	
Pilar	755	46	27	44	153	237	47	44	53	22	33	26	23	
Santa Magdalena	126	8	5	2	8	40	41		4	6	5		7	
Sorsogón	640	55	46	44	27	29	112	53	45	61	32	58	78	
Surigao	5,477	674	397	329	301	270	345	489	1,052	465	439	400	316	
Anao-aon	78	1	16	1	7	1	4	8	11	7	5	15	2	
Cabarbaran	84	7	8	5	1	5	2	39	7		8		2	
Cabúntog	116	2	5		1	2	2	6	7	6	36	38	11	
Cantilan	928	221	105	56	21	50	73	74	66	55	69	64	74	
Carrascal	269	46	37	45	17	17	12	16	26	8	6	16	23	
Claver	134	31	7	6	4	4	7	8	8	13	19	18	9	
Cortés	25	1	2	2		3			5	3	5	2	2	
Dapá	238	8	4	3	1	14	16	10	86	37	36	13	10	
Dinágat	65	4	7	12	5	6	5	5	12	5	1	3		
Gigáquit	241	29	42	20	6	3	9	4	23	52	12	20	21	
Hinatúan	85	6	3	5	8	5	3	6	9	10	14	12	4	
Jabonga	127	2	7	13	84	10		2	3	2		3	1	
La Paz	156	1	14	11	12	14	9	15	19	10	32	12	7	
Lanuza	205	153	14	8				4	9	3	4	2	8	
Loreto	203	17	4	17	25	14	5	14	53	31	11	8	4	
Maínit	123	24	19	22	16	10	10	8	7	4	2	1		

Nasipit	17		3	1	1		1		3		8			
Nonoc	94	3	24	22	8	7	2	1	6	2	6	9	4	
Numancia	478	4	3	12	1	2	2	70	316	23	16	17	12	
Placer	335	29	22	5	14	20	57	52	24	89	5	11	7	
Surigao	378	32	15	14	26	21	29	34	29	21	69	60	28	
Taganaan	262	31	19	20	15	8	41	26	11		12	30	49	
Tago	500	12	10	17	21	40	38	47	221	29	30	14	21	
Talacogon	69	4	4			1		6	42	9	1	2		
Tándag	195	4	3	7	6	9	12	24	36	38	22	22	12	
Tigao	26			3		1		4	3	1	7	5	2	
Veruela	46	2		2	1	3	6	6	10	7	3	3	3	
Tárlac	5,428	501	321	352	324	358	361	783	868	512	413	322	312	1
Anao	129	21	16	7	4	6	3	19	36	8	4	4	1	
Bambán	114	12	6	10	11	16	10	13	5	6	8	5	12	
Camíling	1,166	159	79	74	64	86	62	125	167	88	69	92	101	
Capas	167	6	5	13	15	14	14	28	14	15	17	13	13	
Concepción	426	40	37	38	32	35	29	45	38	33	20	37	42	
Gerona	435	37	17	27	34	34	50	61	50	42	28	28	27	
La Paz	119	18	10	3	5	9	8	8	13	6	20	9	10	
Moncada	669	29	32	51	35	21	15	201	175	59	20	15	16	
Moriones	38	11	2	4	3		2	4	6	1	4		1	
Murcia	82	7	9	3		3	11	6	14	13	3	10	3	
O'Donnell	35	1	1	5		3	3		6	1	5	4	6	
Paniqui	659	55	29	39	38	34	42	144	179	43	34	5	17	
Pura	147	10	15	3	12	11	16	18	43	7	5	7		
San Clemente	56	6	3	4	3	6	4	3	3	8	6	7	3	
Santa Ignacia	96	4	3	5	2	5	1	10	6	5	43	7	5	
Tárlac	457	42	25	25	34	35	46	48	29	45	53	43	31	1
Victoria	633	43	32	41	32	40	45	50	84	132	74	36	24	
Tayabas	5,564	548	472	474	411	414	402	424	515	636	495	414	359	
Alabat	101	20	17	10	7	7	8	11	8		5	5	3	
Atimonan	311	41	47	50	26	32	31	42	42					
Baler	40	10	3			4	3	5		5	3	2	5	
Bondoc	70	6	7	5	4	5	9	8	6	5	8	4	3	
Calauag	89	10	13	7	7	4	10	3	10	7	6	3	9	
Casiguran	59	4	3	4	3	2	1	4	4	14	5	6	9	
Catanauan	250	6	12	7	4	6	5	8	7	132	32	31		
Guinayangan	129	11	11	14	7	7	10	6	7	8	32	4	12	
Gumacá	134	12	13	6	11	13	13	12	12	12	12	3	15	
Infanta	217	29	18	6	18	25	17	12	14	21	22	21	14	
López	201	18	18	12	24	22	14	12	20	20	18	14	9	
Lucbán	312	23	21	28	28	26	25	32	28	26	23	31	21	
Lucena	372	32	23	27	23	23	22	32	65	46	36	17	26	
Macalelón	222	9	10	9	13	8	6	6	23	39	31	41	27	
Maubán	503	56	40	42	42	39	31	29	54	55	61	29	25	
Mulanay	177	20	25	33	11	15	9	6	12	19	16	6	5	
Pagbilao	238	26	15	19	22	20	13	14	24	29	15	29	12	
Pitogo	155	8	7	12	3	25	38	20	10	7	6	12	7	
Polillo	31	2	2	5	1	2		4	2	2	4	2	5	

TABLE 19.—*Deaths classified by month in which deaths occurred, by provinces, comandancias, and municipalities: 1903*—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND MUNICIPALITY.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Tayabas—Continued.														
Sampáloc	54	3	2	2	8	4	7	13	7		3	4	1	
San Narciso	58	6	4	2	4	3		10	9	3	5	8	4	
Sariaya	587	57	41	37	47	36	43	43	59	78	49	44	53	
Tayabas	809	88	92	98	64	55	60	64	60	71	48	56	53	
Tiaong	378	51	23	34	30	27	24	28	26	29	30	40	36	
Unisan	67		5	5	4	4	3		6	8	25	2	5	
Zambales	3,768	418	313	350	256	234	321	802	363	188	186	172	165	
Agno	240	18	25	54	38	19	14	32	15	6	10	4	5	
Alaminos	292	65	23	26	23	23	30	24	23	17	15	15	8	
Alós	51	13	6	5	2		7	7	7	1	2	1		
Anda	86	2	7	12	10	10	9	3	10	6	6	4	7	
Balincaguin	147	55	26		1	9	15	7	8	2	13	7	4	
Bani	120	4	14	35	8	9	8	10	11	7	7	4	3	
Bolinao	150	11	14	12	18	11	13	23	6	15	8	9	10	
Botolan	195	30	14	13	7	10	7	38	44	32				
Cabañgán	178	11	6	8	3	4	10	103	12	4	7	3	7	
Candelaria	122	11	16	9	13	8	8	9	10	8	7	17	6	
Castillejos	94	18	12	10	4	3	8	12	5	6	1	10	5	
Dasol	89	6	7	25	18	5	1	8	5	4	3	5	2	
Iba	281	13	8	9	12	9	11	122	62	10	6	7	12	
Infanta	113	21	11	14	8	8	7	8	6	6	7	13	4	
Masinloc	147	22	9	13	11	7	19	19	12	2	10	11	12	
Olongapó	68	5	1		4	6	5	15	10	3	9	3	7	
Paláuig	322	12	9	15	10	17	59	148	27	4	10	4	7	
San Antonio	160	12	9	12	8	7	19	29	23	9	18	6	8	
San Felipe	202	30	17	9	5	10	10	73	17	9	8	8	6	
San Isidro	108	15	15	13	18	8	6	6	10	6	4	2	5	
San Marcelino	152	11	17	22	11	7	7	22	16	6	9	11	13	
San Narciso	228	10	13	12	10	19	30	73	15	11	11	11	13	
Santa Cruz	187	20	30	14	10	24	18	7	7	10	11	16	20	
Súbic	25	1	4	1	2	1		4	2	4	4	1	1	
Zaragoza	11	2		7	2									
Zamboanga	240	29	15	15	21	24	15	23	20	23	20	15	20	

DEFECTIVE CLASSES.

Summary—Insane—Blind—Deaf—Deaf and Dumb—General Tables.

In column 9 of the population schedule the question was asked whether persons were deaf, dumb, blind, or insane. The results of these inquiries have been tabulated and are presented in extenso in Tables 1 to 5, inclusive, where they are classified by sex, color, tribe, and age.

These tables show 59,874 persons, distributed by sex and defective conditions, and are summarized as follows:

CONDITION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	59,874	31,877	27,997
Insane only	15,160	7,512	7,648
Blind only	15,551	7,745	7,806
Deaf only	22,914	13,198	9,716
Deaf and dumb only	5,804	3,198	2,606
Two or more defective conditions	445	224	221
Blind and insane	26	12	14
Blind and dumb	52	32	20
Blind and deaf	181	79	102
Insane and dumb	54	31	23
Insane and deaf	131	70	61
Blind, insane, and deaf	1		1

As shown by this summary, there were 445 persons (224 males, 221 females) for whom more than one defective condition was reported. These have been included, in each case, in the totals given for each of the four defective conditions for which a table is published, namely, insane, blind, deaf, and deaf and dumb.

As shown by the above summary, 857 out of every 100,000, or 1 in every 117 persons, were defective in some way. The total number was made up in the following proportions:

CONDITION.	Per cent.
Insane	25.3
Blind	26.0
Deaf	38.3
Deaf and dumb	9.7
Two or more defective conditions	0.7

INSANE.

The total number reported as insane was 15,372, of which all except 44 were native people. There were 220 insane in every 100,000 inhabitants, which may be compared with 170 per 100,000 in the United States in 1890. Classified by sex, the females were slightly in excess, 49.5 per cent of the total number being males and 50.5 per cent being females.

The following table shows the number of insane in each age group in each 100,000 of that age group:

AGE GROUP.	Number insane per 100,000.
Under 10 years	26
10 to 14 years	136
15 to 24 years	283
25 to 34 years	330
35 to 44 years	359
45 to 54 years	379
55 to 64 years	344
65 years and over	326

From the above table it will be seen that the proportion of insane under 10 years of age was trifling; that the proportion increased rapidly with advancing age at first, and then more slowly, reaching a maximum in the age period 45 to 54 years, beyond which it diminished. As elsewhere, insanity is not necessarily hereditary. The average life of the insane is not as great as that of the population generally.

The following table shows the distribution of the insane among the civilized tribes per 100,000 of the population of each tribe:

CIVILIZED TRIBE.	Number insane per 100,000.
Pangasinán	248
Visayan	246
Bicol	233
Tagálog	206
Ilocano	204
Zambalan	190
Cagayán	118
Pampangan	103

It appears from the above that insanity is most prevalent among the Pangasinanes and Visayans and least among the Cagayanes and Pampangans.

The following table shows the number of insane in each 10,000 inhabitants of each province. In this table, as in similar tables concerning the blind, deaf, and deaf and dumb, the comandancias and the province of Benguet are omitted, as the number of defectives was too small to make the results of any value.

PROVINCE.	Number insane per 10,000.	PROVINCE.	Number insane per 10,000.
Paragua	59	Sámar	20
Bohol	47	Cápiz	19
Cebú	32	Cavite	19
Tayabas	32	Bataán	18
Sorsogón	29	Marinduque	18
Abra	26	Romblón	18
La Laguna	25	Bulacán	17
Pangasinán	25	Zambales	17
Antique	24	Misamis	16
Batangas	24	Nueva Écija	16
Masbate	24	Cagayán	15
Mindoro	24	Manila city	14
Albay	23	Negros Occidental	14
Ilocos Norte	23	Nueva Vizcaya	14
Negros Oriental	23	Rizal	12
Leyte	22	Tárlac	12
Ilocos Sur	21	Pampanga	11
La Unión	21	Surigao	9
Ambos Camarines	20	Isabela	8
Iloílo	20		

BLIND.

The total number of blind, including those who besides blindness were afflicted with other defective conditions, was 15,811, of which all but 39 were native brown people. There were 226 blind out of every 100,000 of population, a number which contrasts strongly with that of the United States in 1890, which was 81 per 100,000. As regards sex, the females were slightly in excess, there being 49.7 per cent of males and 50.3 per cent of females.

The following table classifies the blind by age, giving the number of blind in each age group in each 100,000 of the population of that group:

AGE GROUP.	Number blind per 100,000.
Under 10 years	71
10 to 14 years	135
15 to 24 years	175
25 to 34 years	178
35 to 44 years	218
45 to 54 years	328
55 to 64 years	637
65 years and over	1,607

From this table it appears that the number of blind under 10 years of age was small, suggesting that few were born blind. The proportion increased more and more rapidly with advancing age, until at the age of 65 years and over 1.6 per cent of the people were blind and the proportion was more than double that of the age group immediately preceding.

The following table shows the number per 100,000 inhabitants in each of the civilized tribes:

CIVILIZED TRIBE.	Number blind per 100,000.
Bicol	390
Ilocano	223
Visayan	220
Zambalan	219
Pangasinán	214
Pampangan	207
Tagálog	203
Cagayán	160

Here it is seen that the greatest proportion of blind was found among the Bícols, and the least among the Cagayanes.

The following table shows the number of blind in each 10,000 of the population in each province:

PROVINCE.	Number blind per 10,000.	PROVINCE.	Number blind per 10,000.
Albay	44	Zambales	21
Sorsogón	42	Cavite	20
Paragua	32	Mindoro	20
Ambos Camarines	31	Pampanga	20
Abra	29	Romblón	20
Masbate	29	Bataán	19
Nueva Écija	28	Ilocos Norte	19
Antique	27	La Unión	19
Ilofilo	27	Leyte	19
Bohol	26	Tayabas	19
Cápiz	24	Cagayán	18
La Laguna	24	Batangas	16
Negros Occidental	24	Isabela	16
Tárlac	24	Manila city	16
Ilocos Sur	23	Misamis	14
Pangasinán	23	Negros Oriental	14
Sámar	23	Marinduque	12
Bulacán	22	Nueva Vizcaya	12
Rizal	22	Surigao	11
Cebú	21		

DEAF.

The two previous classes of defectives, namely, the insane and the blind, are well-defined classes, but with the deaf it is a question as to what degree of deafness is necessary to warrant inclusion in this class.

The total number of deaf, including those otherwise afflicted, excepting those deaf and dumb, who are treated separately, was 23,227. All but 51 of the deaf were native brown people. Out of every 100,000 of the population 332 were reported as deaf. The males greatly outnumbered the females, 57.5 per cent of the deaf being males and only 42.5 per cent females.

The following table shows the classification of the deaf by age, expressed in the form of the number of deaf in each 100,000 of the population of each age group:

AGE GROUP.	Number deaf per 100,000.
Under 10 years	55
10 to 14 years	189
15 to 24 years	171
25 to 34 years	183
35 to 44 years	255
45 to 54 years	444
55 to 64 years	998
65 years and over	3,898

Judging by the small proportion under 10 years, it appears that few, if any, children were born deaf. The number, however, rapidly increased in the age group 10 to 14 years, then diminished somewhat, and finally, with advancing age, increased with great rapidity, so that, in the age group 65 years and over, nearly 4 per cent of the population were reported as deaf.

The following table shows the proportion of deaf in each of the eight civilized tribes, expressed by the number in 100,000 of the population of that tribe:

CIVILIZED TRIBE.	Number deaf per 100,000.
Bícol	614
Ilocano	390
Visayan	318
Tagálog	300
Zambalan	279
Pampangan	267
Pangasinán	241
Cagayán	98

Here it is seen that among the Bícols deafness was very prevalent, there being 614 deaf out of every 100,000 of that tribe. It might be supposed that this large proportion was due to a difference in interpretation of the schedules by the enumerators of this tribe were it not for the fact that in each of the three provinces composing the Bícol country the proportion of deaf was much greater than the average of the archipelago. The smallest proportion was found among the Cagayanes, and this proportion was as much smaller as the proportion of the Bícols was greater than that of the archipelago. The Cagayanes are found in two provinces, Cagayán and Isabela, and in each of them the proportion was far below the average of the archipelago. Among the other six tribes the proportions ran quite close to one another.

The following table shows the number of deaf in each 10,000 of the inhabitants of each province:

PROVINCE.	Number deaf per 10,000.	PROVINCE.	Number deaf per 10,000.
Ambos Camarines	79	Ilocos Sur	32
Abra	52	Cebú	31
Albay	50	Pangasinán	31
Sorsogón	46	Tayabas	30
Bohol	43	Bataán	29
Cápiz	42	Bulacán	29
Paragua	41	Iloílo	29
Tárlac	41	Pampanga	25
Ilocos Norte	40	Rizal	25
La Laguna	39	Mindoro	24
Nueva Yizcaya	39	Misamis	22
Nueva Ecija	36	Zambales	22
La Unión	35	Masbate	21
Negros Occidental	35	Negros Oriental	21
Antique	34	Manila city	19
Sámar	34	Marinduque	19
Cavite	33	Cagayán	13
Leyte	33	Isabela	13
Romblón	33	Surigao	13
Batangas	32		

DEAF AND DUMB.

This, like the blind, is a well-defined class, and the total number of deaf and dumb in the archipelago, including those otherwise afflicted, was reported at 5,910, all but 3 of whom were native brown people. There were 85 deaf and dumb in every 100,000 inhabitants, a number somewhat greater than in the United States in 1890, where it was 66 per 100,000. Males were greatly in excess of females, 55.2 per cent being males and 44.8 per cent females.

The following table shows the proportion of deaf and dumb in each age group, expressed in the form of the number of deaf and dumb in each 100,000 of the population of that age group:

AGE GROUP.	Number deaf and dumb per 100,000.
Under 10 years	59
10 to 14 years	123
15 to 24 years	101
25 to 34 years	89
35 to 44 years	90
45 to 54 years	89
55 to 64 years	67
65 years and over	75

The proportion under 10 years of age suggests that a considerable number were born deaf and dumb. The increase in childhood was probably the result of children's diseases. From early manhood the

proportion diminished and then held its own, diminishing again somewhat with advancing age, as the persons thus afflicted doubtless died far more rapidly than others.

The following table shows the proportion of the deaf and dumb in each of the eight civilized tribes, expressed as the number of deaf and dumb in each 100,000 people of that tribe:

CIVILIZED TRIBE.	Number deaf and dumb per 100,000.
Zambalan	129
Ilocano	115
Pangasinán	98
Bícol	97
Cagayán	97
Tagálog	82
Visayan	76
Pampangan	67

The Zambalans had the largest proportion, having nearly double that of the Pampangans, who had the least.

The following table shows in each province the number of deaf and dumb in each 10,000 of the population:

PROVINCE.	Number deaf and dumb per 10,000.	PROVINCE.	Number deaf and dumb per 10,000.
Abra	23	Masbate	9
Nueva Vizcaya	17	Mindoro	9
Paragua	16	Negros Occidental	9
Ilocos Norte	12	Nueva Ecija	9
La Unión	12	Bohol	8
Romblón	12	Bulacán	8
Tayabas	12	Cápiz	8
Zambales	12	Cavite	8
Ilocos Sur	11	Iloílo	8
Sorsogón	11	La Laguna	8
Albay	10	Cebú	7
Antique	10	Leyte	7
Pangasinán	10	Misamis	7
Tárlac	10	Pampanga	7
Ambos Camarines	9	Sámar	7
Bataán	9	Negros Oriental	6
Batangas	9	Rizal	6
Cagayán	9	Surigao	6
Isabela	9	Manila city	4
Marinduque	9		

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Philippine Islands.	15,372	7,591	7,737	7	9	15		8	1	4	
Under 10 years	517	314	202	1							
10 to 14 years	1,019	634	382	1						2	
15 to 24 years	3,546	1,853	1,683	3	2	4				1	
25 to 34 years	3,787	1,902	1,875		3	5		1		1	
35 to 44 years	2,722	1,224	1,485	1	1	5		5	1		
45 to 54 years	1,821	800	1,018		1	1		1			
55 to 64 years	1,219	528	689		1			1			
65 years and over	741	336	403	1	1						
Abra	99	49	50								
Under 10 years	4	3	1								
10 to 14 years	3	3									
15 to 24 years	24	12	12								
25 to 34 years	35	17	18								
35 to 44 years	15	7	8								
45 to 54 years	10	3	7								
55 to 64 years	5	2	3								
65 years and over	3	2	1								
Albay	552	267	283		1					1	
Under 10 years	13	8	5								
10 to 14 years	33	20	13								
15 to 24 years	120	63	55		1					1	
25 to 34 years	124	57	67								
35 to 44 years	92	46	46								
45 to 54 years	96	40	56								
55 to 64 years	46	19	27								
65 years and over	28	14	14								
Ambos Camarines	476	206	269			1					
Under 10 years	12	7	5								
10 to 14 years	29	16	13								
15 to 24 years	127	63	64								
25 to 34 years	89	41	48								
35 to 44 years	72	30	41			1					
45 to 54 years	68	25	43								
55 to 64 years	56	18	38								
65 years and over	23	6	17								
Antique	321	135	184			2					
Under 10 years	5	1	4								
10 to 14 years	11	8	3								
15 to 24 years	71	33	38								
25 to 34 years	89	42	47								
35 to 44 years	59	17	40			2					
45 to 54 years	39	14	25								
55 to 64 years	31	14	17								
65 years and over	16	6	10								
Bataán	82	41	41								
10 to 14 years	7	3	4								
15 to 24 years	16	9	7								
25 to 34 years	15	6	9								
35 to 44 years	22	12	10								
45 to 54 years	12	5	7								
55 to 64 years	6	3	3								
65 years and over	4	3	1								
Batangas	622	266	355	1							
Under 10 years	13	11	2								
10 to 14 years	40	16	23	1							
15 to 24 years	170	77	93								
25 to 34 years	158	73	85								
35 to 44 years	120	43	77								
45 to 54 years	64	24	40								
55 to 64 years	38	15	23								
65 years and over	19	7	12								

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Benguet	2		2								
15 to 24 years	1		1								
25 to 34 years	1		1								
Bohol	1,257	641	616								
Under 10 years	47	31	16								
10 to 14 years	80	54	26								
15 to 24 years	289	169	120								
25 to 34 years	328	168	160								
35 to 44 years	194	79	115								
45 to 54 years	121	52	69								
55 to 64 years	122	52	70								
65 years and over	76	36	40								
Bulacán	378	176	202								
Under 10 years	3	3									
10 to 14 years	11	3	8								
15 to 24 years	63	35	28								
25 to 34 years	116	54	62								
35 to 44 years	78	35	43								
45 to 54 years	44	22	22								
55 to 64 years	35	10	25								
65 years and over	28	14	14								
Cagayán	209	102	106		1						
Under 10 years	5	2	3								
10 to 14 years	6	3	3								
15 to 24 years	44	19	24		1						
25 to 34 years	57	29	28								
35 to 44 years	41	20	21								
45 to 54 years	23	9	14								
55 to 64 years	22	13	9								
65 years and over	11	7	4								
Cápiz	436	172	263		1						
Under 10 years	12	2	10								
10 to 14 years	13	5	8								
15 to 24 years	86	43	43								
25 to 34 years	99	45	53		1						
35 to 44 years	89	26	63								
45 to 54 years	56	21	35								
55 to 64 years	44	16	28								
65 years and over	37	14	23								
Cavite	254	110	144								
Under 10 years	7	4	3								
10 to 14 years	19	5	14								
15 to 24 years	60	25	35								
25 to 34 years	54	29	25								
35 to 44 years	38	13	25								
45 to 54 years	47	16	31								
55 to 64 years	21	14	7								
65 years and over	8	4	4								
Cebú	2,126	1,157	965	3	1						
Under 10 years	82	53	28	1							
10 to 14 years	158	113	45								
15 to 24 years	513	287	225	1							
25 to 34 years	511	277	233		1						
35 to 44 years	376	189	187								
45 to 54 years	258	135	123								
55 to 64 years	159	68	91								
65 years and over	69	35	33	1							
Cottabato[1]	1	1									
25 to 34 years	1	1									

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Dapitan[1]	23	13	9			1					
10 to 14 years	3	3									
15 to 24 years	4	1	3								
25 to 34 years	6	4	1			1					
35 to 44 years	5	2	3								
45 to 54 years	4	3	1								
55 to 64 years	1		1								
Dávao[1]	9	4	5								
10 to 14 years	3	2	1								
15 to 24 years	2	2									
25 to 34 years	2		2								
35 to 44 years	1		1								
55 to 64 years	1		1								
Ilocos Norte	407	204	203								
Under 10 years	20	14	6								
10 to 14 years	29	19	10								
15 to 24 years	102	56	46								
25 to 34 years	86	43	43								
35 to 44 years	66	29	37								
45 to 54 years	46	22	24								
55 to 64 years	36	12	24								
65 years and over	22	9	13								
Ilocos Sur	367	193	174								
Under 10 years	7	4	3								
10 to 14 years	15	9	6								
15 to 24 years	71	38	33								
25 to 34 years	109	52	57								
35 to 44 years	67	38	29								
45 to 54 years	45	24	21								
55 to 64 years	34	17	17								
65 years and over	19	11	8								
Iloílo	791	362	427		2						
Under 10 years	11	6	5								
10 to 14 years	45	18	27								
15 to 24 years	151	66	85								
25 to 34 years	217	110	107								
35 to 44 years	160	74	86								
45 to 54 years	107	44	62		1						
55 to 64 years	63	29	34								
65 years and over	37	15	21		1						
Isabela	54	24	28		1			1			
Under 10 years	2	1	1								
10 to 14 years	2	1	1								
15 to 24 years	11	5	6								
25 to 34 years	21	13	7		1						
35 to 44 years	11	2	8					1			
45 to 54 years	3		3								
55 to 64 years	4	2	2								
Jolo[1]	1		1								
45 to 54 years	1		1								
La Laguna	369	169	200								
Under 10 years	9	4	5								
10 to 14 years	21	11	10								
15 to 24 years	68	42	26								
25 to 34 years	94	45	49								
35 to 44 years	67	29	38								
45 to 54 years	59	19	40								
55 to 64 years	30	10	20								
65 years and over	21	9	12								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
La Unión	270	138	131							1	
Under 10 years	12	7	5								
10 to 14 years	21	14	7								
15 to 24 years	61	33	28								
25 to 34 years	78	39	38							1	
35 to 44 years	35	15	20								
45 to 54 years	29	15	14								
55 to 64 years	25	10	15								
65 years and over	9	5	4								
Lepanto-Bontoc	5	1	4								
15 to 24 years	1		1								
25 to 34 years	2		2								
55 to 64 years	1	1									
65 years and over	1		1								
Leyte	867	492	374		1						
Under 10 years	50	27	23								
10 to 14 years	90	65	25								
15 to 24 years	229	123	106								
25 to 34 years	187	115	72								
35 to 44 years	130	74	56								
45 to 54 years	88	43	45								
55 to 64 years	60	28	31		1						
65 years and over	33	17	16								
Manila city	302	114	173	1		6		7	1		
Under 10 years	3	2	1								
10 to 14 years	3	2	1								
15 to 24 years	44	11	30	1		2					
25 to 34 years	77	40	34			2		1			
35 to 44 years	73	27	40			1		4	1		
45 to 54 years	52	20	30			1		1			
55 to 64 years	27	10	16					1			
65 years and over	23	2	21								
Marinduque[1]	95	46	49								
Under 10 years	6	2	4								
10 to 14 years	7	5	2								
15 to 24 years	31	19	12								
25 to 34 years	15	6	9								
35 to 44 years	17	7	10								
45 to 54 years	9	5	4								
55 to 64 years	6	1	5								
65 years and over	4	1	3								
Masbate	106	56	49		1						
Under 10 years	7	5	2								
10 to 14 years	14	8	6								
15 to 24 years	23	10	13								
25 to 34 years	17	8	9								
35 to 44 years	21	11	9		1						
45 to 54 years	8	5	3								
55 to 64 years	7	5	2								
65 years and over	9	4	5								
Mindoro	76	39	37								
Under 10 years	2	1	1								
10 to 14 years	7	5	2								
15 to 24 years	25	14	11								
25 to 34 years	19	10	9								
35 to 44 years	10	5	5								
45 to 54 years	7	4	3								
55 to 64 years	4		4								
65 years and over	2		2								

[1] Subprovince of Tayabas.

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Misamis	217	109	108								
Under 10 years	10	5	5								
10 to 14 years	13	8	5								
15 to 24 years	50	26	24								
25 to 34 years	64	37	27								
35 to 44 years	34	14	20								
45 to 54 years	19	8	11								
55 to 64 years	17	7	10								
65 years and over	10	4	6								
Negros Occidental	439	224	213			2					
Under 10 years	9	7	2								
10 to 14 years	23	16	7								
15 to 24 years	88	55	33								
25 to 34 years	131	60	70			1					
35 to 44 years	83	35	47			1					
45 to 54 years	53	26	27								
55 to 64 years	29	12	17								
65 years and over	23	13	10								
Negros Oriental	418	201	217								
Under 10 years	11	6	5								
10 to 14 years	30	18	12								
15 to 24 years	94	41	53								
25 to 34 years	92	45	47								
35 to 44 years	91	45	46								
45 to 54 years	61	30	31								
55 to 64 years	17	6	11								
65 years and over	22	10	12								
Nueva Écija	219	116	103								
Under 10 years	4	2	2								
10 to 14 years	15	12	3								
15 to 24 years	51	29	22								
25 to 34 years	62	29	33								
35 to 44 years	38	18	20								
45 to 54 years	19	12	7								
55 to 64 years	21	12	9								
65 years and over	9	2	7								
Nueva Vizcaya	22	8	14								
Under 10 years	2	1	1								
15 to 24 years	7	5	2								
25 to 34 years	2	1	1								
35 to 44 years	4		4								
45 to 54 years	3		3								
55 to 64 years	4	1	3								
Pampanga	249	118	130	1							
Under 10 years	4	4									
10 to 14 years	17	11	6								
15 to 24 years	54	28	26								
25 to 34 years	63	36	27								
35 to 44 years	34	13	20	1							
45 to 54 years	31	8	23								
55 to 64 years	26	11	15								
65 years and over	20	7	13								
Pangasinán	993	499	494								
Under 10 years	41	29	12								
10 to 14 years	78	53	25								
15 to 24 years	242	127	115								
25 to 34 years	235	106	129								
35 to 44 years	178	76	102								
45 to 54 years	100	54	46								
55 to 64 years	70	30	40								
65 years and over	49	24	25								

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Paragua	161	79	81							1	
Under 10 years	13	6	7								
10 to 14 years	28	12	15							1	
15 to 24 years	47	27	20								
25 to 34 years	29	14	15								
35 to 44 years	27	12	15								
45 to 54 years	11	5	6								
55 to 64 years	5	2	3								
65 years and over	1	1									
Rizal	175	67	108								
Under 10 years	2	2									
10 to 14 years	5	4	1								
15 to 24 years	24	12	12								
25 to 34 years	43	15	28								
35 to 44 years	40	13	27								
45 to 54 years	31	9	22								
55 to 64 years	16	6	10								
65 years and over	14	6	8								
Romblón	93	49	43			1					
Under 10 years	5	4	1								
10 to 14 years	7	4	3								
15 to 24 years	29	12	17								
25 to 34 years	19	9	9			1					
35 to 44 years	15	10	5								
45 to 54 years	8	3	5								
55 to 64 years	6	5	1								
65 years and over	4	2	2								
Sámar	544	301	242			1					
Under 10 years	21	16	5								
10 to 14 years	29	15	14								
15 to 24 years	141	74	66			1					
25 to 34 years	136	76	60								
35 to 44 years	95	60	35								
45 to 54 years	63	28	35								
55 to 64 years	32	17	15								
65 years and over	27	15	12								
Siassi[1]	1					1					
15 to 24 years	1					1					
Sorsogón	351	168	183								
Under 10 years	9	6	3								
10 to 14 years	22	14	8								
15 to 24 years	88	45	43								
25 to 34 years	87	38	49								
35 to 44 years	61	26	35								
45 to 54 years	33	12	21								
55 to 64 years	30	16	14								
65 years and over	21	11	10								
Surigao	90	44	46								
Under 10 years	1	1									
10 to 14 years	12	9	3								
15 to 24 years	21	11	10								
25 to 34 years	22	10	12								
35 to 44 years	16	5	11								
45 to 54 years	7	3	4								
55 to 64 years	10	5	5								
65 years and over	1		1								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tárlac	163	79	84								
Under 10 years	6	1	5								
10 to 14 years	9	6	3								
15 to 24 years	44	21	23								
25 to 34 years	50	23	27								
35 to 44 years	26	15	11								
45 to 54 years	14	4	10								
55 to 64 years	8	7	1								
65 years and over	6	2	4								
Tayabas[1]	486	253	232							1	
Under 10 years	38	21	17								
10 to 14 years	47	31	15							1	
15 to 24 years	121	70	51								
25 to 34 years	102	56	46								
35 to 44 years	82	34	48								
45 to 54 years	55	22	33								
55 to 64 years	26	12	14								
65 years and over	15	7	8								
Zambales	169	84	85								
Under 10 years	9	5	4								
10 to 14 years	14	10	4								
15 to 24 years	31	12	19								
25 to 34 years	37	18	19								
35 to 44 years	32	15	17								
45 to 54 years	16	6	10								
55 to 64 years	15	9	6								
65 years and over	15	9	6								
Zamboanga[2]	25	14	10	1							
15 to 24 years	6	3	2	1							
25 to 34 years	6	5	1								
35 to 44 years	7	3	4								
45 to 54 years	1		1								
55 to 64 years	3	1	2								
65 years and over	2	2									

[1] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque. [2] Comandancia.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bohol	1,114	558	556								
Under 10 years	40	25	15								
10 to 14 years	76	51	25								
15 to 24 years	258	145	108								
25 to 34 years	284	139	145								
35 to 44 years	174	75	99								
45 to 54 years	105	45	60								
55 to 64 years	109	45	64								
65 years and over	73	33	40								
Cebú	1,983	1,087	892	3	1						
Under 10 years	71	45	25	1							
10 to 14 years	150	108	42								
15 to 24 years	478	267	210	1							
25 to 34 years	475	261	213		1						
35 to 44 years	357	183	174								
45 to 54 years	240	128	112								
55 to 64 years	145	61	84								
65 years and over	67	34	32	1							

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS—Continued.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Leyte	809	458	350		1						
Under 10 years	50	27	23								
10 to 14 years	85	63	22								
15 to 24 years	211	115	96								
25 to 34 years	171	103	68								
35 to 44 years	116	66	50								
45 to 54 years	84	40	44								
55 to 64 years	59	27	31		1						
65 years and over	33	17	16								
Luzón	7,012	3,326	3,661	3	3	7		8	1	3	
Under 10 years	214	136	78								
10 to 14 years	435	260	173	1						1	
15 to 24 years	1,579	806	767	1	2	2				1	
25 to 34 years	1,742	836	901		1	2		1		1	
35 to 44 years	1,247	534	704	1		2		5	1		
45 to 54 years	856	351	503			1		1			
55 to 64 years	588	251	336					1			
65 years and over	351	152	199								
Marinduque	93	44	49								
Under 10 years	6	2	4								
10 to 14 years	7	5	2								
15 to 24 years	30	18	12								
25 to 34 years	15	6	9								
35 to 44 years	16	6	10								
45 to 54 years	9	5	4								
55 to 64 years	6	1	5								
65 years and over	4	1	3								
Masbate	64	38	26								
Under 10 years	2	2									
10 to 14 years	6	4	2								
15 to 24 years	16	9	7								
25 to 34 years	12	6	6								
35 to 44 years	13	9	4								
45 to 54 years	6	3	3								
55 to 64 years	4	4									
65 years and over	5	1	4								
Mindanao	275	140	133	1		1					
Under 10 years	8	5	3								
10 to 14 years	23	16	7								
15 to 24 years	65	36	28	1							
25 to 34 years	80	45	34			1					
35 to 44 years	44	18	26								
45 to 54 years	20	8	12								
55 to 64 years	26	8	18								
65 years and over	9	4	5								
Mindoro	36	16	20								
Under 10 years	1	1									
10 to 14 years	1	1									
15 to 24 years	13	7	6								
25 to 34 years	10	5	5								
35 to 44 years	5	1	4								
45 to 54 years	3	1	2								
55 to 64 years	2		2								
65 years and over	1		1								
Negros	706	362	342			2					
Under 10 years	16	12	4								
10 to 14 years	45	29	16								
15 to 24 years	146	82	64								
25 to 34 years	183	87	95			1					
35 to 44 years	147	67	79			1					
45 to 54 years	95	49	46								
55 to 64 years	38	15	23								
65 years and over	36	21	15								

TABLE 1.—*Civilized population returned as insane, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS—Continued.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Panay	1,484	643	836		3	2					
Under 10 years	26	8	18								
10 to 14 years	64	28	36								
15 to 24 years	288	136	152								
25 to 34 years	390	190	199		1						
35 to 44 years	303	115	186			2					
45 to 54 years	193	76	116		1						
55 to 64 years	135	58	77								
65 years and over	85	32	52		1						
Sámar	419	232	186			1					
Under 10 years	12	9	3								
10 to 14 years	24	11	13								
15 to 24 years	104	55	48			1					
25 to 34 years	109	61	48								
35 to 44 years	74	46	28								
45 to 54 years	49	25	24								
55 to 64 years	24	13	11								
65 years and over	23	12	11								

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Philippine Islands	15,811	7,840	7,932	11	8	13		4	3		
Under 10 years	1,432	822	603	4	2				1		
10 to 14 years	1,012	562	449			1					
15 to 24 years	2,197	1,190	1,004	3							
25 to 34 years	2,042	1,112	923		2	3		1	1		
35 to 44 years	1,653	906	738	2		5		2			
45 to 54 years	1,573	767	804		1	1					
55 to 64 years	2,256	961	1,289	1	1	3			1		
65 years and over	3,646	1,520	2,122	1	2			1			
Abra	110	39	71								
Under 10 years	6	4	2								
10 to 14 years	3		3								
15 to 24 years	13	5	8								
25 to 34 years	6	6									
35 to 44 years	9	3	6								
45 to 54 years	18	7	11								
55 to 64 years	23	5	18								
65 years and over	32	9	23								
Albay	1,047	582	463		1	1					
Under 10 years	119	68	50		1						
10 to 14 years	103	55	48								
15 to 24 years	183	102	81								
25 to 34 years	171	93	78								
35 to 44 years	119	66	53								
45 to 54 years	84	53	31								
55 to 64 years	104	55	48			1					
65 years and over	164	90	74								

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ambos Camarines	718	357	359	2							
Under 10 years	64	30	32	2							
10 to 14 years	58	28	30								
15 to 24 years	107	50	57								
25 to 34 years	87	49	38								
35 to 44 years	82	38	44								
45 to 54 years	68	39	29								
55 to 64 years	112	59	53								
65 years and over	140	64	76								
Antique	358	182	176								
Under 10 years	19	12	7								
10 to 14 years	15	10	5								
15 to 24 years	42	22	20								
25 to 34 years	44	22	22								
35 to 44 years	41	20	21								
45 to 54 years	36	19	17								
55 to 64 years	65	31	34								
65 years and over	96	46	50								
Bataán	86	46	40								
Under 10 years	7	6	1								
10 to 14 years	10	4	6								
15 to 24 years	9	7	2								
25 to 34 years	17	10	7								
35 to 44 years	9	4	5								
45 to 54 years	9	5	4								
55 to 64 years	7	3	4								
65 years and over	18	7	11								
Batangas	403	190	213								
Under 10 years	30	17	13								
10 to 14 years	28	18	10								
15 to 24 years	53	26	27								
25 to 34 years	49	24	25								
35 to 44 years	54	27	27								
45 to 54 years	56	27	29								
55 to 64 years	61	24	37								
65 years and over	72	27	45								
Bohol	687	354	333								
Under 10 years	85	57	28								
10 to 14 years	38	23	15								
15 to 24 years	91	56	35								
25 to 34 years	82	46	36								
35 to 44 years	70	43	27								
45 to 54 years	50	21	29								
55 to 64 years	78	34	44								
65 years and over	193	74	119								
Bulacán	497	252	243	1		1					
Under 10 years	47	33	14								
10 to 14 years	20	8	12								
15 to 24 years	55	22	32	1							
25 to 34 years	64	31	33								
35 to 44 years	49	32	17								
45 to 54 years	61	28	32			1					
55 to 64 years	53	27	31								
65 years and over	143	71	72								
Cagayán	258	107	151								
Under 10 years	17	9	8								
10 to 14 years	11	7	4								
15 to 24 years	19	10	9								
25 to 34 years	24	12	12								
35 to 44 years	24	11	13								
45 to 54 years	30	10	20								
55 to 64 years	50	20	30								
65 years and over	83	28	55								

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cápiz	550	230	320								
Under 10 years	37	19	18								
10 to 14 years	27	16	11								
15 to 24 years	51	27	24								
25 to 34 years	51	29	22								
35 to 44 years	57	24	33								
45 to 54 years	70	26	44								
55 to 64 years	92	33	59								
65 years and over	165	56	109								
Cavite	270	137	133								
Under 10 years	29	13	16								
10 to 14 years	15	11	4								
15 to 24 years	34	17	17								
25 to 34 years	44	27	17								
35 to 44 years	28	13	15								
45 to 54 years	25	15	10								
55 to 64 years	41	19	22								
65 years and over	54	22	32								
Cebú	1,397	668	728		1						
Under 10 years	117	69	48								
10 to 14 years	94	53	41								
15 to 24 years	243	144	99								
25 to 34 years	185	97	87		1						
35 to 44 years	126	67	59								
45 to 54 years	101	43	58								
55 to 64 years	194	67	127								
65 years and over	337	128	209								
Cottabato[1]	2	1		1							
35 to 44 years	1			1							
65 years and over	1	1									
Dapitan[1]	26	11	15								
Under 10 years	5	3	2								
10 to 14 years	2	2									
15 to 24 years	3		3								
25 to 34 years	3	1	2								
35 to 44 years	6	3	3								
45 to 54 years	2	1	1								
55 to 64 years	3	1	2								
65 years and over	2		2								
Dávao[1]	18	10	8								
Under 10 years	2	1	1								
10 to 14 years	2	1	1								
15 to 24 years	3	3									
25 to 34 years	1	1									
35 to 44 years	2	1	1								
45 to 54 years	4	2	2								
55 to 64 years	3	1	2								
65 years and over	1		1								
Ilocos Norte	337	137	199	1							
Under 10 years	11	5	6								
10 to 14 years	15	8	7								
15 to 24 years	29	12	16	1							
25 to 34 years	20	11	9								
35 to 44 years	23	11	12								
45 to 54 years	34	16	18								
55 to 64 years	78	27	51								
65 years and over	127	47	80								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ilocos Sur	398	168	229					1			
Under 10 years	34	17	17								
10 to 14 years	17	10	7								
15 to 24 years	22	15	7								
25 to 34 years	29	15	14								
35 to 44 years	31	14	17								
45 to 54 years	43	14	29								
55 to 64 years	69	22	47								
65 years and over	153	61	91					1			
Iloilo	1,077	508	569								
Under 10 years	103	65	38								
10 to 14 years	81	42	39								
15 to 24 years	137	74	63								
25 to 34 years	138	65	73								
35 to 44 years	113	63	50								
45 to 54 years	118	60	58								
55 to 64 years	165	54	111								
65 years and over	222	85	137								
Isabela	107	39	68								
Under 10 years	10	4	6								
10 to 14 years	4	2	2								
15 to 24 years	9	6	3								
25 to 34 years	5	2	3								
35 to 44 years	11	5	6								
45 to 54 years	13	2	11								
55 to 64 years	35	13	22								
65 years and over	20	5	15								
La Laguna	357	192	163		1				1		
Under 10 years	23	15	7						1		
10 to 14 years	33	19	14								
15 to 24 years	51	27	24								
25 to 34 years	56	31	25								
35 to 44 years	44	25	19								
45 to 54 years	35	19	15		1						
55 to 64 years	50	26	24								
65 years and over	65	30	35								
La Unión	241	108	133								
Under 10 years	18	11	7								
10 to 14 years	12	6	6								
15 to 24 years	25	16	9								
25 to 34 years	24	13	11								
35 to 44 years	18	11	7								
45 to 54 years	16	5	11								
55 to 64 years	39	9	30								
65 years and over	89	37	52								
Lepanto-Bontoc	2	1	1								
15 to 24 years	1		1								
25 to 34 years	1	1									
Leyte	728	416	307	1	1	1		1	1		
Under 10 years	86	57	29								
10 to 14 years	73	46	27								
15 to 24 years	132	76	56								
25 to 34 years	99	60	37		1				1		
35 to 44 years	59	34	22	1		1		1			
45 to 54 years	69	35	34								
55 to 64 years	74	35	39								
65 years and over	136	73	63								

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Manila city	345	163	166	2	3	8		2	1		
Under 10 years	11	7	4								
10 to 14 years	10	5	4			1					
15 to 24 years	41	20	21								
25 to 34 years	56	23	29			3		1			
35 to 44 years	40	18	18			3		1			
45 to 54 years	51	24	27								
55 to 64 years	63	38	21	1	1	1			1		
65 years and over	73	28	42	1	2						
Marinduque[1]	60	22	38								
Under 10 years	4		4								
10 to 14 years	4	4									
15 to 24 years	7	2	5								
25 to 34 years	10	5	5								
35 to 44 years	6	2	4								
45 to 54 years	7	3	4								
55 to 64 years	6	3	3								
65 years and over	16	3	13								
Masbate	128	68	60								
Under 10 years	15	9	6								
10 to 14 years	11	4	7								
15 to 24 years	21	12	9								
25 to 34 years	12	5	7								
35 to 44 years	15	7	8								
45 to 54 years	18	10	8								
55 to 64 years	20	10	10								
65 years and over	16	11	5								
Mindoro	64	25	39								
Under 10 years	6	2	4								
10 to 14 years	3	1	2								
15 to 24 years	7	4	3								
25 to 34 years	9	3	6								
35 to 44 years	10	5	5								
45 to 54 years	8	3	5								
55 to 64 years	11	3	8								
65 years and over	10	4	6								
Misamis	196	115	80		1						
Under 10 years	24	13	10		1						
10 to 14 years	11	5	6								
15 to 24 years	38	28	10								
25 to 34 years	36	19	17								
35 to 44 years	20	14	6								
45 to 54 years	22	11	11								
55 to 64 years	14	8	6								
65 years and over	31	17	14								
Negros Occidental	737	351	384	1		1					
Under 10 years	61	27	33	1							
10 to 14 years	35	19	16								
15 to 24 years	79	31	48								
25 to 34 years	123	67	56								
35 to 44 years	88	49	38			1					
45 to 54 years	84	33	51								
55 to 64 years	94	46	48								
65 years and over	173	79	94								
Negros Oriental	267	132	135								
Under 10 years	30	22	8								
10 to 14 years	15	7	8								
15 to 24 years	49	24	25								
25 to 34 years	39	20	19								
35 to 44 years	36	21	15								
45 to 54 years	25	11	14								
55 to 64 years	27	10	17								
65 years and over	46	17	29								

[1] Subprovince of Tayabas.

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Nueva Écija	368	193	175								
Under 10 years	31	18	13								
10 to 14 years	19	8	11								
15 to 24 years	49	32	17								
25 to 34 years	62	33	29								
35 to 44 years	33	21	12								
45 to 54 years	35	17	18								
55 to 64 years	51	28	23								
65 years and over	88	36	52								
Nueva Vizcaya	19	12	7								
Under 10 years	1	1									
10 to 14 years	2	1	1								
25 to 34 years	4	3	1								
35 to 44 years	6	5	1								
55 to 64 years	2	2									
65 years and over	4		4								
Pampanga	450	229	221								
Under 10 years	37	23	14								
10 to 14 years	30	18	12								
15 to 24 years	52	26	26								
25 to 34 years	63	38	25								
35 to 44 years	52	30	22								
45 to 54 years	47	24	23								
55 to 64 years	60	29	31								
65 years and over	109	41	68								
Pangasinán	923	414	509								
Under 10 years	74	31	43								
10 to 14 years	48	26	22								
15 to 24 years	118	62	56								
25 to 34 years	81	48	33								
35 to 44 years	80	38	42								
45 to 54 years	86	42	44								
55 to 64 years	149	54	95								
65 years and over	287	113	174								
Paragua	89	53	36								
Under 10 years	13	9	4								
10 to 14 years	4	4									
15 to 24 years	7	4	3								
25 to 34 years	17	7	10								
35 to 44 years	12	9	3								
45 to 54 years	11	5	6								
55 to 64 years	16	8	8								
65 years and over	9	7	2								
Rizal	323	152	171								
Under 10 years	15	7	8								
10 to 14 years	18	12	6								
15 to 24 years	28	11	17								
25 to 34 years	39	17	22								
35 to 44 years	40	22	18								
45 to 54 years	35	22	13								
55 to 64 years	56	28	28								
65 years and over	92	33	59								
Romblón	106	60	46								
Under 10 years	8	5	3								
10 to 14 years	8	3	5								
15 to 24 years	18	11	7								
25 to 34 years	17	10	7								
35 to 44 years	15	8	7								
45 to 54 years	9	4	5								
55 to 64 years	17	10	7								
65 years and over	14	9	5								

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sámar	617	330	287								
Under 10 years	80	41	39								
10 to 14 years	44	25	19								
15 to 24 years	116	62	54								
25 to 34 years	93	60	33								
35 to 44 years	76	45	31								
45 to 54 years	47	26	21								
55 to 64 years	87	42	45								
65 years and over	74	29	45								
Sorsogón	508	290	217	1							
Under 10 years	58	35	23								
10 to 14 years	39	22	17								
15 to 24 years	116	63	52	1							
25 to 34 years	75	43	32								
35 to 44 years	54	35	19								
45 to 54 years	53	34	19								
55 to 64 years	42	26	16								
65 years and over	71	32	39								
Surigao	109	74	35								
Under 10 years	17	13	4								
10 to 14 years	3	1	2								
15 to 24 years	18	14	4								
25 to 34 years	11	10	1								
35 to 44 years	9	9									
45 to 54 years	12	7	5								
55 to 64 years	17	8	9								
65 years and over	22	12	10								
Tárlac	314	151	163								
Under 10 years	23	12	11								
10 to 14 years	12	9	3								
15 to 24 years	46	22	24								
25 to 34 years	40	23	17								
35 to 44 years	28	18	10								
45 to 54 years	26	12	14								
55 to 64 years	55	19	36								
65 years and over	84	36	48								
Tayabas[1]	287	143	143	1							
Under 10 years	30	13	16	1							
10 to 14 years	21	8	13								
15 to 24 years	45	27	18								
25 to 34 years	31	17	14								
35 to 44 years	39	25	14								
45 to 54 years	30	18	12								
55 to 64 years	40	13	27								
65 years and over	51	22	29								
Zambales	208	117	90			1					
Under 10 years	25	19	6								
10 to 14 years	14	11	3								
15 to 24 years	29	18	11								
25 to 34 years	20	12	8								
35 to 44 years	15	7	8								
45 to 54 years	21	11	10								
55 to 64 years	24	10	13			1					
65 years and over	60	29	31								
Zamboanga[2]	19	11	8								
15 to 24 years	1		1								
25 to 34 years	4	3	1								
35 to 44 years	3	3									
45 to 54 years	4	3	1								
55 to 64 years	4	1	3								
65 years and over	3	1	2								

[1] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

[2] Comandancia.

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bohol	592	305	287								
Under 10 years	75	49	26								
10 to 14 years	37	22	15								
15 to 24 years	83	49	34								
25 to 34 years	72	42	30								
35 to 44 years	61	35	26								
45 to 54 years	46	20	26								
55 to 64 years	65	29	36								
65 years and over	153	59	94								
Cebú	1,257	600	656		1						
Under 10 years	100	58	42								
10 to 14 years	84	47	37								
15 to 24 years	219	132	87								
25 to 34 years	168	85	82		1						
35 to 44 years	119	64	55								
45 to 54 years	90	38	52								
55 to 64 years	175	57	118								
65 years and over	302	119	183								
Leyte	684	386	293	1	1	1		1	1		
Under 10 years	83	54	29								
10 to 14 years	68	42	26								
15 to 24 years	125	73	52								
25 to 34 years	92	55	35		1				1		
35 to 44 years	51	27	21	1		1		1			
45 to 54 years	63	31	32								
55 to 64 years	68	31	37								
65 years and over	134	73	61								
Luzón	8,347	4,104	4,215	7	5	11		3	2		
Under 10 years	701	390	307	2	1				1		
10 to 14 years	531	289	241			1					
15 to 24 years	1,108	582	523	3							
25 to 34 years	1,049	568	477			3		1			
35 to 44 years	870	471	395			3		1			
45 to 54 years	855	436	417		1	1					
55 to 64 years	1,225	534	685	1	1	3			1		
65 years and over	2,008	834	1,170	1	2			1			
Marinduque	58	20	38								
Under 10 years	4		4								
10 to 14 years	4	4									
15 to 24 years	7	2	5								
25 to 34 years	9	4	5								
35 to 44 years	6	2	4								
45 to 54 years	7	3	4								
55 to 64 years	5	2	3								
65 years and over	16	3	13								
Masbate	81	41	40								
Under 10 years	5	4	1								
10 to 14 years	5		5								
15 to 24 years	14	7	7								
25 to 34 years	9	4	5								
35 to 44 years	10	5	5								
45 to 54 years	14	6	8								
55 to 64 years	14	8	6								
65 years and over	10	7	3								
Mindanao	307	181	124	1	1						
Under 10 years	38	25	12		1						
10 to 14 years	15	8	7								
15 to 24 years	54	37	17								
25 to 34 years	46	26	20								
35 to 44 years	35	24	10	1							
45 to 54 years	37	20	17								
55 to 64 years	33	16	17								
65 years and over	49	25	24								

TABLE 2.—*Civilized population returned as blind, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS—Continued.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mindoro	36	16	20								
Under 10 years	5	2	3								
15 to 24 years	4	2	2								
25 to 34 years	7	2	5								
35 to 44 years	6	4	2								
45 to 54 years	4	2	2								
55 to 64 years	8	2	6								
65 years and over	2	2									
Negros	909	437	470	1		1					
Under 10 years	80	43	36	1							
10 to 14 years	43	23	20								
15 to 24 years	105	42	63								
25 to 34 years	146	79	67								
35 to 44 years	113	64	48			1					
45 to 54 years	106	43	63								
55 to 64 years	109	49	60								
65 years and over	207	94	113								
Panay	1,918	888	1,030								
Under 10 years	151	92	59								
10 to 14 years	117	62	55								
15 to 24 years	224	121	103								
25 to 34 years	223	111	112								
35 to 44 years	203	101	102								
45 to 54 years	215	100	115								
55 to 64 years	317	117	200								
65 years and over	468	184	284								
Sámar	503	275	228								
Under 10 years	67	34	33								
10 to 14 years	36	22	14								
15 to 24 years	101	58	43								
25 to 34 years	76	50	26								
35 to 44 years	60	32	28								
45 to 54 years	35	20	15								
55 to 64 years	66	31	35								
65 years and over	62	28	34								

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Philippine Islands	23,227	13,315	9,861	5	11	20		7	5		3
Under 10 years	1,116	760	354	1	1						
10 to 14 years	1,422	970	449	1	2						
15 to 24 years	2,140	1,365	773					1			1
25 to 34 years	2,100	1,339	757			1		1	2		
35 to 44 years	1,934	1,172	752		1	7		2			
45 to 54 years	2,134	1,221	900	1	2	5		3	1		1
55 to 64 years	3,537	1,969	1,562		3	3					
65 years and over	8,844	4,519	4,314	2	2	4			2		1

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abra	198	118	80								
Under 10 years	10	6	4								
10 to 14 years	9	7	2								
15 to 24 years	13	11	2								
25 to 34 years	16	11	5								
35 to 44 years	13	9	4								
45 to 54 years	21	11	10								
55 to 64 years	38	20	18								
65 years and over	78	43	35								
Albay	1,189	678	514					1			1
Under 10 years	30	23	7								
10 to 14 years	72	45	27								
15 to 24 years	104	69	34								1
25 to 34 years	75	47	28								
35 to 44 years	77	51	26								
45 to 54 years	101	63	37					1			
55 to 64 years	164	90	74								
65 years and over	566	285	281								
Ambos Camarines	1,841	1,067	771			3					
Under 10 years	54	42	12								
10 to 14 years	75	55	20								
15 to 24 years	104	64	40								
25 to 34 years	140	85	55								
35 to 44 years	148	87	60			1					
45 to 54 years	160	99	61								
55 to 64 years	328	194	133			1					
65 years and over	832	441	390			1					
Antique	450	236	212			1					1
Under 10 years	10	6	4								
10 to 14 years	24	21	3								
15 to 24 years	48	25	23								
25 to 34 years	46	23	23								
35 to 44 years	45	17	28								
45 to 54 years	50	29	19			1					1
55 to 64 years	75	29	46								
65 years and over	152	86	66								
Bataán	131	78	53								
Under 10 years	7	5	2								
10 to 14 years	18	10	8								
15 to 24 years	9	3	6								
25 to 34 years	14	12	2								
35 to 44 years	13	9	4								
45 to 54 years	16	9	7								
55 to 64 years	12	7	5								
65 years and over	42	23	19								
Batangas	834	487	347								
Under 10 years	36	31	5								
10 to 14 years	55	40	15								
15 to 24 years	95	59	36								
25 to 34 years	79	50	29								
35 to 44 years	76	42	34								
45 to 54 years	76	44	32								
55 to 64 years	135	76	59								
65 years and over	282	145	137								
Benguet	1	1									
15 to 24 years	1	1									

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bohol	1,165	570	595								
Under 10 years	66	48	18								
10 to 14 years	89	62	27								
15 to 24 years	101	58	43								
25 to 34 years	63	33	30								
35 to 44 years	45	22	23								
45 to 54 years	78	40	38								
55 to 64 years	167	90	77								
65 years and over	556	217	339								
Bulacán	651	376	274		1						
Under 10 years	35	24	11								
10 to 14 years	34	23	11								
15 to 24 years	48	28	20								
25 to 34 years	49	35	14								
35 to 44 years	55	35	20								
45 to 54 years	52	26	26								
55 to 64 years	84	49	34		1						
65 years and over	294	156	138								
Cagayán	184	115	69								
Under 10 years	11	7	4								
10 to 14 years	6	4	2								
15 to 24 years	19	13	6								
25 to 34 years	12	6	6								
35 to 44 years	17	14	3								
45 to 54 years	17	12	5								
55 to 64 years	32	23	9								
65 years and over	70	36	34								
Cápiz	956	466	487	1	2						
Under 10 years	55	30	24		1						
10 to 14 years	47	29	18								
15 to 24 years	88	47	41								
25 to 34 years	96	60	36								
35 to 44 years	98	47	51								
45 to 54 years	116	42	73		1						
55 to 64 years	154	68	86								
65 years and over	302	143	158	1							
Cavite	451	267	184								
Under 10 years	24	16	8								
10 to 14 years	35	26	9								
15 to 24 years	62	45	17								
25 to 34 years	45	31	14								
35 to 44 years	39	23	16								
45 to 54 years	32	20	12								
55 to 64 years	75	40	35								
65 years and over	139	66	73								
Cebú	2,009	1,151	857			1					
Under 10 years	127	84	43								
10 to 14 years	145	108	37								
15 to 24 years	175	119	56								
25 to 34 years	152	97	55								
35 to 44 years	132	82	50								
45 to 54 years	154	93	61								
55 to 64 years	325	178	147								
65 years and over	799	390	408			1					
Cottabato[1]	1		1								
15 to 24 years	1		1								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Dapitan[1]	13	7	6								
Under 10 years	1	1									
10 to 14 years	3	1	2								
15 to 24 years	5	3	2								
25 to 34 years	1		1								
35 to 44 years	1	1									
45 to 54 years	1	1									
55 to 64 years	1		1								
Dávao[1]	56	40	16								
Under 10 years	5	2	3								
10 to 14 years	13	10	3								
15 to 24 years	9	7	2								
25 to 34 years	11	7	4								
35 to 44 years	7	7									
45 to 54 years	4	3	1								
55 to 64 years	3	2	1								
65 years and over	4	2	2								
Ilocos Norte	712	392	320								
Under 10 years	20	17	3								
10 to 14 years	22	12	10								
15 to 24 years	41	25	16								
25 to 34 years	40	29	11								
35 to 44 years	31	18	13								
45 to 54 years	56	36	20								
55 to 64 years	121	58	63								
65 years and over	381	197	184								
Ilocos Sur	559	306	253								
Under 10 years	19	12	7								
10 to 14 years	25	13	12								
15 to 24 years	30	21	9								
25 to 34 years	36	25	11								
35 to 44 years	38	26	12								
45 to 54 years	46	28	18								
55 to 64 years	76	46	30								
65 years and over	289	135	154								
Iloilo	1,184	671	513								
Under 10 years	45	30	15								
10 to 14 years	70	50	20								
15 to 24 years	113	70	43								
25 to 34 years	136	72	64								
35 to 44 years	107	66	41								
45 to 54 years	124	70	54								
55 to 64 years	172	89	83								
65 years and over	417	224	193								
Isabela	90	61	28	1							
Under 10 years	7	5	2								
10 to 14 years	7	5	2								
15 to 24 years	10	6	4								
25 to 34 years	10	10									
35 to 44 years	6	4	2								
45 to 54 years	13	10	2	1							
55 to 64 years	17	9	8								
65 years and over	20	12	8								
La Laguna	584	325	257			2					
Under 10 years	20	12	8								
10 to 14 years	34	16	18								
15 to 24 years	74	44	30								
25 to 34 years	53	34	19								
35 to 44 years	56	35	21								
45 to 54 years	63	33	29			1					
55 to 64 years	106	66	39			1					
65 years and over	178	85	93								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
La Unión	449	236	212	1							
Under 10 years	26	14	11	1							
10 to 14 years	26	17	9								
15 to 24 years	23	18	5								
25 to 34 years	29	19	10								
35 to 44 years	31	16	15								
45 to 54 years	35	14	21								
55 to 64 years	64	38	26								
65 years and over	215	100	115								
Lepanto-Bontoc	1	1									
55 to 64 years	1	1									
Leyte	1,266	802	462			1			1		
Under 10 years	99	68	31								
10 to 14 years	98	67	31								
15 to 24 years	148	101	47								
25 to 34 years	142	99	42						1		
35 to 44 years	120	72	48								
45 to 54 years	125	91	34								
55 to 64 years	178	104	74								
65 years and over	356	200	155			1					
Manila city	418	181	219		3	6		5	4		
Under 10 years	5	2	3								
10 to 14 years	14	8	5		1						
15 to 24 years	39	19	19					1			
25 to 34 years	57	25	29			1		1	1		
35 to 44 years	43	21	19			2		1			
45 to 54 years	59	28	26			2		2	1		
55 to 64 years	70	24	43		2	1					
65 years and over	131	54	75						2		
Marinduque[1]	96	57	39								
Under 10 years	14	10	4								
10 to 14 years	13	8	5								
15 to 24 years	9	4	5								
25 to 34 years	12	8	4								
35 to 44 years	16	7	9								
45 to 54 years	7	4	3								
55 to 64 years	8	5	3								
65 years and over	17	11	6								
Masbate	90	60	30								
Under 10 years	3	3									
10 to 14 years	5	4	1								
15 to 24 years	14	11	3								
25 to 34 years	6	5	1								
35 to 44 years	8	8									
45 to 54 years	9	7	2								
55 to 64 years	11	6	5								
65 years and over	34	16	18								
Mindoro	79	54	25								
Under 10 years	6	4	2								
10 to 14 years	8	6	2								
15 to 24 years	11	8	3								
25 to 34 years	8	4	4								
35 to 44 years	6	3	3								
45 to 54 years	11	6	5								
55 to 64 years	10	9	1								
65 years and over	19	14	5								

[1] Subprovince of Tayabas.

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Misamis	301	183	118								
Under 10 years	32	26	6								
10 to 14 years	24	14	10								
15 to 24 years	48	28	20								
25 to 34 years	27	22	5								
35 to 44 years	28	18	10								
45 to 54 years	22	14	8								
55 to 64 years	56	25	31								
65 years and over	64	36	28								
Negros Occidental	1,058	614	441			2		1			
Under 10 years	46	34	12								
10 to 14 years	67	41	26								
15 to 24 years	104	73	31								
25 to 34 years	141	85	56								
35 to 44 years	118	76	40			1		1			
45 to 54 years	117	66	50			1					
55 to 64 years	147	88	59								
65 years and over	318	151	167								
Negros Oriental	384	219	165								
Under 10 years	27	18	9								
10 to 14 years	37	24	13								
15 to 24 years	35	20	15								
25 to 34 years	31	20	11								
35 to 44 years	29	17	12								
45 to 54 years	33	12	21								
55 to 64 years	52	34	18								
65 years and over	140	74	66								
Nueva Écija	485	282	202			1					
Under 10 years	19	15	4								
10 to 14 years	25	18	7								
15 to 24 years	34	23	11								
25 to 34 years	53	33	20								
35 to 44 years	39	21	18								
45 to 54 years	45	22	23								
55 to 64 years	70	41	29								
65 years and over	200	109	90			1					
Nueva Vizcaya	63	38	25								
Under 10 years	4	2	2								
10 to 14 years	1	1									
15 to 24 years	3	1	2								
25 to 34 years	7	6	1								
35 to 44 years	10	9	1								
45 to 54 years	12	7	5								
55 to 64 years	4	2	2								
65 years and over	22	10	12								
Pampanga	552	326	224	1	1						
Under 10 years	21	15	6								
10 to 14 years	18	12	5	1							
15 to 24 years	44	33	11								
25 to 34 years	54	34	20								
35 to 44 years	41	21	20								
45 to 54 years	43	25	18								
55 to 64 years	85	51	34								
65 years and over	246	135	110		1						
Pangasinán	1,242	749	493								
Under 10 years	49	32	17								
10 to 14 years	59	44	15								
15 to 24 years	85	55	30								
25 to 34 years	92	60	32								
35 to 44 years	90	60	30								
45 to 54 years	93	53	40								
55 to 64 years	194	110	84								
65 years and over	580	335	245								

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Paragua	113	66	46								1
Under 10 years	11	8	3								
10 to 14 years	17	9	8								
15 to 24 years	19	12	7								
25 to 34 years	17	10	7								
35 to 44 years	13	7	6								
45 to 54 years	14	9	5								
55 to 64 years	10	7	3								
65 years and over	12	4	7								1
Paragua Sur[1]	5	2	3								
Under 10 years	1		1								
25 to 34 years	2	1	1								
35 to 44 years	1		1								
65 years and over	1	1									
Rizal	369	200	169								
Under 10 years	8	4	4								
10 to 14 years	23	17	6								
15 to 24 years	27	16	11								
25 to 34 years	43	30	13								
35 to 44 years	32	17	15								
45 to 54 years	37	20	17								
55 to 64 years	64	32	32								
65 years and over	135	64	71								
Romblón	175	105	70								
Under 10 years	18	10	8								
10 to 14 years	22	10	12								
15 to 24 years	33	20	13								
25 to 34 years	13	10	3								
35 to 44 years	19	13	6								
45 to 54 years	10	7	3								
55 to 64 years	21	14	7								
65 years and over	39	21	18								
Sámar	900	577	321	1		1					
Under 10 years	47	32	15								
10 to 14 years	72	58	14								
15 to 24 years	116	75	41								
25 to 34 years	108	70	38								
35 to 44 years	121	84	36			1					
45 to 54 years	115	66	49								
55 to 64 years	122	82	40								
65 years and over	199	110	88	1							
Siassi[1]	2				1	1					
10 to 14 years	1				1						
35 to 44 years	1					1					
Sorsogón	560	332	226		1	1					
Under 10 years	16	11	5								
10 to 14 years	19	13	6								
15 to 24 years	54	34	20								
25 to 34 years	41	30	11								
35 to 44 years	40	27	12			1					
45 to 54 years	43	25	18								
55 to 64 years	77	45	32								
65 years and over	270	147	122		1						
Surigao	129	84	45								
Under 10 years	9	5	4								
10 to 14 years	11	8	3								
15 to 24 years	21	17	4								
25 to 34 years	16	11	5								
35 to 44 years	21	16	5								
45 to 54 years	16	9	7								
55 to 64 years	21	11	10								
65 years and over	14	7	7								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tárlac	541	298	242		1						
Under 10 years	31	16	15								
10 to 14 years	33	22	11								
15 to 24 years	39	19	20								
25 to 34 years	51	31	20								
35 to 44 years	40	21	19								
45 to 54 years	49	30	18		1						
55 to 64 years	70	41	29								
65 years and over	228	118	110								
Tayabas[1]	444	276	168								
Under 10 years	27	19	8								
10 to 14 years	32	21	11								
15 to 24 years	55	39	16								
25 to 34 years	46	37	9								
35 to 44 years	46	33	13								
45 to 54 years	43	27	16								
55 to 64 years	84	44	40								
65 years and over	111	56	55								
Zambales	219	145	74								
Under 10 years	15	11	4								
10 to 14 years	10	7	3								
15 to 24 years	26	19	7								
25 to 34 years	27	20	7								
35 to 44 years	12	7	5								
45 to 54 years	15	9	6								
55 to 64 years	29	18	11								
65 years and over	85	54	31								
Zamboanga[2]	27	21	5		1						
10 to 14 years	4	4									
15 to 24 years	3	2	1								
25 to 34 years	3	2	1								
35 to 44 years	5	3	1		1						
45 to 54 years	1	1									
55 to 64 years	4	3	1								
65 years and over	7	6	1								

[1] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque. [2] Comandancia.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bohol	979	478	501								
Under 10 years	62	45	17								
10 to 14 years	80	55	25								
15 to 24 years	91	54	37								
25 to 34 years	56	28	28								
35 to 44 years	40	19	21								
45 to 54 years	70	37	33								
55 to 64 years	138	71	67								
65 years and over	442	169	273								
Cebú	1,872	1,072	799			1					
Under 10 years	123	82	41								
10 to 14 years	135	102	33								
15 to 24 years	157	107	50								
25 to 34 years	148	94	54								
35 to 44 years	121	73	48								
45 to 54 years	142	87	55								
55 to 64 years	303	164	139								
65 years and over	743	363	379			1					

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS—Continued.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Leyte	1,224	770	452			1			1		
Under 10 years	99	68	31								
10 to 14 years	95	64	31								
15 to 24 years	138	95	43								
25 to 34 years	132	91	40						1		
35 to 44 years	119	71	48								
45 to 54 years	121	87	34								
55 to 64 years	173	100	73								
65 years and over	347	194	152			1					
Luzón	12,502	7,171	5,297	3	7	13		6	4		1
Under 10 years	478	330	147	1							
10 to 14 years	636	424	210	1	1						
15 to 24 years	1,014	647	365					1			1
25 to 34 years	1,051	688	360			1		1	1		
35 to 44 years	978	598	375			4		1			
45 to 54 years	1,106	643	454	1	1	3		3	1		
55 to 64 years	1,960	1,098	856		3	3					
65 years and over	5,279	2,743	2,530		2	2			2		
Marinduque	95	56	39								
Under 10 years	14	10	4								
10 to 14 years	13	8	5								
15 to 24 years	9	4	5								
25 to 34 years	11	7	4								
35 to 44 years	16	7	9								
45 to 54 years	7	4	3								
55 to 64 years	8	5	3								
65 years and over	17	11	6								
Masbate	59	39	20								
Under 10 years	1	1									
10 to 14 years	4	3	1								
15 to 24 years	9	6	3								
25 to 34 years	5	5									
35 to 44 years	3	3									
45 to 54 years	5	5									
55 to 64 years	7	3	4								
65 years and over	25	13	12								
Mindanao	454	291	162		1						
Under 10 years	41	30	11								
10 to 14 years	49	33	16								
15 to 24 years	73	49	24								
25 to 34 years	49	35	14								
35 to 44 years	56	43	12		1						
45 to 54 years	38	24	14								
55 to 64 years	74	32	42								
65 years and over	74	45	29								
Mindoro	60	37	23								
Under 10 years	5	4	1								
10 to 14 years	6	4	2								
15 to 24 years	10	7	3								
25 to 34 years	6	2	4								
35 to 44 years	6	3	3								
45 to 54 years	6	2	4								
55 to 64 years	8	7	1								
65 years and over	13	8	5								
Negros	1,324	767	554			2		1			
Under 10 years	64	46	18								
10 to 14 years	92	57	35								
15 to 24 years	133	88	45								
25 to 34 years	166	104	62								
35 to 44 years	142	90	50			1		1			
45 to 54 years	142	75	66			1					
55 to 64 years	178	108	70								
65 years and over	407	199	208								

TABLE 3.—*Civilized population returned as deaf, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS—Continued.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Panay	2,470	1,303	1,162	1	2	1					1
Under 10 years	108	65	42		1						
10 to 14 years	137	97	40								
15 to 24 years	238	136	102								
25 to 34 years	268	147	121								
35 to 44 years	241	123	118								
45 to 54 years	275	135	137		1	1					1
55 to 64 years	384	178	206								
65 years and over	819	422	396	1							
Sámar	667	434	231	1		1					
Under 10 years	35	24	11								
10 to 14 years	56	44	12								
15 to 24 years	82	54	28								
25 to 34 years	78	52	26								
35 to 44 years	92	64	27			1					
45 to 54 years	83	50	33								
55 to 64 years	95	62	33								
65 years and over	146	84	61	1							

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Philippine Islands	5,910	3,259	2,648	2	1						
Under 10 years	1,180	672	508								
10 to 14 years	924	532	390	2							
15 to 24 years	1,267	672	595								
25 to 34 years	1,024	556	468								
35 to 44 years	680	377	302		1						
45 to 54 years	427	227	200								
55 to 64 years	238	139	99								
65 years and over	170	84	86								
Abra	87	47	40								
Under 10 years	27	16	11								
10 to 14 years	7	5	2								
15 to 24 years	18	7	11								
25 to 34 years	16	8	8								
35 to 44 years	10	7	3								
45 to 54 years	7	3	4								
55 to 64 years	1	1									
65 years and over	1		1								
Albay	231	131	100								
Under 10 years	44	26	18								
10 to 14 years	39	27	12								
15 to 24 years	53	25	28								
25 to 34 years	36	23	13								
35 to 44 years	24	11	13								
45 to 54 years	15	9	6								
55 to 64 years	11	4	7								
65 years and over	9	6	3								

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ambos Camarines	210	126	84								
Under 10 years	38	25	13								
10 to 14 years	27	16	11								
15 to 24 years	50	27	23								
25 to 34 years	37	24	13								
35 to 44 years	26	17	9								
45 to 54 years	19	11	8								
55 to 64 years	5	3	2								
65 years and over	8	3	5								
Antique	134	76	58								
Under 10 years	26	15	11								
10 to 14 years	16	9	7								
15 to 24 years	34	13	21								
25 to 34 years	28	18	10								
35 to 44 years	6	2	4								
45 to 54 years	9	6	3								
55 to 64 years	8	6	2								
65 years and over	7	7									
Bataán	41	25	16								
Under 10 years	8	3	5								
10 to 14 years	8	7	1								
15 to 24 years	9	5	4								
25 to 34 years	2	2									
35 to 44 years	9	5	4								
45 to 54 years	3	1	2								
55 to 64 years	1	1									
65 years and over	1	1									
Batangas	221	107	114								
Under 10 years	39	19	20								
10 to 14 years	23	16	7								
15 to 24 years	49	25	24								
25 to 34 years	44	17	27								
35 to 44 years	31	14	17								
45 to 54 years	21	10	11								
55 to 64 years	7	4	3								
65 years and over	7	2	5								
Benguet	1	1									
10 to 14 years	1	1									
Bohol	215	118	97								
Under 10 years	42	26	16								
10 to 14 years	42	23	19								
15 to 24 years	40	21	19								
25 to 34 years	30	14	16								
35 to 44 years	24	10	14								
45 to 54 years	22	15	7								
55 to 64 years	10	6	4								
65 years and over	5	3	2								
Bulacán	179	101	78								
Under 10 years	31	16	15								
10 to 14 years	20	9	11								
15 to 24 years	41	26	15								
25 to 34 years	37	22	15								
35 to 44 years	24	18	6								
45 to 54 years	12	4	8								
55 to 64 years	10	4	6								
65 years and over	4	2	2								

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cagayán	122	68	54								
Under 10 years	29	21	8								
10 to 14 years	21	13	8								
15 to 24 years	35	15	20								
25 to 34 years	19	11	8								
35 to 44 years	7	3	4								
45 to 54 years	4	2	2								
55 to 64 years	4	2	2								
65 years and over	3	1	2								
Cápiz	183	106	77								
Under 10 years	37	24	13								
10 to 14 years	17	9	8								
15 to 24 years	53	37	16								
25 to 34 years	33	15	18								
35 to 44 years	22	9	13								
45 to 54 years	13	8	5								
55 to 64 years	8	4	4								
Cavite	109	64	45								
Under 10 years	14	6	8								
10 to 14 years	25	16	9								
15 to 24 years	29	16	13								
25 to 34 years	14	9	5								
35 to 44 years	7	4	3								
45 to 54 years	10	7	3								
55 to 64 years	3	2	1								
65 years and over	7	4	3								
Cebú	449	245	204								
Under 10 years	105	61	44								
10 to 14 years	70	41	29								
15 to 24 years	84	35	49								
25 to 34 years	79	50	29								
35 to 44 years	54	27	27								
45 to 54 years	30	19	11								
55 to 64 years	14	9	5								
65 years and over	13	3	10								
Cottabato[1]	1		1								
Under 10 years	1		1								
Dapitan[1]	13	11	2								
Under 10 years	3	3									
10 to 14 years	5	5									
15 to 24 years	2	1	1								
35 to 44 years	2	2									
45 to 54 years	1		1								
Dávao[1]	26	14	12								
Under 10 years	2	1	1								
10 to 14 years	2	2									
15 to 24 years	6	2	4								
25 to 34 years	4	3	1								
35 to 44 years	5	4	1								
45 to 54 years	2	1	1								
55 to 64 years	5	1	4								
Ilocos Norte	219	109	110								
Under 10 years	42	18	24								
10 to 14 years	24	12	12								
15 to 24 years	43	18	25								
25 to 34 years	44	26	18								
35 to 44 years	19	11	8								
45 to 54 years	23	12	11								
55 to 64 years	10	5	5								
65 years and over	14	7	7								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ilocos Sur	187	100	87								
Under 10 years	31	17	14								
10 to 14 years	19	11	8								
15 to 24 years	40	27	13								
25 to 34 years	38	17	21								
35 to 44 years	23	11	12								
45 to 54 years	16	7	9								
55 to 64 years	9	5	4								
65 years and over	11	5	6								
Iloilo	305	169	136								
Under 10 years	62	31	31								
10 to 14 years	49	29	20								
15 to 24 years	55	35	20								
25 to 34 years	56	27	29								
35 to 44 years	35	20	15								
45 to 54 years	25	17	8								
55 to 64 years	14	8	6								
65 years and over	9	2	7								
Isabela	59	32	27								
Under 10 years	10	3	7								
10 to 14 years	13	9	4								
15 to 24 years	13	9	4								
25 to 34 years	6	2	4								
35 to 44 years	9	5	4								
45 to 54 years	4	2	2								
55 to 64 years	4	2	2								
La Laguna	125	75	50								
Under 10 years	24	16	8								
10 to 14 years	15	9	6								
15 to 24 years	35	17	18								
25 to 34 years	11	6	5								
35 to 44 years	16	9	7								
45 to 54 years	12	8	4								
55 to 64 years	6	6									
65 years and over	6	4	2								
La Unión	148	83	65								
Under 10 years	33	17	16								
10 to 14 years	24	12	12								
15 to 24 years	25	15	10								
25 to 34 years	27	16	11								
35 to 44 years	23	15	8								
45 to 54 years	5	1	4								
55 to 64 years	8	5	3								
65 years and over	3	2	1								
Leyte	263	136	127								
Under 10 years	34	18	16								
10 to 14 years	62	30	32								
15 to 24 years	65	34	31								
25 to 34 years	53	27	26								
35 to 44 years	21	11	10								
45 to 54 years	19	9	10								
55 to 64 years	8	6	2								
65 years and over	1	1									
Manila city	87	44	42		1						
Under 10 years	12	7	5								
10 to 14 years	13	7	6								
15 to 24 years	16	8	8								
25 to 34 years	24	13	11								
35 to 44 years	9	3	5		1						
45 to 54 years	4	1	3								
55 to 64 years	4	2	2								
65 years and over	5	3	2								

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Marinduque[1]	47	34	13								
Under 10 years	9	6	3								
10 to 14 years	11	6	5								
15 to 24 years	10	8	2								
25 to 34 years	6	5	1								
35 to 44 years	8	6	2								
55 to 64 years	2	2									
65 years and over	1	1									
Masbate	38	26	12								
Under 10 years	9	9									
10 to 14 years	7	4	3								
15 to 24 years	6	4	2								
25 to 34 years	7	3	4								
35 to 44 years	3	1	2								
45 to 54 years	2	2									
55 to 64 years	2	2									
65 years and over	2	1	1								
Mindoro	31	20	11								
Under 10 years	10	7	3								
10 to 14 years	3	3									
15 to 24 years	6	3	3								
25 to 34 years	6	2	4								
35 to 44 years	5	4	1								
45 to 54 years	1	1									
Misamis	91	56	35								
Under 10 years	16	10	6								
10 to 14 years	22	14	8								
15 to 24 years	21	13	8								
25 to 34 years	18	9	9								
35 to 44 years	7	6	1								
45 to 54 years	4	1	3								
55 to 64 years	2	2									
65 years and over	1	1									
Negros Occidental	270	163	106	1							
Under 10 years	70	43	27								
10 to 14 years	45	29	15	1							
15 to 24 years	42	28	14								
25 to 34 years	46	21	25								
35 to 44 years	31	21	10								
45 to 54 years	23	16	7								
55 to 64 years	9	4	5								
65 years and over	4	1	3								
Negros Oriental	106	51	55								
Under 10 years	29	11	18								
10 to 14 years	20	6	14								
15 to 24 years	24	13	11								
25 to 34 years	11	9	2								
35 to 44 years	10	5	5								
45 to 54 years	7	4	3								
55 to 64 years	3	2	1								
65 years and over	2	1	1								
Nueva Écija	120	75	45								
Under 10 years	30	22	8								
10 to 14 years	12	8	4								
15 to 24 years	21	10	11								
25 to 34 years	20	12	8								
35 to 44 years	19	13	6								
45 to 54 years	7	5	2								
55 to 64 years	3	3									
65 years and over	8	2	6								

[1] Subprovince of Tayabas.

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Nueva Vizcaya	27	16	11								
Under 10 years	4	1	3								
10 to 14 years	10	7	3								
15 to 24 years	7	5	2								
25 to 34 years	5	3	2								
35 to 44 years	1		1								
Pampanga	147	78	69								
Under 10 years	23	14	9								
10 to 14 years	23	13	10								
15 to 24 years	32	14	18								
25 to 34 years	25	17	8								
35 to 44 years	25	13	12								
45 to 54 years	11	5	6								
55 to 64 years	4	1	3								
65 years and over	4	1	3								
Pangasinán	397	210	187								
Under 10 years	78	49	29								
10 to 14 years	59	35	24								
15 to 24 years	85	40	45								
25 to 34 years	66	29	37								
35 to 44 years	51	27	24								
45 to 54 years	31	12	19								
55 to 64 years	19	12	7								
65 years and over	8	6	2								
Paragua	45	33	12								
Under 10 years	11	10	1								
10 to 14 years	12	8	4								
15 to 24 years	6	5	1								
25 to 34 years	3		3								
35 to 44 years	7	5	2								
45 to 54 years	3	3									
55 to 64 years	3	2	1								
Paragua Sur[1]	1		1								
25 to 34 years	1		1								
Rizal	89	49	40								
Under 10 years	16	12	4								
10 to 14 years	11	7	4								
15 to 24 years	17	5	12								
25 to 34 years	20	17	3								
35 to 44 years	11	6	5								
45 to 54 years	5	2	3								
55 to 64 years	5		5								
65 years and over	4		4								
Romblón	64	31	33								
Under 10 years	16	7	9								
10 to 14 years	12	7	5								
15 to 24 years	12	5	7								
25 to 34 years	10	5	5								
35 to 44 years	7	3	4								
45 to 54 years	4	2	2								
55 to 64 years	2	2									
65 years and over	1		1								
Sámar	191	100	91								
Under 10 years	27	17	10								
10 to 14 years	30	15	15								
15 to 24 years	50	27	23								
25 to 34 years	44	20	24								
35 to 44 years	22	12	10								
45 to 54 years	5	1	4								
55 to 64 years	9	5	4								
65 years and over	4	3	1								

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCES AND COMANDANCIAS—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA, AND AGE PERIOD.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sorsogón	131	68	63								
Under 10 years	20	11	9								
10 to 14 years	22	12	10								
15 to 24 years	34	19	15								
25 to 34 years	24	13	11								
35 to 44 years	11	3	8								
45 to 54 years	10	4	6								
55 to 64 years	8	5	3								
65 years and over	2	1	1								
Surigao	61	33	28								
Under 10 years	11	5	6								
10 to 14 years	15	8	7								
15 to 24 years	16	9	7								
25 to 34 years	10	5	5								
35 to 44 years	5	3	2								
45 to 54 years	3	2	1								
65 years and over	1	1									
Tárlac	129	64	65								
Under 10 years	27	11	16								
10 to 14 years	22	9	13								
15 to 24 years	24	11	13								
25 to 34 years	16	9	7								
35 to 44 years	18	12	6								
45 to 54 years	9	5	4								
55 to 64 years	7	5	2								
65 years and over	6	2	4								
Tayabas[1]	181	99	82								
Under 10 years	44	20	24								
10 to 14 years	30	17	13								
15 to 24 years	40	23	17								
25 to 34 years	31	20	11								
35 to 44 years	14	7	7								
45 to 54 years	13	5	8								
55 to 64 years	4	3	1								
65 years and over	5	4	1								
Zambales	118	61	57								
Under 10 years	32	17	15								
10 to 14 years	12	4	8								
15 to 24 years	19	12	7								
25 to 34 years	16	7	9								
35 to 44 years	18	12	6								
45 to 54 years	12	3	9								
55 to 64 years	6	3	3								
65 years and over	3	3									
Zamboanga[2]	11	4	6	1							
Under 10 years	4	1	3								
10 to 14 years	4	2	1	1							
25 to 34 years	1		1								
35 to 44 years	1		1								
45 to 54 years	1	1									

[1] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

[2] Comandancia.

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bohol	193	105	88								
Under 10 years	38	23	15								
10 to 14 years	38	20	18								
15 to 24 years	36	20	16								
25 to 34 years	27	12	15								
35 to 44 years	23	10	13								
45 to 54 years	19	12	7								
55 to 64 years	9	6	3								
65 years and over	3	2	1								
Cebú	395	214	181								
Under 10 years	94	51	43								
10 to 14 years	59	34	25								
15 to 24 years	72	30	42								
25 to 34 years	72	46	26								
35 to 44 years	48	24	24								
45 to 54 years	26	18	8								
55 to 64 years	12	8	4								
65 years and over	12	3	9								
Leyte	246	128	118								
Under 10 years	32	18	14								
10 to 14 years	57	29	28								
15 to 24 years	60	31	29								
25 to 34 years	50	25	25								
35 to 44 years	21	11	10								
45 to 54 years	17	7	10								
55 to 64 years	8	6	2								
65 years and over	1	1									
Luzón	3,286	1,789	1,496		1						
Under 10 years	636	355	281								
10 to 14 years	468	273	195								
15 to 24 years	713	368	345								
25 to 34 years	568	319	249								
35 to 44 years	397	220	176		1						
45 to 54 years	250	118	132								
55 to 64 years	137	77	60								
65 years and over	117	59	58								
Marinduque	45	33	12								
Under 10 years	8	5	3								
10 to 14 years	10	6	4								
15 to 24 years	10	8	2								
25 to 34 years	6	5	1								
35 to 44 years	8	6	2								
55 to 64 years	2	2									
65 years and over	1	1									
Masbate	24	14	10								
Under 10 years	4	4									
10 to 14 years	4	2	2								
15 to 24 years	4	2	2								
25 to 34 years	6	2	4								
35 to 44 years	3	1	2								
45 to 54 years	1	1									
55 to 64 years	1	1									
65 years and over	1	1									
Mindanao	164	93	70	1							
Under 10 years	31	14	17								
10 to 14 years	40	26	13	1							
15 to 24 years	34	20	14								
25 to 34 years	28	15	13								
35 to 44 years	14	10	4								
45 to 54 years	10	5	5								
55 to 64 years	5	1	4								
65 years and over	2	2									

TABLE 4.—*Civilized population returned as deaf and dumb, classified by sex, age period, and color, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS—Continued.

ISLAND.	Total.	BROWN.		MIXED.		YELLOW.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mindoro	22	14	8								
Under 10 years	7	5	2								
10 to 14 years	3	3									
15 to 24 years	5	3	2								
25 to 34 years	4	1	3								
35 to 44 years	3	2	1								
Negros	344	194	149	1							
Under 10 years	88	47	41								
10 to 14 years	63	35	27	1							
15 to 24 years	61	37	24								
25 to 34 years	53	27	26								
35 to 44 years	36	23	13								
45 to 54 years	28	18	10								
55 to 64 years	10	5	5								
65 years and over	5	2	3								
Panay	595	337	258								
Under 10 years	115	65	50								
10 to 14 years	79	45	34								
15 to 24 years	138	82	56								
25 to 34 years	114	60	54								
35 to 44 years	59	28	31								
45 to 54 years	45	30	15								
55 to 64 years	30	18	12								
65 years and over	15	9	6								
Sámar	157	83	74								
Under 10 years	21	15	6								
10 to 14 years	23	11	12								
15 to 24 years	45	24	21								
25 to 34 years	35	16	19								
35 to 44 years	19	11	8								
45 to 54 years	4		4								
55 to 64 years	8	4	4								
65 years and over	2	2									

TABLE 5.—*Civilized Filipino population returned as deaf and dumb, deaf, blind, or insane, classified by sex and tribe, for Philippine Islands.*

TRIBE.	DEAF AND DUMB.			DEAF.			BLIND.			INSANE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Philippine Islands	5,907	3,259	2,648	23,179	13,315	9,864	15,771	7,839	7,932	15,331	7,594	7,737
Bícol	548	312	236	3,477	2,008	1,469	2,211	1,200	1,011	1,319	610	709
Cagayán	155	87	68	157	95	62	256	97	159	188	93	95
Ilocano	923	488	435	3,133	1,787	1,346	1,793	801	992	1,640	833	807
Pampangan	188	101	87	750	429	321	583	300	283	289	127	162
Pangasinán	336	180	156	827	514	313	735	327	408	853	438	415
Tagálog	1,203	673	530	4,382	2,489	1,893	2,968	1,465	1,503	3,008	1,367	1,641
Visayan	2,436	1,354	1,082	10,231	5,852	4,379	7,085	3,566	3,519	7,916	4,069	3,847
Zambalan	63	31	32	136	91	45	107	64	43	93	42	51
All others	55	33	22	86	50	36	33	19	14	25	15	10

EDUCATION.

One of the vital questions affecting the Filipinos is that of education. The Spanish appear to have established a most excellent and comprehensive system, if measured by the school laws, but it apparently failed to satisfy the natives or attain the objects contemplated by the Spaniards. The subject has received much attention from the American Government, being first taken up in 1899, not long after the arrival of the troops, by General Otis, military governor. Under his orders and supervision a large amount of school supplies was purchased and many schools opened, and, remarkable as it may seem, this entire subject was practically in the hands of the officers and enlisted men of the army of occupation, who were superintendents of education in the provinces and teachers in many of the municipalities and remote barrios of the numerous islands.

With the establishment of civil government military supervision ceased, except in Mindanao, Paragua Sur, Basilan, and the Sulu archipelago, where the army continued to govern.

In order to present this subject in a comprehensive and thorough way, two special and separate reports on education were required of the Chief of the Bureau of Education, giving a full account of the Spanish system and of what had been accomplished since the islands passed under American control. These follow in their natural order, and are intended as a preface to the statistics of education taken from the school schedules.

I. UNDER SPANISH RULE.

Establishment of Public Instruction—Primary Instruction—Secondary Instruction—Superior Instruction—Recapitulation.

By TOMÁS G. DEL ROSARIO.

The progress of public instruction in the Philippine archipelago may be judged from the fact that higher instruction began before primary instruction, the University of Santo Tomás of Manila having been founded as a college, 1619, by a royal decree, confirmed by a royal cedula of November 29, 1623. The establishment of schools of primary instruction in the municipalities of the Philippine Islands, and of a normal school in Manila for the education of schoolmasters for such schools, was not authorized until December 20, 1863. Before that date public schools were hardly known in the Philippines, and instruction was confined solely to the children of parents able to pay for it.

This should not be surprising, since, before the nineteenth century, education in Spain and other parts of Europe was limited to the children of wealthy parents; and the Philippines, as a Spanish colony, could not have more advantages in this respect than the mother country, nor could it be expected that Spain would evince more interest in educating her colonists than her own sons. The first thing observed is that popular education was completely abandoned during Spanish domination, and that political privileges controlled the educational system which was established by the Spanish colonial government in these islands.

Before entering upon a detailed examination of primary instruction in the Philippines during Spanish domination, we will give what is said thereon by Mr. Robert L. Packard in Volume 1 of the Report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States for 1897–98:

> As to primary instruction it has been shown that the Philippine islanders could read and write their own language when the Spaniards arrived. According to a table in the book of Alfred Marche (Luçon et Palaouan. Six années de voyages aux Philippines, Paris, 1887), there are five alphabets in use in the archipelago. All travelers state that there are schools in every village, which are under the control of the priests. Good observers have noticed the aptitude of the natives for instruction. Thus, Mallat states that the children began very early to make their letters in the sand or on leaves. Some of them, he goes on to say (he was writing in 1842), become

distinguished calligraphers, and can imitate all kinds of writing, drawing, and printed characters. He relates a story of a missal which was copied by an "Indian" and sent to the King of Spain. It was so well done that it was impossible to distinguish it from the original. They copy maps also with great exactness. It follows that instruction among the Indians was far from being backward when compared with that of the lower classes in Europe. Nearly all the Tagals can read and write. However, the sciences, properly so called, have made little progress among the Philippine islanders. A few of the mestizos have a slight tincture of them, and those of the Indians who have taken orders know Latin. The best educated are without doubt those who, having studied at the University of Santo Tomás, have become lawyers. Among them can be found advocates worthy to be compared with the most celebrated in Spain. As to literature, there is a Tagal grammar and a dictionary, and a combined grammar of the Tagal, Bícol, Visayan, and Isinay languages. These are all published by the monks at the Santo Tomás press. There are several public printing offices at Manila. The literary works proper consist mostly of poems and tragedies in Tagal. The former are sometimes on very grave subjects, such as the Passion, and the tragedies are very long. There are also short poems and songs, of which both words and music are national, and the Indians can write the music with wonderful ability. They are all musicians, and some of them can play five or six instruments. There is not a village, however small, where the Mass is not accompanied by music. The choice of airs is not always the most edifying, and one sometimes hears waltzes and airs from the French opera bouffe in the churches.

The military music of the garrison of Manila and the large towns of the provinces is carried to an astonishing degree of perfection, so that there is nothing better of the kind in Madrid. The Indians play from memory the overtures of Rossini and Meyerbeer. Semper, writing in 1869, says of education among the natives, "The Christian Spaniard has not been able to exert much more influence of a spiritual than of a political nature upon the character of the natives. Popular education was formerly, and is now, entirely in the hands of the priests. Excepting the professors of common and Roman law all the chairs of the University of Santo Tomás of Manila are in the hands of the priests, who naturally arrange not only the theological lectures, but those upon metaphysics, physics, and logic, as well, according to the principles of the Catholic Church. In the provinces every village has its public schools in which instruction is obligatory; but, besides reading and writing, only Christian doctrine and church music are taught. This instruction, moreover, is by no means generally given in Spanish; at least, the general introduction of Spanish is still so recent that it will be long before the Spanish officials will be able to converse, even with their subordinates, in Spanish. On the east coast of Mindanao, one of the oldest and most settled provinces, the native dialect was exclusively used until forty or fifty years ago, and the priests used the old Malay alphabet until the beginning of the century, even in their official business. The number of natives—the Spaniards call them 'Indians'—who can read and write is tolerably large; but, owing to the total unreliability of all statistics on the subject, nothing accurate can be stated. In 1863 the Government attempted to make an enumeration of the population, and, incidentally, to note the number of those who could read and write. The fact that the result was never published seems to confirm the opinion that an unsatisfactory condition of things was found."

For the purpose of observing a proper order in this report we will first treat of primary instruction, then of secondary instruction, and finally of higher instruction, prior to American occupation, and will conclude with a statement showing the present condition of education in the Philippines.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

In order that an exact and impartial idea may be formed of primary instruction in the Philippines, with all its religious prejudices and governmental bias, and especially to show the absolute intervention which the Catholic Church had in the instruction, we will transcribe a portion of the preface to a book by Daniel Grifol y Aliaga, in charge of the bureau of public instruction, of the general board of the civil administration, and secretary of the board in charge of school supplies in 1894, on primary instruction in this archipelago. We also give the preamble to and the royal decree of December 20, 1863, establishing a system of primary instruction in these islands for the first time.

The preface of the work of Señor Grifol y Aliaga referred to is as follows:

It may be said that there had been no legislation regarding primary instruction in these islands until the issue of the memorable royal decree of December 20, 1863, which provided for the establishment of schools of primary instruction in all the municipalities of the islands and of a normal school for the education of religious schoolmasters to take charge of said schools. While it is true that there are directions, some of which are contained in the Laws of the Indies and in the proclamations of the Government, providing for the education of the natives, especially for their instruction in the beautiful Spanish language, it is also true that such measures are without inference the product of the good intentions which have always animated the monarchs of Spain and their worthy representatives in the archipelago with regard to the progress and prosperity of the latter, but without resting upon a basis of a stable character on account of the lack of elements for their existence.

ROYAL DECREE ESTABLISHING A PLAN OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MADAM: It has always been the constant desire and a permanent rule of conduct on the part of the august predecessors of Your Majesty to introduce in the territory beyond the seas subject to your glorious Crown the light of evangelical truth, and with it the principles of a civilization commensurate to the respective necessities. The governments and their delegated authorities, with the powerful help of the missionaries and of the clergy in general, both secular and regular, have endeavored to accommodate their policy regarding the Philippine archipelago to these principles. But the extent of this vast territory, the character and customs of a part of its population, and the absence of an organized system of public instruction have been the cause that a knowledge of the Spanish language, and, by reason of the ignorance thereof, the propagation of the most elementary notions of education remain in a marked condition of imperfection and backwardness. It is unnecessary to discuss the evils which such a situation entails on the natives in social life, in their relations to the public authority, in the exercise of the latter, which is partly intrusted to the natives themselves—in fact, in everything connected with that country, so fertile in sources of wealth.

To Your Majesty is reserved the power to apply to this state of affairs the proper remedy, which has been demanded by the superior authorities of the Philippines, and with regard to the urgent application of which the royal commissioner, appointed for the study of the administration of said islands, recently called the attention of the Government. The attached project of a decree and the regulations accompanying it tend to this end. They have been formed in view of the documents transmitted by

said officials, and to accord with the spirit, the tendency, and even the capital basis of the solutions which they recommend. This project has in view the necessity of disseminating, as far as possible, instruction in the Holy Catholic faith, in the mother tongue, and in the elementary branches of the knowledge of life, and of providing capable teachers for the purpose, the lack of which is the principal cause of the present situation; and, considering that the basis of all education is the solid diffusion of our holy religion, through its ministers, it establishes a normal school in charge of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, whose pupils shall have the right and the express obligation of teaching in the native schools, with salaries, advantages, and rights during such teaching and thereafter. It provides means for securing preceptors of both sexes until the first named shall graduate from the school and until a normal school for female teachers shall be organized. It creates in all the towns of the archipelago schools of primary elementary instruction for boys and girls, making the attendance of the children obligatory and providing for religious classes for adults. The immediate supervision of said schools is intrusted to the parish priests, who are given sufficient powers to make it efficient, and instruction in Christian doctrine and morals is placed under the exclusive direction of the prelates. And as supplementary to the system established, it requires in the future, after the expiration of a reasonable time, a knowledge of the Spanish language as a necessary requisite for the discharge of public offices, and the enjoyment of certain advantages inherent thereto.

The application of every progressive measure in a country calls for pecuniary sacrifices, and the establishment of the plan projected will entail some expenditures, although not excessive. Nevertheless, by distributing the expenses created among the various towns of the archipelago, and requiring them to be paid from local funds, it is presumed that they will not be greatly felt, nor will the general budget of the islands be obliged to contribute by an expenditure which would, indeed, be difficult at the present time, in view of the recent calamities which have occurred in a part of the Philippine territory, and which have entailed such a considerable and extraordinary expense.

In view of the reasons stated, after hearing the council of state, and with the concurrence of the council and ministers, the undersigned minister has the honor of submitting the attached project of a decree to Your Majesty for approval.

Madam, at the royal feet of Your Majesty.

JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA, *Colonial Minister.*

Madrid, December 20, 1863.

In view of the reasons stated to me by my colonial minister, after hearing the council of state, and with the concurrence of the council of ministers, I hereby decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. A normal school for teachers of primary instruction is hereby established in the city of Manila, under the charge and direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.[1]

This school shall be organized as prescribed by its regulations, and the expenses incident thereto shall be defrayed from the "*caja central de propios y arbitrios*" (central treasury of ways and means).[2]

[1] This school was declared a "superior normal school" by a superior decree of November 10, 1893, approved by royal order No. 280, of April 11, 1894.

[2] The *caja central de propios y arbitrios* having been abolished, the expenses of this establishment were charged against chapter 1, article 1, of the budget of local funds of the central treasury. The amount of 10,450 pesos was appropriated by the budget of 1893–94 for this school in the following form:

	Pesos.
1 director	800
8 professors, at 600	4,800

ART. 2. Spanish scholars, born in the archipelago or in Spain, shall be admitted to said school under the conditions which its regulations may prescribe, and, upon terminating the studies determined by said regulations, shall receive the title of teacher.

Such number of scholars of the normal school, and in the class designated by the regulations, shall receive gratuitous instruction, and such scholars shall be obliged to teach in the native schools of the archipelago for ten years following their graduation from that institution.

ART. 3. There shall be in each town of said provinces at least one school of primary instruction for males and another for females in which instruction shall be given to both native and Chinese children.

The regulations shall determine the proportion of the increase in the number of schools in each town to the ratio of its population.

There shall be in each of them a religious class for adults.

ART. 4. The instruction which shall be given in said schools shall be gratuitous to the poor. The attendance of the children shall be obligatory.

ART. 5. The schools for males shall be of three classes, viz: The lowest category (*de entrada*), the intermediate category (*de ascenso*), and the highest category (*de termino*) divided into the highest category of the second class and the highest category of the first class. Teachers for these schools shall be appointed from graduates of the normal school in accordance with the classification they may have received upon graduation, promotions being made according to length of service and merit combined.

The schools of the highest category of the first class, which shall be those of Manila and its districts, shall have teachers appointed by competitive examination among teachers in active service holding certificates of the normal school.[1]

ART. 6. The classification of the schools in accordance with the preceding article shall be made by the superior civil governor after hearing the superior board of primary instruction and after having called for a report from the chief of the province. After the respective categories shall have been fixed it can not be changed except in the same form.[2]

ART. 7. The teachers shall enjoy the allowance and other advantages prescribed by the regulations. Said allowance, as well as the establishment of the school, the purchase and care of school supplies and equipment, and the rental of the building, if there should not be a public one in use, shall contribute an obligatory charge against the respective local budgets.

ART. 8. In towns with regard to which the superior civil governor shall so decree, by reason of the population, the teachers shall act as secretaries[3] of the petty governors, receiving for such services an extra allowance in proportion to the local resources.

ART. 9. Teachers appointed from the normal school can not be removed except for just cause and by the superior civil governor after the institution of administrative

	Pesos.
1 professor of drawing	600
1 professor of singing	480
1 professor of athletics	400
3 assistants, at 400	1,200
15 pensioners, at 120, for three months only	450
Wages of attendants and servants of the school	600
School supplies, purchase and repair of furniture	1,120

[1] This provision was modified by article 25 of the regulations of November 1, 1893, for the superior normal school for schoolmasters, which prescribes that teachers in schools of the highest category of both the first and second classes should be appointed by competitive examinations of those who had obtained the title of teacher of superior primary instruction.

[2] The last classification made of the schools of this archipelago was that approved by the superior decree of February 27, 1893, which was published in the Gazette of Manila of the following 10th of May.

[3] The usually so-called "*directorcillos.*"

proceedings with the formalities mentioned in article 6 and with a hearing of the person interested.

ART. 10. Examinations shall be held in the normal school at fixed periods in the form prescribed in the regulations for the conferring of the title of assistant teacher. Those receiving such title shall be in charge of the native schools in the absence of the teachers, and shall discharge in every case the functions corresponding to their class in the schools which are required to have such assistants according to the regulations. Said assistants shall have the allowance and enjoy the advantages prescribed therein, the allowance being an obligatory charge against the local budget.

ART. 11. Mistresses of native schools require the respective certificates for the purpose of discharging their functions, which certificate shall be issued in the form prescribed by the regulations until a normal school for schoolmistresses shall be established. The allowance and advantages they are to enjoy shall also be fixed by the regulations, the former, as well as other expenses mentioned in article 7 with regard to schools for males, being an obligatory charge against the local budget.

ART. 12. Schoolmasters and assistants shall be exempt from the personal service tax while in service, and after retiring from service, if such service should have been discharged for fifteen years. After five years' service on the part of the schoolmasters and ten years on the part of the assistants, they shall enjoy the consideration due "*principales*" (members of the *principalia*).

ART. 13. Teachers of both sexes and assistants shall, in the event of being disabled for the discharge of their functions, be entitled to a pension under the conditions prescribed by the regulations.

ART. 14. Certificated schoolmasters and assistants who shall have filled their offices meritoriously for ten and fifteen years respectively shall be preferred in filling the offices of the category of clerk (*escribiente*) established by the decree of July 15 last, without the necessity of proof of ability, as also in filling offices not subject to the said royal decree, to which applicants are appointed by the superior civil governor, and which do not require special qualifications which the persons mentioned lack.

ART. 15. The superior inspection of primary instruction shall be exercised by the superior civil governor of the islands, with the assistance of a board which shall be established in the capital under the name of "superior commission of primary instruction," and which shall be composed of the superior governor as president, of the Right Reverend Archbishop of Manila, and of seven members of well-known ability, appointed by the former. The chiefs of the provinces shall be the provincial inspectors and shall exercise their functions with the assistance of a board composed of the chief, of the prelate of the diocese, or, in his absence, of the parish priest of the capital, and of the mayor or collector of taxes.

The parish priests shall be inspectors ex officio and shall direct the instruction in Christian doctrine and morals, under the supervision of the right reverend prelates.

The regulations shall fix the powers of the commissions and inspectors cited.

ART. 16. Natives who do not know how to speak, read, and write the Spanish language fifteen years after the establishment of a school in the respective town shall not be eligible for the office of petty governor, or lieutenant of the same, or to form a part of the principalia, unless they should enjoy such right by virtue of a special life grant. Only such persons having said qualifications may enjoy exemption from the personal service tax after thirty years from the date of the establishment of the school.

ART. 17. Five years after the publication of this decree no Filipino not having the said qualifications, duly proved before the chief of the province, shall be permitted to hold salaried Government positions in the archipelago.

ART. 18. The superior civil governor, the chiefs of the provinces, and the local authorities shall take special care to insure the execution of the provisions of this

decree by adopting or recommending, as the case may be, the necessary measures for their proper fulfillment.

ART. 19. Requests and recommendations shall be addressed to the Right Reverend Archbishop and to the reverend bishops of the Philippine archipelago that they may promote the zeal of the parish priests in order to secure a faithful fulfillment of the powers and duties vested in them by this decree with regard to the supervision of the education of the natives and especially of the instruction in the Holy Catholic faith and the Spanish language.

ART. 20. Special regulations will detail the organization of the normal school and of the schools of primary instruction of natives.

Given in the palace on December 20, 1863. Rubricated by the royal hand.

JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA, *Colonial Minister.*

In order that a correct idea may be formed of how public instruction was begun in these islands, we will also transcribe here the regulations which were issued on December 20, 1863, for schools and teachers of primary instruction. The reading thereof is very interesting, in that it shows the great interest which the Government of the mother country evinced in giving the Filipinos a primary education commensurate with the standing of a civilized nation; but the intentions of the Government were frustrated by * * * the religious orders, as we will see a little further on in this report. These regulations show the character of the instruction to be given, and that primary instruction was obligatory and gratuitous, the penalties incurred by heads of families who neglected the instruction of their children or other members of their families, at what age attendance at school was obligatory, the vacations, the text-books, the number of schools which each town was to have, and the sanitary measures which were to be observed in such schools, also the qualifications, privileges required and granted both male and female teachers and their assistants and substitutes, their monthly salaries, the religious schools, the inspection of schools, etc. From the notes to these regulations, by Señor Grifol y Aliaga, we will perceive the abundant measures enacted by the Spanish Government in furtherance of popular education, while the regulations will also show the immediate, absolute, and absorbing interference or supervision granted the monastic orders in regard to public instruction. The tiller of the intellectual ship of the Philippine archipelago being in their hands, it became a very easy matter for them to direct it along the channel which best suited their interests and purposes. This was the great error of the Spanish nation, in placing in the hands of a few institutions the future of her colonies in the extreme East, institutions which did not exist in their native country and which sought only the private interests of the corporation or order to which they belonged. This entire plan of public instruction lived in the minds of the Spanish legislators, but was never put into practice.

REGULATIONS FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF NATIVES OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

ARTICLE 1. Instruction in schools for natives shall be confined for the present to elementary primary instruction and shall include:

1. Christian doctrine and principles of ethics and sacred history, suitable for children.
2. Reading.
3. Writing.
4. Practical instruction in the Spanish language, principles of Spanish grammar, and orthography.
5. Principles of arithmetic, which shall include the four rules for figures, common fractions, decimal fractions, and instruction in the metric system and its equivalents in ordinary weights and measures.
6. General geography and history of Spain.
7. Practical agriculture as applied to the products of the country.
8. Rules of deportment.
9. Vocal music.

The first instruction of girls shall include the subjects mentioned in numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9 of the preceding article and work proper to their sex.

ART. 2. Primary instruction is obligatory for all natives. Parents, tutors, or guardians of the children shall send them to the public schools between the ages of 7 and 12 years, if they do not prove that they give them sufficient instruction in their houses or private schools. Those who do not comply with this duty, if there is a school in the township at such distance that the children can easily attend, shall be admonished and compelled to do so by a fine of from a medio to two reales.[1]

The parents or guardians of the children may also send them to school at the age of 6 years, and from 12 to 14.[2]

ART. 3. The teachers shall take special care that their pupils have practical exercises in speaking the Spanish language. As soon as they understand it sufficiently, explanations shall be made in said language and they shall be forbidden to communicate with each other in their own language during class hours.[3]

[1]The circular of the superior civil government, dated August 30, 1867, prescribed rules regarding the manner in which parish priests and chiefs of provinces were to exercise inspection of the schools. The circular issued by the superior civil government on January 4, 1868; article 6 of the decree of May 7, 1871; the circular of May 27, 1873; article 17 of the superior decree of September 12, 1883; article 7 of the decree of the director-general of the civil administration of February 4, 1889; and article 12 of the circular of the general government of December 14 of the same year treated the subjects of obligatory attendance and the penalty for nonattendance.

[2]By a superior decree of October 27, 1868, it was prescribed that pupils might attend the schools of primary instruction until they should reach the age of 18 years, attendance being voluntary after 14; and article 13 of the circular of the general government of December 14, 1889, declared that boys and girls might voluntarily attend the schools between the ages of 4 and 6 and 12 and 18 years, instruction being obligatory for children from 6 to 12 years of age.

[3]Many important provisions have been enacted tending to the instruction of the Spanish language in the schools, such as the circular of the superior civil government of August 30, 1867; that of October 30 of the same year; and that of January 4, 1868; the superior decree of March 14, 1868; rule 5 of the circular of the superior civil government of July 18, 1868; article 5 of the superior decree of May 7, 1871; the circular of the same office of March 12, 1873; that of the general board of civil administration of September 1, 1880; the superior decree of September 12, 1883; articles 3, 4, 6, and 7 of that of June 30, 1887; the circular of the general board of the civil administration of July 11 of the same year; article 7 of that of the general government of July 31, 1888; the royal order of January 29, 1889; and article 12 of the decree of the said general board of February 4, 1889.

ART. 4. Primary instruction will be given gratuitously to children whose parents are not known to be wealthy; they will be required to prove this fact by a certificate of the petty governor of the town countersigned by the parish priest.[1]

Paper, writing exercises, ink, and pens shall be issued free of charge to all children.[2]

Parents, and in their absence the children, who are known to be wealthy shall pay a moderate monthly compensation, which shall be fixed by the governor of every province, after having heard the parish priest and petty governor on the subject.[3]

ART. 5. The parish priests shall direct the instruction in Christian morals and doctrine, and they shall be directed to give the proper explanations at least once a week in the school building, the church, or any other place which may be designated.[4]

ART. 6. There shall be two months of vacation in the school terms, at the period designated by the superior civil governor on the recommendation of the chief of the province. Such vacation may be continual or divided into two or more periods.

ART. 7. Christian doctrine shall be taught according to the catechism in use approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. The spelling book designated by the superior civil governor, the catechism of Astete, and the catechism of Fleury shall be used for reading. For writing there shall be used the examples of Spanish characters of Iturzaeta.

For the text of the other branches which the instruction comprises, in accordance with article 1, a book shall be formed which shall contain them all clearly and concisely set forth, and, furthermore, principles of geometry and ordinary knowledge of physical and natural sciences. This book shall also be used for the last exercises in reading.

Until the book mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be formed, the instruction in the branches not enumerated in the first paragraph of this article shall be taught in the form which the superior civil governor may prescribe.

ART. 8. In every town, whatever be its population, there shall be one school for boys and another for girls; in those having a population of 5,000, there shall be two schools for boys and two for girls; in those having 10,000, three schools; and so on, the increase being in proportion to one school of each sex for every 5,000 inhabitants, provided that the average attendance at all the schools shall have averaged 150 children during the last three months.[5]

There shall also be a school for each sex in every hamlet that is very distant from the town and has a population of 500; and if there be several hamlets that together

[1] Article 14 of the superior decree of May 7, 1871, recommended that instruction to the poor should be free of charge; this article was interpreted by the superior decree of July 19 of the same year.

[2] By a superior decree of February 16, 1867, provision was made for an allowance, payable from the local funds, of 1 peso per annum for every child attending the writing class. This was to be paid to the masters. Similar provision was made for the mistresses by superior decree of September 13, 1870. After January 16, 1891, this allowance was not paid to the teachers, as the board of administration of educational supplies, created by article 3 of the royal order of that date, was given charge of the purchase, management, and distribution of school supplies and equipment.

[3] The superior decree of October 24, 1868, prescribed that in case of insolvency the same measures should be adopted for the collection of this compensation as for the enforcement of public taxes. The superior decree of July 19, 1871, also treated of the monthly quota payable for the school attendance of wealthy children.

[4] Article 6 of the circular of the superior civil government of August 30, 1867, prescribed rules regarding the form in which parish priests and chiefs of provinces should conduct the supervision over schools.

[5] The superior decree of June 22, 1867, specified when schools for girls should be established in towns, and articles 1, 2, and 3 of that of May 7, 1871, prescribed rules regarding the establishment of schools and the formalities to be observed in the proceedings.

have a population of this number, the schools shall be established in the most central one.

If the number of children in one school should exceed 80, there shall be one assistant, and if the attendance should exceed 150, two assistants.

ART. 9. The schools shall be situated in the most central sections of the towns or barrios, and the buildings must be well lighted and ventilated, with dwelling rooms for the teacher and his family independent of the school proper, and with a separate entrance.

ART. 10. The schools shall be classified in accordance with the categories prescribed in article 5 of the royal decree of this date.[1]

ART. 11. Only such persons shall be teachers in the public schools of primary instruction as have been scholars in the normal school, with the respective title, 20 years of age, and having the other requisites mentioned in article 20.[2]

ART. 12. Schoolmasters shall enter upon their duties in the schools of the lowest and intermediate categories in accordance with the right given them by their respective titles, as prescribed by article 7 of the regulations for the normal school for schoolmasters, approved by Her Majesty on this date. After three years' service as school teachers they may be promoted to the next higher class—that is to say, to the intermediate category and to the highest category of the second class.[3] When there are two or more teachers desiring to obtain promotion to a school of a higher category, and their respective titles are equal, preference shall be given to the one having served the longest; if the titles are not identical, preference shall be given to the one holding it for a school of the intermediate category over the one holding it for a school of the lowest category.

[1] The classes in the schools for boys were the lowest category, the intermediate category, the highest category of the second class, and the highest category of the first class. In schools for girls there were the lowest category, the intermediate category, and one class of the highest category.

Article 5 of the royal decree of December 20, 1863, prescribed that teachers of schools of the highest category of the first class should be appointed by competitive examination among the teachers with certificates of the normal school and in active service, and, in compliance therewith, a decree was issued by the general board of civil administration on December 27, 1881, providing for the filling of positions in these schools by competitive examination. Schools of this category were located in Manila only. This provision was carried into effect by a superior decree of January 13, 1888.

Article 16 of the superior decree of September 12, 1883, provided that in schools of the intermediate class and those of the highest category of the second class the positions of teachers should be filled by appointment.

Later, by a superior decree of July 29, 1892, in increasing the salaries of the teachers it was provided that boys' schools of the highest category of the first and second classes should have teachers appointed by competitive examination, while those of the intermediate and lowest categories were exempted from this requirement. With regard to girls' schools, it was prescribed that teachers of schools of the highest and intermediate categories should be appointed by competitive examination among schoolmistresses from the normal school of Nueva Cáceres and any other which might be established, while those of the lowest category were exempted therefrom.

It should be noted that, with regard to boys' schools of the highest category of the first and second classes, article 25 of the regulations of the superior normal school for male teachers, of November 10, 1892, prescribed that only such persons should be eligible to take part in the competitive examinations to fill these schools as had the title of teachers of superior primary instruction.

The superior decree of January 26, 1867, determined the category which each school should have, according to the inhabitants of the locality where it was established. The last classification of schools is that prescribed by the superior decree of February 27, 1893.

[2] There has been and still continues to be a certain degree of tolerance regarding the age of persons desiring to become teachers, a tolerance which has, to a certain extent, been sanctioned in the statement preceding the superior decree of November 10, 1893, which makes the normal school for male teachers in Manila a superior one.

[3] We understand that these promotions can no longer be granted since the establishment of the competitive system.

ART. 13. In the total absence of applicants with the necessary title, persons having a lower title may be temporarily appointed to a school of a higher class. They shall, furthermore, receive the salary corresponding to their title only until they shall have meritoriously served the time necessary, in which event they shall be permanently appointed.

ART. 14. In the absence of teachers with a title, persons having the title of assistant, 20 years of age or over, and with the other qualifications required by article 12, may be placed in charge of schools, drawing the salary of a teacher of the third class.[1]

ART. 15. In the absence of applicants who have the title of assistant, those who have passed an examination taken before the provincial board of primary instruction and are of the age above stated may be placed in charge of the schools in the meantime, with the title of substitute and with the salary named in the previous article.[2]

ART. 16. The positions of teachers in schools of the highest category of the first class—that is to say, those of Manila and its districts—shall be filled in the manner prescribed by article 5 of the royal decree of this date, viz, by competitive examination among certified teachers of the normal school in active service. The period of such active service must have been one year, and the examinations shall be held, after the announcement thereof for three months, before a board consisting of the director, or in his absence of one of the teachers of the normal school, one of the members of the superior board, the senior parish priest in service as local inspector, and one member of the municipal council.

ART. 17. A graded list shall be made of the assistants, in which, without prejudice to the right granted to them by article 14, they will rise in order of seniority, beginning with the lowest category and following to the intermediate category, highest category of the second class, and highest category of the first class.[3]

[1] That is to say, a school of the lowest category.

[2] This class of substitute teachers was governed by the circular of the superior civil government of April 26, 1868.

District boards for the examination of teachers having been created by a superior decree of July 29, 1892, in Vigan, Nueva Cáceres, Cebú, and Jaro, and in the normal schools of Manila and Nueva Cáceres, article 1 of the superior decree of October 9 of the same year, governing such boards, provided that the provincial boards of public instruction should cease their functions of examining aspirants for the title of substitute schoolmasters or schoolmistresses, or of assistants. At the present time, therefore, persons desirous to obtain such titles must be examined before one of the said boards. The program to which the examination is to conform is that approved by the superior decree of February 28, 1893.

The superior decree of July 29, 1892, assigned substitute schoolmasters a salary of 17 pesos per month and 15 pesos to schoolmistresses of the same class, provided they shall have been examined and have passed such examination before one of the said boards. Those who had taken and passed an examination before a provincial board of public instruction when the latter had power to examine received 12 and 10 pesos, respectively.

In addition to substitute teachers and assistants having such title, there are others without any title who take charge of the schools or act as assistants in the absence of certified teachers or assistants. Such substitute teachers and assistants without title are entitled only to a monthly salary of 4 pesos, without any further allowance.

[3] We have no information that such a list has ever been kept. The superior decree of July 29, 1892, classifies the assistants as of the first and second class. Those of the first class are assigned to boys' schools of the highest category of the first and second classes, and girls' schools of the highest and intermediate categories; while those of the second class are assigned to boys' schools of the intermediate and lowest categories, and girls' schools of the lowest category.

This decree assigns assistants of the first class in boys' schools a monthly salary of 13 pesos, and 12 pesos to assistants of the same class in girls' schools, but it directs that neither shall receive the said salaries unless they shall have passed an examination before one of the aforementioned boards. Otherwise such assistants shall receive only 10 pesos per month when in boys' schools and 8 pesos in girls' schools.

ART. 18. The appointment of teachers and assistants shall be made by the superior civil governor.[1]

ART. 19. The issue of certificates of teachers and assistants shall be made by the superior civil governor in the form prescribed by article 27 of the normal school regulations of this date.

Certificates of substitute teachers shall be issued by the same authority on the recommendation of the respective provincial board after the transmission of the record of the person interested and of his examination papers.[2]

ART. 20. In order to be a schoolmaster, assistant, or substitute, the following qualifications shall be necessary in addition to those mentioned in the preceding articles:

1. To be a native of the Spanish possessions.
2. To prove good religious and moral conduct.
3. To have attained the proper age.

Assistants may enter upon the exercise of such duties upon attaining the age of 17 years.

ART. 21. The following can not be teachers or assistants:

1. Those who suffer from some disease or have some defect disqualifying them for teaching.

2. Those who shall have been sentenced to some corporal penalty or are disqualified to fill a public office.

ART. 22. Teachers of the lowest category shall receive a salary of 8 to 12 pesos per month; those of the intermediate, of 12 to 15; those of the highest of the second class, of 15 to 20.

The superior civil governor shall fix, on the recommendation of the provincial board, and after a report from the superior board, the amount which the teacher is to receive between the maximum and minimum fixed, and the number of pay pupils who attend the school on an average.

Schoolmasters of the highest category of the first class—that is to say, those of the Manila schools—shall receive the salary which may be fixed in the municipal budget of said city, which must be at least equivalent to that fixed for the maximum of teachers of the highest category of the second class.[3]

[1] By article 8 of the superior decree of September 9, 1874, this power, as well as the power to issue certificates to teachers of primary instruction, grant leaves of absence, and attend other matters connected with these officials, was transferred to the general board of the civil administration.

[2] See the note to the preceding article. The circular of the superior civil government of September 4, 1868, directed provincial and district chiefs to transmit, with recommendations for the issue of certificates to teachers, their respective records and a statement of the salaries that should be given them between the minimum and the maximum fixed.

[3] Article 13 of the superior decree of May 7, 1871, provided that school teachers, regular incumbents, as well as substitutes and temporary incumbents, should receive the maximum salary fixed by these regulations.

Salaries of teachers are also referred to in article 15 of the aforementioned superior decree, the circular of the superior civil government of November 5, 1870, the superior decree of December 17 of said year, that of February 21, 1873, the circular of the superior civil government of the following 10th of June, that of the general board of civil administration of September 10, 1878, and that from the same office of March 30, 1889.

The provisions in force regarding the salaries of teachers and assistants is the superior decree of July 29, 1892, which fixes the following monthly salaries:

BOYS' SCHOOLS.

	Pesos.
Schoolmasters of the highest category of the first class	40
Schoolmasters of the highest category of the second class	30
Intermediate category	22

ART. 23. Text: Schoolmasters shall furthermore enjoy the following advantages:

1. A dwelling for himself and family in the schoolhouse, or an allowance for rent.[1]

2. The dues paid by wealthy children.[2]

3. The privileges and exemptions mentioned in articles 12 and 14 of the royal decree of this date.[3]

ART. 24. Schoolmasters shall, in accordance with article 13 of the said royal decree, be entitled to retirement on half salary after twenty years' service, and on four-fifths after thirty-five years; provided that they either shall have attained the age of 60 years or are no longer physically able to discharge the duties of their profession.

ART. 25. Assistants, when acting as such, shall receive a salary of 4, 6, or 8 pesos per month, according as to whether the school be of the lowest, intermediate, or highest category of the second class, or the salary provided for in the municipal budget of Manila, if the school be of the highest category of the first class. They shall, furthermore, receive one-fourth the dues paid by children of wealthy parents and enjoy the exemptions mentioned in articles 12 and 14 of the royal decree of this date. They shall also be entitled to retirement in the same proportion and cases fixed for schoolmasters.

ART. 26. The schoolmistresses of girls shall have an age of at least 25 years, and the other qualifications required of schoolmasters.[4]

ART. 27. For filling positions in schools, preference shall be given to teachers having certificates as such, which shall be issued by the superior civil governor.[5]

Until a normal school for schoolmistresses is established such certificates shall be issued on the recommendation of the board established by article 16, and after an examination upon the subjects which constitute the instruction of girls.

In the absence of teachers holding certificates, such persons shall be appointed substitutes who show sufficient ability before the respective provincial boards of primary instruction.[6]

	Pesos.
Lowest category	17
Assistants of the first class	13
Assistants of the second class	8

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Schoolmistresses of the highest category	26
Intermediate category	20
Lowest category	15
Assistants of the first class	12
Assistants of the second class	8

[1] The circular of the superior civil government of November 5, 1870, and article 13 of the superior decree of May 7, 1871, referred to this subject.

[2] See the note to the third paragraph of article 4 of these regulations.

[3] By a superior decree of August 11, 1892, special annual allowances were granted to male and female teachers in the service for more than fifteen years with a good record.

[4] This article was amended by a circular decree of the superior civil government of March 14, 1868, to the effect that married women of any age may be appointed schoolmistresses, and single women when they shall have attained the age of 20 years.

Later, by a decree of the general government, of November 24, 1893, it was provided that all girls who attained the age of 16 years could have charge, provisionally, of schools, provided they had the respective title, and that they could continue in charge of such schools until they were applicants therefor, possessing all the legal qualifications. This act further provided that such provisional teachers had to be confirmed in their positions on attaining the age of 20 years.

[5] As already stated, certificates of schoolmistresses were issued by the general board of the civil administration.

[6] What is stated in the note to article 15 of these regulations is applicable to this paragraph.

ART. 28. Schoolmistresses shall enjoy a monthly salary of 8 pesos if they hold certificates,[1] and of 6 pesos otherwise, and all the dues paid by the daughters of wealthy parents,[2] being entitled furthermore to a dwelling in the schoolhouse, or otherwise to an allowance for rent.

ART. 29. It shall be the duty of teachers to take charge of the religious schools which shall be established in each town for the instruction of adults. Such schools shall be free, excepting for well-to-do persons.

A special provision of the superior civil governor, issued after consultation with the superior board of primary instruction, shall fix the duration and method to be observed in regard to said classes.[3]

ART. 30. The superior inspection shall be in charge of the superior civil government, which shall be assisted by a board, composed of the prelates of the diocese and seven members, appointed by the former, of recognized qualifications. The director of the normal school shall be a member ex officio.[4]

ART. 31. The chiefs of the provinces shall be provincial inspectors and shall discharge their duties with the assistance of a board, under their presidency, and composed, furthermore, of the diocesan prelate or, in his absence, of the parish priest of the capital of the province, and of the alcalde mayor[5] or collector of revenues. The right reverend parish priest shall be the local inspector of primary instruction.

ART. 32. The duties of the local inspectors shall be—

1. To visit the schools as often as possible, and enforce the observation of the regulations.

2. To admonish teachers committing any fault, and to suspend them in the event of their committing any abuse which, in their judgment, does not permit of their continuing in charge of the school, reporting their action to the provincial inspector.

3. To encourage the attendance of the children at school.

4. To issue written orders of admission into schools, stating whether the instruction is to be free or paid for.

5. To recommend, through the provincial inspector, whatever they may deem advisable for the promotion or improvement of primary instruction.

6. To exercise the supervision mentioned in article 5, with regard to instruction in Christian doctrine and morals.[6]

[1] See note to article 22 of these regulations.

[2] See the note to the third paragraph of article 4 of these regulations.

[3] Article 4 of the superior decree of May 7, 1871, provided that instruction in schools for adults should continue for eight months during the year, and that it should be given at night for two hours every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, for which extraordinary work teachers should be allowed an increase of salary equal to that which they receive for their day school. This decree, as is seen, took away from the schools for adults the dominical character given them by these regulations and the said royal decree of December 20, 1863.

Notwithstanding the benefit of an increase of one-fourth of the salary to which teachers were entitled for their services in connection with the adult schools, the number of the latter was so small that a sum of only 573 pesos appears in the budgets in force for the payment of the instruction of adults. This amount was distributed among the provinces of Abra, Cebú, and Pampanga in the proportion of 318, 210, and 25 pesos, respectively.

[4] This superior board of primary instruction was abolished by a decree of the superior civil government of February 23, 1871, in compliance with order No. 1183 of the colonial department, of December 5, 1870, which created the provisional superior board of public instruction; but this superior board of primary instruction was reestablished in the form specified in this article and article 15 of the royal decree of December 20, 1863, by a decree of the general government of August 16, 1876, approved June 5 of the following year.

[5] Now the judge of first instance.

[6] The circular of the general government of August 30, 1867, treated extensively of the powers and duties of local inspectors and the manner of exercising them.

ART. 33. The provincial inspectors shall, with the assistance of the prospective board, exercise their supervision over the schools of the province, and shall have the power, with the concurrence of the commission, to approve or disapprove the suspension of teachers ordered by local inspectors, making a report in either case to the Government and transmitting the record of the case with such report.

The inspectors shall send a monthly statement to said authorities of the number of pupils in each school of both sexes on the last day of the month, with a statement of those who paid; also a statement of those who have entered and left, and of the average attendance during the month, with such remarks as they may deem advisable.[1]

ART. 34. It shall be the duty of the superior board of primary instruction to consult the superior government of the islands—

1. On the approval of text-books.

2. In proceedings for the removal of teachers, declarations of the grades of schools, and assignments of the salaries of professors.

3. In everything else concerning the execution of this plan, and especially as to the doubts to which the same may give rise.[2]

ART. 35. Instructions shall be drafted comprising the principal notions of pedagogy and minutely explaining the duties of teachers and the details of the organization of schools and the progress of instruction. A printed copy of such instructions shall be given to every teacher in a native school, of either sex, with directions to learn and conform to the same.

A copy shall likewise be sent to each provincial chief and parish priest.

Madrid, December 20, 1863. Approved by Her Majesty.

CONCHA.

After the establishment of the normal school for male teachers of primary instruction, in 1863, a very large number of provisions, decrees, regulations, royal orders, and circulars were issued for that institution, as well as for the schools of primary instruction in the Philippine archipelago between December 20, 1863, and July 20, 1894. In order to get a correct idea of the progress of that educational institution, as well as of the public schools after said date, and also to show the spirit which guided their life development, it would be very useful to study all those provisions, as they show us the history of primary instruction in the Philippines, a history which is very confused and full of contradictions and always showing a tendency to place full control thereof in the hands of the monastic orders. As we will see later, this tendency had fatal and unfortunate results for the Spanish Government, whose colonial system consisted in leaving the entire governmental machinery in the power of the religious corporations.

A circular was issued March 1, 1866, directing that provincial and district chiefs transmit to the superior civil government of the islands

[1] Circulars of the superior civil government of September 12 and 30, 1867, and of January 4, 1868, rule 3 of that of July 18 of the same year, and the circulars of the general board of civil administration of July 11, 1887, and of the general government of July 31, 1888, made provisions regarding the monthly statement of attendance.

[2] Article 14 of December 20, 1863, made provisions regarding the length of class hours and the arrangement of classes, and paragraph 2 of article 2 of the superior decree of May 7, 1871, provided for the awarding of extraordinary credit.

an approximate statement of primary instruction in their respective districts. The following table is a summary of the reports obtained:

Primary schools in the Philippine Islands: 1866.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	Number of pueblos.	Number of inhabitants.	NUMBER ATTENDING SCHOOL.		POSSIBLE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR—		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR—	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Teachers.
Total	900	4,411,261	135,098	95,260	841	833	640	61
Abra	8	23,140	876	569	10	10		
Albay	30	210,954	4,385	3,079			22	
Antique	19	88,243	1,930	1,663	21	21	16	
Bataán	12	45,177	1,005	704	16	16	10	
Batanes (islands)	7	8,639	632	336	6	6	2	
Batangas	20	279,930	3,340	80	85	33	1	
Benguet	27	11,587	29				1	1
Bohol	31	192,734	15,736	17,948	31	31	31	
Bontoc		7,000						
Bulacán	23	241,698	6,485	2,162	47	55	17	
Burias	2	1,800	78	102	2	2	2	2
Cagayán	19	63,059	4,093	5,451	22	22	14	
Calamianes (islands)	5	13,851	718	298	6	6	6	
Camarines Norte	9	26,499	480		9	9	8	
Camarines Sur	33	95,630	1,176				6	36
Cápiz	31	191,818	5,072	4,436	35		28	
Cavite	6	65,225	2,045	713	16	16	16	1
Cebú	45	314,517	6,734	4,414			45	
Corregidor (island)	1	550	39	43				
Cottabato	7	3,913	128	70	3	3		
Dávao	2	937	107	81			1	
Ilocos Norte	15	135,868	2,440	1,056	30	30	20	
Ilocos Sur	23	163,758	4,603	1,993	20	22	23	
Iloílo	39	375,500	7,960	6,193	67	64	39	
Infanta	3	7,250	558		3		2	
Isabela de Basilan	1	439			1	1		
Isabela de Luzón	10	29,674	3,199	2,820	16	16	9	
La Laguna	28	129,064	4,680	1,438				
La Unión	12	91,089	6,333	5,525	26	26	12	
Leyte	40	154,530	5,107	3,156		89	40	
Lepanto	48	8,851			4	4		
Manila	29	275,218	1,940	903			25	13
Marianas (islands)	8	6,308	511	440	10	6	6	
Mórong	12	49,859	934	558	12	12	9	
Masbate and Ticao	9	11,716	425	425	56	56	9	
Mindoro	17	45,630	2,426				6	
Misamis	22	67,285	5,684	5,684	20	20	19	
Negros (island)	41	144,594	1,829	1,776	30	24	29	
Nueva Écija	18	80,463	2,561	1,408	36	34	16	8
Nueva Vizcaya	6	12,091	1,481	1,764	6	6	6	
Pampanga	28	188,694	1,580	517	52	52	21	
Pangasinán	29	171,503	13,228	11,685	40	40	23	
Pórac	1	6,950	60	35	2	2	1	
Príncipe	3	2,080	239	174	6	6		
Romblón	5	21,992	2,594	2,319	6	5		
Sámar	35	138,799	2,585		36	36	35	
Surigao	30	29,158	2,522	1,686	30	30	30	
Tayabas	17	94,509	3,211	624			14	
Zambales	21	72,506	1,080	832	21	21	20	
Zamboanga	3	8,982	231	100	2	1		

As is seen, this table is incomplete and does not give even an approximate idea of the progress of education in the provinces. It does not show the average age of the children attending school, the literate and illiterate population, or the number of inhabitants with higher

education. Data of this character appear for the first time in this census report. But, nevertheless, the foregoing table shows that the extent of primary instruction at that time was lamentably out of proportion to the number of inhabitants of each province and the number of children who attended the public schools.

By a decree of the governor-general of July 29, 1892, it was ordered that an exact statement be prepared of all schools of primary instruction in the Philippines, showing their respective classification and distribution. The results obtained have been summarized in the following table:

Number of primary schools of each class in the Philippine Islands: 1892.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	TOTAL.			LOWEST.		INTERMEDIATE.		HIGHEST.		
	Both sexes.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Second class.	First class.	
								Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
Total	2,137	1,087	1,050	917	1,019	125	20	30	15	11
Abra	28	14	14	13	14	1				
Albay	88	40	48	32	47	7			1	1
Amburayan	18	9	9	9	9					
Antique	41	21	20	17	20	4				
Bataán	36	18	18	17	18	1				
Batangas	46	24	22	14	20	4	1	5	1	1
Benguet	10	5	5	5	5					
Bohol	91	46	45	40	45	6				
Bontoc	8	4	4	4	4					
Bulacán	73	37	36	28	34	6	1	2	1	1
Burias	4	2	2	2	2					
Cagayán	39	20	19	19	19	1				
Cagayán de Misamis	74	37	37	35	37	2				
Calamianes (islands)	10	5	5	5	5					
Camarines Norte	18	9	9	8	9	1				
Camarines Sur	70	35	35	32	35	2			1	
Cápiz	65	33	32	28	31	4	1	1		
Cavite	50	27	23	24	22	2	1	1		
Cebú	114	59	55	46	54	12			1	1
Cottabato	6	3	3	3	3					
Dapitan	12	6	6	6	6					
Dávao	11	6	5	6	5					
Ilocos Norte	30	15	15	12	14	2	1	1		
Ilocos Sur	59	29	30	24	27	3	1	1	1	2
Iloílo	95	46	49	29	46	10	1	5	2	2
Infanta	4	2	2	2	2					
Isabela de Basilan	2	1	1	1	1					
Isabela de Luzón	33	17	16	15	16	2				
Corregidor (island)	2	1	1	1	1					
Batanes (islands)	14	7	7	7	7					
La Laguna	56	28	28	24	27	3	1	1		
La Unión	35	19	16	17	16	2				
Lepanto	20	12	8	11	8	1				
Leyte	89	46	43	41	42	4	1	1		
Manila	84	47	37	28	29	7	6	7	5	2
Marianas (islands)	4	2	2	2	2					
Masbate and Ticao	23	12	11	12	11					
Mindoro	44	22	22	20	22	2				...

Number of primary schools of each class in the Philippine Islands: 1892—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	TOTAL.			LOWEST.		INTERMEDIATE.		HIGHEST.		
	Both sexes.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Second class.	First class.	
								Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
Mórong	30	15	15	14	15	1				
Negros Occidental	56	29	27	25	26	3	1	1		
Negros Oriental	34	17	17	15	17	2				
Nueva Écija	49	26	23	23	22	2	1	1		
Nueva Vizcaya	16	8	8	7	8	1				
Pampanga	54	27	27	18	26	8			1	1
Pangasinán	62	31	31	22	29	6	2	2	1	
Paragua	6	3	3	3	3					
Príncipe	5	3	2	3	2					
Quiangán	2	1	1	1	1					
Romblón	32	17	15	16	15	1				
Sámar	75	38	37	32	37	6				
Surigao	59	30	29	29	29	1				
Tárlac	34	17	17	15	17	2				
Tayabas	45	22	23	20	22	1	1	1		
Tiagan	9	5	4	5	4					
Zambales	48	24	24	23	24	1				
Zamboanga	15	8	7	7	7	1				

Subsequent to the approval of this classification the following schools had been established: One for boys and another for girls, in the town of Matti (Dávao), by direction of the governor-general, May 19, 1893; another for boys, and one for girls in the barrio of Santa Cruz, in the municipality of Abulug (Cagayán), by resolution of the same date; one for boys in the barrio of Pintuyan, municipality of San Ricardo, in the province of Leyte, and for boys and girls in the barrios of Himatagon and Mayorga, municipalities of Cabilían and Dúlag, and in the barrios of Gipgaran, Bontoc, and Consolación, municipality of Sógod, all in the said province of Leyte, by superior resolution of August 10, 1893; for boys and for girls in the barrios of San Marcos and Santa María, municipality of Calumpit (Bulacán), by resolution of the same authority, of August 11, 1893, and one for girls in the barrio of Bayambang, municipality of Mariquina (Manila), by resolution of September 4, 1894. All these schools were classified as of the lowest category, and were unprovided for until the necessary appropriations for their support were made from the local funds.

From all the data given no one can doubt that primary instruction in the Philippines was advancing along a prosperous and flourishing path. Two thousand one hundred and forty-three public schools scattered throughout the archipelago, and 173 sets of provisions regulating them, or tending to the intellectual development of the people, are, without doubt, matters which lead one at first sight to believe that popular education in the Philippines had attained the state which

it usually reaches in a progressive and civilized country. However, this was superficial only, at bottom everything was contradictory to these laws and provisions, which were nothing but a veneer, a veil which covered the greatest of governmental fictions. The purpose was to show other colonizing nations that in this country the Government was paternal and that education was fully developed, while at the same time measures of all kinds were adopted to keep the people submerged in ignorance. Consequently the efforts made were of no avail, notwithstanding the desire to attain that purpose.

What were the causes of this lamentable state of affairs? We shall see. The religious orders, which, as has already been observed, were placed in full control of public instruction, did not find it convenient for them that the people should emerge from a state of ignorance; they, therefore, did not adopt all the measures necessary to develop a complete plan of instruction, such as was observed, and which practically resulted, because, when the popular masses became educated, they would, as an immediate consequence, protest and rebel against that power which was the principal object in the way of their progress and civilization. All the laws, decrees, circulars, etc., which were issued for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening the education of the people were dead letters, because the parish priests scattered throughout the country, making use of their influence, privileges, and governmental powers, tenaciously and constantly opposed the education of the popular masses. * * *

The Spanish Government was really anxious that all Filipinos should speak the Spanish language, as it is understood that the use of a common language is the manner of forming a national spirit and sentiment, the only thing that can preserve and unite in constant friendship people of different races. Nevertheless, the monastic orders were always decidedly opposed to the Spanish language being spoken in Philippine territory, because their interests would have been greatly injured if such language had become general throughout the archipelago, as from that time they would have ceased to be the intermediaries between the people and the authorities and would no longer be required by either, which would reduce their great influence with both parties. * * * Thus was this country governed for several centuries, due to the difference of language which existed between the colonists and colonizers. As a consequence of all this the Spanish language did not become general, and due to the diversity of dialects in the country and the lack of books in these dialects, education went along a hard and difficult path. Some officials of the Spanish Government assisted the friars in this work. * * *

A decree of the general government issued October 6, 1885, provided for a competition to be followed by prizes for the best grammars written in Visayan, Cebuano, Ilocano, Bícol, Pangasinán, and Pampango,

there being one already in Tagálog. Naturally these grammars, which were written in different dialects and taught in the public schools, made it more difficult (and that was the object) for the Spanish language to become general. Matters reached such a stage that teachers were punished and threatened with deportation, and some were actually deported, for teaching Spanish.

Before continuing let us see what the competent observer, Jägor, says in his study of the Philippines, regarding public instruction and the different obstacles placed in the way of the Spanish language to prevent it from becoming general. (*Reisen in den Philippinen*, by Jägor, Berlin, 1873.)

The teacher receives a salary from the Government averaging $2 per month without board. In large towns the salary is as high as $2.50 per month, but an assistant must be paid. The schools are under the supervision of the parish priest. Reading and writing are taught therein, the text being in Spanish. It is true that the teacher is required to teach Spanish to his pupils, but he himself does not understand it, and furthermore the officials themselves do not know the native languages. This system of affairs can not be changed by the parish priests, nor do they desire to do so, as it contributes to the increase of their influence. Indians who have been in the service of Europeans are the only ones who speak Spanish. They are first taught a kind of religious prayer book in the native language, and later Christian doctrines. An average of one-half of the children between 7 and 10 years of age attend the schools. They learn to read and some learn to write, but they soon forget.

Those who become clerks are the only ones who write fluently, but they usually have good handwriting. Some parish priests do not allow boys and girls to attend the same schools, and pay a special instructress at the rate of $1 per month.

What contributed greatly, also, to the general backwardness of primary instruction was the small salary paid teachers, as it was impossible for them to live on what was paid them, as may be seen above, without engaging in other more lucrative occupations. The small salary paralyzed any good will and ambition to work.

The necessary sanitation was not observed in the schools, either to preserve the health of the children or for personal cleanliness, an important purpose of every educational system. Many of the schools were in the filthiest condition. They had no water-closets nor playgrounds, and no instruction was given in physical culture or in social matters. * * * This sad state of affairs, however, could not retard the progress of the Filipino people. Notwithstanding this unfortunate situation, parents made sacrifices to give their children and relatives the best education possible, and the young Filipinos learned all they could. Popular instruction attained a more than average advance, evidently due to the natural talent, the virtue of the race, and its precocity and willingness to be educated, all of which are characteristic and common qualities of young Filipinos. Such young people as understood the condition of intellectual and moral backwardness to which it was desired to relegate them, and in which they had been submerged for so long a period, protested many times and at others

rebelled against that power which smothered them in ignorance until, finally, tired of suffering—the national sentiment being aroused before that humiliating spectacle—in 1896 they openly rebelled against a government which permitted "one state within another state." Then the nation of the United States of America, actuated by a desire to protect an oppressed people, interfered in the contest, causing Spanish colonial power to disappear in a short time, and thus fulfilling the prophecies of Doctor Jägor and of the Filipino martyr, Dr. José Rizal.

Notwithstanding all this, the Jesuit Fathers, who had as their charge the Municipal Atheneum and the normal school in Manila, separated themselves in a decided manner from the path laid out by the religious orders with regard to education and instruction. Like men of the greatest education and of high social culture and civilization, who respect and preserve what has come down from tradition, they know how to adapt themselves to new ideas and to modern progress, which they study without prejudice. They accept all that which, without infringing upon their principles, may increase and broaden the basis of knowledge and of social education, which they impart to their pupils. Such has been the conduct of the Jesuits in the Philippines. We will speak more fully of their educational system and administration in this country when we treat of secondary instruction and of the Municipal Atheneum under their direction.

As will be seen throughout this narrative, most of the historical and statistical data which will serve us in our exploration of the road which the intellectual life of the Philippine people has pursued have been taken from works and reports written by members of the monastic orders, or from works published by their protegés and educational institutions, because, up to the year 1896, they were the only ones who controlled and monopolized education in these islands, and were in addition the directors of almost all educational institutions. It would, therefore, be very difficult, if not unnecessary, to seek other sources of information, for, if found, they would not after all be original sources or valuable from a historical point of view in the impartial examination which we intend to make.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Studies of this character were given in the College of Santo Tomás, which later was converted into a university under the charge of the Dominican friars; in the College of San Juan de Letran, under the charge of friars of the same order; in various private schools; in the Municipal Atheneum of Manila; in the normal school for schoolmasters under charge of the Jesuits; and in the College of San José, at the beginning under the charge of the Jesuits and later called the

College of Medicine and Pharmacy of San José. In the five conciliar seminaries established in these islands branches of studies in secondary instruction were also taught. We may also include in this group several professional schools, such as the nautical and painting schools of Manila; the municipal school for girls; and the young ladies' seminary of Santa Isabel of Nueva Cáceres, and the one of San José de Jaro. Studies in such branches were also taught in the girls' colleges of Santa Isabel, Santa Rosa, Santa Catalina, La Concordia, and the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, all in Manila. We will speak of each in its order, as well as the studies of application for surveyor, commercial expert, mechanical expert, and chemical expert.

COLLEGE OF SANTO TOMÁS.

In speaking of this educational institution, the report submitted by the Dominican friars in 1883 to the Colonial Exposition of Amsterdam, says:

The building occupied by the University of Santo Tomás has contained since 1611 the college of the same name, which is under the direction of the Dominican friars, who gratuitously educate therein from 36 to 40 youths, the children of poor families, generously providing all the expenses for their career, and preparing them so that in the future they can fill an unembarrassed and suitable position in society.

Many of these youths have become distinguished in scientific circles, and for their honesty in the legal profession, while others have been honored with the miter of a bishop and have occupied venerable positions in ecclesiastical chapters. The youths educated in this college were not only Spaniards, but included also natives and mestizos, some of whom entered as servants, which was an honor solicited by many; and on some occasions four large dormitories of this college have been completely filled. There was a period when some entered and paid a moderate amount, according to the archives in the college, but this period was a very short one, because the documents on file in the archives show that at the beginning and at the middle of the seventeenth century, and during a greater part of the eighteenth century, no free pupils were admitted, and the few who were admitted paid a moderate tuition fee in proportion to the means of the family.

In the beginning the only branches of secondary instruction taught in this college were the so-called philological or grammatical studies, and after proficiency therein any of the careers established in the university was followed.

Upon the conclusion of the regular course of study of secondary instruction as presented under the discussion of private schools of secondary instruction, graduates could aspire to the title of bachelor of arts, without which they could not begin the study of a profession.

In recent years only the studies of the fifth year of secondary instruction and the studies of application have been taught in the University of Santo Tomás.

The studies of application are herewith presented:

Surveyor.—Linear drawing, etc.; course of lectures not indicated. Elements of mathematics; two lessons per day. Topography and topographical drawing; one lesson per day. Physics and natural history; one lesson per day. Theoretical and practical agriculture; one lesson per day.

Commercial expert.—Arithmetic and algebra; one lesson per day. Mercantile arithmetic; one lesson per day. Bookkeeping and practical accounting, etc.; one course of three lessons per week. Elements of geography; one course of three lessons per week. Mercantile geography and commercial statistics, etc.; two lessons per week. Mercantile correspondence and transactions; one course of three lessons per week. English; one course of three lessons per week. French; one course of three lessons per week.

Mechanical expert.—Elements of mathematics; two courses of daily lessons. Physics and chemistry; one course of a daily lesson. Industrial mechanics; one course of a daily lesson. Drawing, etc.; no courses indicated. French; one course of three lessons per week.

Chemical expert.—Elements of mathematics; two courses of one lesson per day. Physics and chemistry; one course of one lesson per day. Chemistry as applied to the arts; one course of one lesson per day. Drawing, etc.; no courses indicated. French; one course of three lessons per week.

Upon concluding these studies the scholars may secure the diploma corresponding to each of the professions indicated by passing an examination, and thereupon enter upon the exercise of their profession if they shall have attained the age of 20 years.

The course of surveyor or expert appraiser of lands and the commercial course are concluded in three years; that of mechanical experts in two years each.

SEMINARY OF SAN VICENTE FERRER OF JARO.

The seminary of the city and diocese of Jaro was founded in the year 1870 by the Very Rev. Fray Mariano Cuartero, the first bishop of the diocese.

The building is of mixed material, that is to say, the lower part is stone and the upper frame, with a galvanized iron roof supported by 160 large beams. It is in the form of a square, each side of 70 meters, and has in the center a yard of 400 square meters, with a garden surrounded by a cloister. Later a wing of 35 meters was added to the back part of the building. Surrounding it is a large piece of land 235 meters long and 110 wide, inclosed by a masonry wall with a wrought iron door in the front supported by pillars of brick.

The seminary is in charge of the fathers of the congregation of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 6, and 2 lay brothers, assisted by 3 native clerics who are pupils in the same seminary, who teach the Latin classes under the supervision of the rector.

The means of support of the seminary are 4 pesos matriculation fee for each pupil per annum; the fees of the boarding pupils, which is 9 pesos per month, payable quarterly; and 3 per cent of the stipend of the parish priests of the diocese.

The instruction is divided into four years of Latin and three of philosophy, under which the following studies are distributed: Religion and morals, Spanish and Latin grammar, geography, universal history, Spanish and Philippine history, rhetoric and poetry, logic and psychology, metaphysics and moral philosophy, mathematics and physics; and for the clerics two years of dogmatic theology and an indeterminate number of years of moral theology, liturgy, and ecclesiastical chanting.

In the Seminary of San Vicente Ferrer of Jaro the total number of pupils enrolled without distinction of courses or studies, from 1870 to 1885, inclusive, was 5,344; the total number of graduations, 4,397. Of those enrolled under secondary instruction, 86.1 per cent graduated; under philosophy, 85.9 per cent; under dogmatic theology, 85 per cent; and under moral theology and liturgy, 82.5 per cent.

COLLEGE OF SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

This college was founded in 1640 by Juan Geronimo Guerrero for the purpose of giving primary instruction to poor orphan children of Spanish parents; later, natives also were admitted into this college upon the payment of tuition fees, which have been gradually increased. It was originally called Seminary for Orphan Children of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. It retained this name until 1706, when it adopted its present name, by virtue of a provision of the provincial chapter of the Order of Saint Dominic. The first rector of this college was Fray Geronimo de Zamora. It is at present situated within the Walled City and covers a large area of ground. The building is one of the best for this purpose in these islands, and is ample and well constructed. Formerly the pupils wore a habit consisting of a blue mantle and black sleeves. Since the beginning branches of primary instruction have been taught. At the beginning of the eighteenth century two courses of grammar studies were added, the college being declared one of secondary instruction in 1867. At the present time the first four years of secondary instruction are given there in accordance with the regulations of the University of Santo Tomás, to which all institutions in which secondary instruction was given were subject. It is under the direction of the Dominican friars.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

According to the regulations formerly enforced governing secondary instruction, it was permissible for some of the branches of studies of the first years to be studied under the direction of a licentiate in philosophy or in science, or a bachelor of arts, who was required first to prove his qualifications in an examination in the studies which he desired to teach. These private schools were obliged to conform to the regulations in force, and the supervisors of public instruction had the power to visit them and recommend their establishment or removal. The rector of the University of Santo Tomás was ex officio the principal of all these schools. The pupils were obliged to enroll and be examined in said university, excepting such as were in far away provinces, who could be examined by a board composed of the alcalde mayor, the parish priest, and the respective professor. The result of such examination was required to be sent to the secretary of the uni-

versity. During the term of 1886–87 there were 41 private schools of secondary instruction. Of these, 12 were situated in the suburbs of Manila and 2 in the Walled City (*Intramuros*), the rest being in the provinces of Luzón and the Visayas. Of the 41 professors in charge thereof, only 1 had the degree of doctor (in charge of a school in the Walled City), 8 were licentiates, and the rest held the degree of bachelor of arts.

According to the regulations in force, the following studies constituted secondary instruction in the Philippines:

First year.—Latin and Spanish grammar, first course, two lessons per day. Christian doctrine and sacred history, three lessons per week.

Second year.—Latin and Spanish grammar, second course, two lessons per day. Descriptive geography, three lessons per week. Christian morality, one lesson per week.

Third year.—Latin analysis and translation, and rudiments of Greek, one lesson per day. Universal history and history of Spain, three lessons per week. Arithmetic and algebra, one lesson per day.

Fourth year.—Rhetoric and poetry and Spanish and Latin composition, one lesson per day. Geometry and rectilinear trigonometry, one lesson per day. Social ethics, one lesson per week.

Fifth year.—Psychology, logic, and moral philosophy, one lesson per day. Physics and chemistry, one lesson per day. Natural history, three lessons per week. One course of French or English in alternating classes, which may be studied during the fourth or fifth year. Upon the conclusion of their studies the scholars could take an examination for the degree of bachelor of arts.

According to the decree of the general government of February 10, 1876, the examinations for the degree of bachelor in any faculty consisted of miscellaneous questions on the subjects studied during the course, to be put by the three members of the examining board during the period of one hour—that is to say, twenty minutes each. If the examiners were the professors of the faculty or section, each one put questions upon the subject matter of his class. If an examiner were not the professor himself, he was required to put questions upon the subject taught by the professor whose place he took.

After the president of the examining board had declared the exercises mentioned in the preceding article to be closed, the beadle cleared the room, in which there remained only those who composed the examining board and the secretary thereof. The president distributed to each of the judges three balls, one of which bore the letter S (*sobre saliente*, or excellent), another an A (*aprobado*, or passed), and another an R (*reprobado*, or rejected); thereupon a secret ballot was held. In order for a pupil to be classified as excellent, it was necessary for all the judges to deposit the letter S; in other cases the candidate was passed or rejected, according to the vote of the majority. Should all the balls not bear an S, the candidate was considered simply to have passed.

Twenty-one pesos used to be charged for the issue of the diploma of bachelor of arts, 25 céntimos de peso for matriculation in each study, and the same charge for certificates of having passed.

The following table shows a recapitulation of enrollments and graduations in secondary instruction from the date of its installation to the term of 1885–86, and the proportion between the same.

Recapitulation of enrollments and graduations in secondary instruction from the date of its installation to the term of 1885–86.

[Reported for the Exposition of Madrid, 1887.]

	Number of enrollments.	Graduations.	Per cent which number graduated forms of number enrolled.
GENERAL STUDIES.[1]			
Spanish and Latin grammar, first term	13,300	5,867	42.53
Spanish grammar, only	188	85	45.21
Christian doctrine and sacred history	13,815	5,969	41.03
Arithmetical principles and exercises	7,374	3,587	48.67
Spanish and Latin grammar, second term	6,240	3,125	50.08
Notions of universal geography and that of Spain and the Philippines	7,734	4,074	52.67
Principles of and exercises in geometry	4,378	2,808	34.13
Latin analysis and translation	4,216	2,426	57.54
Rudiments of the Greek language	2,730	1,796	65.78
Universal history and that of Spain and the Philippines	6,353	3,106	48.89
Arithmetic and algebra	10,080	3,522	34.94
Elements of rhetoric, poetry, and Spanish and Latin composition	3,874	2,784	70.92
Geometry and rectilinear trigonometry	3,616	2,348	64.93
Psychology, logic, and moral philosophy	4,153	2,228	53.64
Physics and chemistry	2,777	1,697	61.10
Natural history	5,271	2,168	41.13
French	2,456	1,059	43.11
English	2,935	979	33.35
STUDIES OF APPLICATION.[2]			
Linear drawing	672	203	30.22
Ornamental drawing	80	33	41.25
Figure drawing	305	142	46.55
Topographical drawing	290	136	46.89
Topography	312	193	62.17
Theoretical and practical agriculture	448	189	42.21
Commercial arithmetic	529	241	45.55
Practical bookkeeping	202	119	58.90
Political economy	285	130	46.31
Correspondence and commercial operations	189	121	64.02
Commercial legislation	236	148	62.75
Mercantile geography and commercial statistics	238	166	69.74

[1] Average proportion between enrollments and graduations, 49.425.
[2] Average proportion between enrollments and graduations, 51.371.

The studies of secondary instruction given in Santo Tomás, in the college of San Juan de Letran, and of San José, and in the private schools, had the defects inherent in the plan of instruction which the friars developed in the Philippines. It suited their plans that scientific and literary knowledge should not become general nor be very extensive, for which reason they took but little interest in the study of those subjects or in the quality of the instruction. Their educational establishments were places of luxury for the children of wealthy and well-to-do families rather than establishments in which to perfect and

develop the minds of Filipino youth. It is true they were careful to give them a religious education, tending to make them respect the omnipotent power of the monastic corporations, at least three certificates being required every year, proving that the pupil had gone to confession, in order to permit him to stand the examination at the end of the term.

Praying always took place in the schoolrooms before and after each class, and boarding pupils were obliged to say their rosary and attend mass every day and also to pray before and after meals. This appears to be so from the report which the Dominican friars presented to the Madrid Exposition in 1887, which is literally as follows:

Of religion.—As the Catholic religion is the basis of all education and instruction, and it alone can bring to the tender hearts of the children religious faith and love for the country, making of them later noble and virtuous citizens, the pupils of this college say their prayers morning and evening, daily attend the holy sacrifice of the mass, say the rosary, attend Sunday and Thursday instruction in religion and morals, and they are inclined to be worthy and respectful, through duty and conscience, by virtue of the frequent sacraments of confession and communion.

* * * The intellectual powers were made dormant by devoting a greater part of the time to the study of Latin, to which they attached an extraordinary importance, for the purpose of discouraging pupils from studying the exact and experimental sciences and from gaining a knowledge of true literary studies.

The philosophic system explained was naturally the scholastic one, with an exceedingly refined and subtle logic, and with deficient ideas upon physics. By the study of Latin, and their philosophical systems, they converted their pupils into automatic machines rather than into practical men prepared to battle with life.

* * * In some private institutions of secondary instruction, better education and instruction were received than in these official educational institutions. The friars, who were constantly on their knees before the altars of tradition, were not the best suited to impart to the Philippine people the lights of instruction and of progress. * * * They would have adopted for models the universities and educational institutions of Spain of the eighteenth century, which were then on the low scientific level to which they had been brought by the disastrous policy of the House of Austria.

Fortunately the young Filipinos understood these intentions at once, and by making titanic efforts, availing themselves of all the means in their power, succeeded in instructing and educating themselves, securing books from all parts, those who were able to do so studying in foreign universities, although obstacles of all kinds were placed in the way of emigration of this character. * * * Notwithstanding all this, the Filipinos continued on the road without hesitating, full of faith and enthusiasm concerning the future. Things went on thus

until 1896, when, a deep-seated revolution violently agitating the most sacred sentiments of the patriotic Filipinos, they entered the field of battle, drenching the soil of their country with blood. By virtue of this sad hecatomb the intellectual movement of this beautiful country was paralyzed for some time.

MUNICIPAL ATHENEUM OF MANILA.

About the middle of 1859 the Jesuit fathers returned to the Philippine Islands, after their expulsion by the Spanish King, Charles III. On the 10th of December of the same year said corporation was placed in charge of the so-called *Escuela Pía* of the city, in which there were 33 pupils, under the auspices of the municipality and the protection of the captain-general, at that time Mr. Norzagaray, the superior of this first mission being the Jesuit Father, José Fernández Cuevas. This educational institution grew rapidly, and on the 2d of January of the year following (1860) it already had 124 pupils. Pupils were taught all studies pertaining to primary elementary instruction, most of those of secondary instruction, and superior education, in accordance with the regulations then in force. In 1865 it was declared a college of secondary instruction under the title of "Municipal Atheneum of Manila," and some years later it had 200 boarding pupils and a large number of day pupils.

The number was so great that it became impossible to meet the requests which came from all parts of the archipelago for the enrollment of boarding pupils. In addition to the studies which constitute the course leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, studies of application to agriculture, industry, and commerce were given, and titles of commercial experts, agricultural experts, and later mechanical experts were issued. The cost of this educational institution was defrayed by the municipality of Manila.

In order to give an idea of the studies taught there, and the number of enrollments and graduations from 1865 to 1882, we present the following table, condensed from more extended reports which were prepared for the expositions of Amsterdam in 1883 and of Madrid in 1887:

Municipal Atheneum of Manila—Secondary instruction: 1865 to 1882.

	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Per cent graduated.
GENERAL STUDIES.			
Sacred history and Christian doctrine	859	627	73.0
Religion and Christian morals, first term (course)	485	358	73.8
Religion and Christian morals, second term	359	267	74.4
Spanish grammar, first term	849	661	77.9
Spanish grammar, second term	665	477	71.7
Latin grammar, first term	859	632	78.6

Municipal Atheneum of Manila—Secondary instruction: 1865 to 1882—Con.

	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Per cent graduated.
GENERAL STUDIES—continued.			
Latin grammar, second term	693	523	75.5
Latin translation and analysis	468	345	73.7
Greek, first course	448	336	75.0
Greek, second course	369	261	70.7
French	431	313	72.6
English, first course	246	162	65.9
English, second course	208	165	79.3
Arithmetical exercises	564	388	68.8
Principles of geometry	334	227	68.0
Universal geography	658	481	73.1
Universal history	484	353	72.9
History of Spain and the Philippines	465	331	71.2
Rhetoric and poetry	402	307	76.4
Arithmetic and algebra	748	542	72.5
Geometry and trigonometry	408	287	70.3
Physics and chemistry	294	217	73.8
Natural history	294	218	74.1
Psychology, logic, and ethics	294	212	72.1
STUDIES OF APPLICATION TO AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.			
Mercantile arithmetic	236	176	74.6
Bookkeeping	148	107	72.3
Commercial geography	192	158	82.3
Mercantile correspondence	194	136	70.1
Commercial law	203	154	75.9
Political economy	177	118	66.7
Topography	60	32	53.3
Agriculture	55	27	49.1

Degrees of bachelors of arts	173
Titles of commercial experts	40
Titles of agricultural experts	19

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

The normal school for male teachers of primary instruction, created in these islands by a royal decree of December 20, 1863, was also in charge of the Jesuit Fathers. This school was housed for a period of fifteen years in a private dwelling in the Walled City. When this dwelling was ruined by the earthquakes of the year 1880 the institution was transferred to the splendid country house which the Jesuit Fathers owned in Santa Ana (a suburb of Manila), where it remained until 1886. It was then transferred to the new building which the sons of San Ignacio de Loyola built in Ermita (a suburb of Manila) for a normal school and meteorological observatory. This building and that occupied at the present time by the Municipal Atheneum are of the best in the Philippines with respect to sanitation. This educational institution was supported from local funds.

The insertion in full of the royal decree of December 20, 1863, will be very suitable for the examination we are making in order to give us a full idea of the organization governing this educational institution in the Philippines.

REGULATIONS—DECEMBER 20, 1863.

These regulations for the normal school for schoolmasters of primary instruction of natives of the Philippine Islands were modified by the regulations of November 1, 1893, approved by a decree of the governor-general of the 10th of the same month, which declared the normal school for schoolmasters of Manila to be a "superior normal school," and by royal order, No. 280, of April 11, 1894, with a modification in article 52 of the same, documents of which we will treat further on.

OBJECT OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ARTICLE 1. The object of the normal school is to serve as a source of supply for religious, moral, and educated teachers to place in charge of the native schools of primary instruction throughout the archipelago.

ART. 2. The pupils shall be boarding pupils, and subject to the same regulations and discipline. For the present such number of day pupils may be admitted as may be fixed by the superior government, provided that their antecedents lead to a hope that they will benefit by the studies, and that their conduct will be such as to bear out the good name of the institution.

ART. 3. In the same building as the normal school, although with the proper independence and separation, there shall be a school of primary instruction for day pupils, the classes of which shall be in charge of pupils of the normal school under the supervision of a teacher thereof.

BRANCHES AND DURATION OF STUDIES.

ART. 4. Instruction in the normal school shall comprise the following studies:

1. Religion, morals, and sacred history.
2. Theory and practice in reading.
3. Theory and practice of writing.
4. Extensive knowledge of the Spanish language, with exercises of analysis, composition, and orthography.
5. Arithmetic, up to equations and percentage and extraction of roots, inclusive, including the metrical system with its equivalents in the local weights and measures.
6. Principles of geography and history of Spain.
7. Principles of geometry.
8. Ordinary knowledge of physical and natural sciences.
9. Notions of practical agriculture with relation to the cultivation of native products.
10. Rules of courtesy.
11. Lessons in vocal music and organ.
12. Elements of pedagogy.

ART. 5. In the sections of the normal school, teachers shall use the Spanish language only and pupils shall hold their conferences and other literary proceedings in the same language, being strictly prohibited from expressing themselves in another language, even during daily recreation hours and intercourse, within the precincts of the institution.

ART. 6. The studies mentioned in article 4 shall be taken in three years, and during the six months of the last term the pupils shall practically act as teachers, giving instruction in the classes of the primary school attached to the normal school established by article 3.

Pupils can not pass from one course to another without proving their ability by a general examination, which shall be held at the end of each year.

During the first four years of the establishment of the school the studies may be taken in two years.

ART. 7. Pupils of the normal school who shall have completed the courses of their studies and have received, on account of their conduct, application, and knowledge, a mark of excellence in the final examination for three consecutive years, shall receive the title of teacher and shall receive an honorary note on their diplomas and be qualified to take charge of schools of the intermediate class. Those who shall not have been marked excellent, but only good or fair, in the said examinations shall also receive a teacher's diploma, with the respective note, being qualified to take charge of schools of the lowest class. Finally, those who may have failed to pass said examinations, if they should pass upon undergoing a second examination, shall receive a diploma as assistant teacher only.

ART. 8. If any of the pupils of the normal school should wish to continue the studies one year more to perfect himself therein he may do so, provided he pays from his own means the annual board, if he should be a boarding pupil, and provided there is no objection thereto in the judgment of the director of the institution.

PUPILS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ART. 9. The boarding pupils of the normal school are divided into free (*de numero*) and pay (*supernumerario*) pupils. Thus, those who aspire to be admitted as boarding or day pupils, as long as any of the latter are admitted, must have the following qualifications:

1. To be natives of the Spanish dominions.
2. To have attained the age of 16 years, which requisite shall be proved by the certificate of baptism or other equivalent public document.
3. Not to be suffering from any contagious disease and to enjoy health sufficient to discharge the tasks corresponding to the office of a teacher.
4. To have observed good conduct and to prove it by means of a certificate from the chief of the province and the parish priest of the town where he was born or resides.
5. To speak Spanish, to know Christian doctrine, and read and write fairly well, which must be shown in an examination before the director and teacher of the school.

ART. 10. Boarding pupils *de numero* shall receive instruction gratis, and they shall pay nothing for their support, lodging, and utensils of instruction.

ART. 11. Boarding pupils *de numero* are under the obligation of serving as teachers for a period of ten years in native schools of private instruction which the superior civil governor may designate. In the event that they should fail to do so, they shall be debtors to the state for the expenses incurred in their education and instruction. The same shall be done if for any legal cause or through their will or that of their parents they leave the normal school before concluding their studies or are expelled therefrom for lack of application or bad conduct. The rate at which to estimate the expense incurred for said pupils during a given period shall be the fees paid during the same by a boarding pupil of the *supernumerario* class.

ART. 12. Scholarships for boarding pupils *de numero* shall be designated by the superior civil governor, who must appoint natives of the provinces of the archipelago in proportion to their respective populations. In proportion to the increase in the number of applications for appointment as *supernumerario* boarding pupils, the class of boarding pupils *de numero* shall be decreased, the reduction beginning with those belonging to the provinces nearest the capital, and said class shall be abolished when there is a sufficient number of *supernumerario* pupils to supply the schools of the archipelago with teachers. In any event, the pupil *de numero* who shall have entered the school shall have the right to retain his place, which shall not be abolished until he has concluded his course of instruction.

ART. 13. The *supernumerario* boarding pupils shall pay to the institution a fee of 8 pesos per month, and their condition within the school shall otherwise be identical to that of the *de numero* pupils.

ART. 14. Only such young men shall be admitted as day pupils who, in addition to having the qualifications required of boarding pupils, live in Manila or its vicinity with their parents or under the care of a guardian and in such surroundings that it may be presumed that examples of virtue and morality obtain at the domestic hearth. Pupils of this character shall be furnished their educational supplies free of charge, and, if poor, their text-books.

THE DIRECTOR, TEACHERS, AND EMPLOYEES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ART. 15. The normal school shall be under the direction and management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. There shall be a director at the head thereof, under whose jurisdiction shall be the teachers, pupils, and subordinate employees, it being his duty to direct education and instruction, preside at literary acts, visit the school rooms, see to the preservation of order and domestic discipline, correct offenders, and expel pupils in the cases and under the conditions mentioned in the interior school regulations, reporting to the competent authority such extraordinary measures and decisions of a grave character as he may consider it necessary to take.

ART. 16. There shall be under the authority of the director at least four teachers, one of whom must at the same time be the spiritual prefect of the school, intrusted with the duty of directing the conscience of the pupils, presiding at religious functions, and distributing the doctrine of the divine sayings. Lessons in sacred history, morals, and religion shall also be his special duties. Another of the teachers shall discharge the special functions of prefect of custom, and his principal occupation shall be to accompany the pupils and watch over them and their actions within the institution. The other two shall occupy themselves principally in instruction in other matters.

In addition to the director and teachers the school shall have such coadjutor brothers as may be considered necessary. There shall also be a porter or janitor (*conserje*) and the other indispensable employees.

ART. 17. The salaries to be paid the director, professors, coadjutors, and employees, as well as the allowance for supplies, shall be fixed by the superior civil governor, with the concurrence of the Very Reverend Archbishop of Manila, a report being made to the Government for its approval.

EXAMINATIONS.

ART. 18. At the end of every month in each of the classes of the normal school a private examination shall be held on all subjects studied during said period. Similar exercises shall take place at the end of the first six months of every year covering the subjects studied during that period. At the end of the course a general examination shall be held, the last-named examination shall be published, and shall be held in the presence of the authorities and distinguished persons of the capital, and shall be closed by the proclamation and distribution of prizes.

HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

ART. 19. Holidays in the normal school shall be Sundays, feast days, Ash Wednesday, the day commemorating the faithful dead, and also the Saints' Days and birthdays of their majesties and the Prince of Asturias, and the Saint's Day of the superior civil governor.

There shall be short vacations from Christmas Eve to All Kings Day, the three carnival days before shrovetide, and from Holy Wednesday to the Resurrection.

The long vacation shall last one month and a half and shall take place during the warmest period of the year. Boarding pupils may pass the period of the long vacations with their families. Pupils may visit their parents' or guardian's house once a month.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

ART. 20. The merit of pupils shall be rewarded by honorary notes, which shall be entered upon the book of the institution, and by annual prizes which shall be formally distributed upon the conclusion of the public examinations.

ART. 21. The punishment shall be public censure, deprivation of recreation hours, and confinement and removal from the other pupils, and, if this be not sufficient, final expulsion from the school, which must also take place without exception in the event of contagious disease, notable laziness and lack of application, grave lack of respect toward the teachers, and on account of bad conduct or pernicious habits.

ART. 22. The public mention of notes of good conduct, application, and progress shall also be considered a reward, and a punishment the mention of notes to the contrary, which shall take place each month, for which purpose all the pupils, with their teachers, shall assemble in one room under the presidency of the director.

INTERIOR REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL.

ART. 23. Interior school regulations shall be prepared, which shall state specifically the daily distribution of time on the part of the pupils, the order of studies, and the division of the classes, the religious and literary exercises, food and clothing, as well as the duties of the pupils toward the teachers and of their parents and guardians with regard to the institution.

TEXT-BOOKS.

ART. 24. The director of the normal school shall recommend for the approval of the superior civil governor a list of books to be used as text-books by the pupils, and to which the teachers shall conform in their lectures. This list shall be modified as circumstances may require.

The teachers shall dictate their lessons from the studies of this system which it may be advisable to use under the authority of the director.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS TO OBTAIN THE TITLE OF ASSISTANT.

ART. 25. Every six months examinations shall be held in the normal school for the title of assistant. Applicants for examination shall have the qualifications prescribed by article 9 for persons desiring to enter the school. These examinations shall cover the subjects mentioned in article 4, shall be public, and shall be held before the director and teachers of the normal school.

ART. 26. There shall be no degrees in these examinations, but those undergoing the same shall be either passed or rejected.

ISSUE OF TEACHERS' AND ASSISTANTS' CERTIFICATES.

ART. 27. It shall be the duty of the superior civil governor to issue the teachers' and assistants' certificates on the recommendation of the director of the normal school.

ART. 28. The teacher's certificate shall state the notes they may have obtained and the class of schools for which they are qualified.

Madrid, December 20, 1863. Approved by H. M. Concha.

From 1865 to 1882, inclusive, the total enrollment in this institution for the first year's course was 2,001, and the number enrolled in the

school of practice was 3,102. The proportion of those passing the examination for the title of teacher to the enrollments in the practical school was 28.5 per cent; of those passing the examination for the title of assistant teacher, 61.2 per cent.[1]

In the building which the normal school under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers at present occupies is also situated the Meteorological Observatory. The last-named institution has rendered very good service both to maritime and land commerce in these islands and in many points of the East by reason of its careful observations and important notices. This observatory is equipped with the most modern and best meteorological instruments, as well as astronomical and magnetic ones. It is considered one of the best observatories in existence, and maintains relations with most of the American and European observatories. The founder of this observatory was the eminent mathematician, Father Federico Faura, who was highly respected by every institution of the world engaged in scientific research of this character. He was, in addition, an inspired poet and a noted linguist.

The instruction which the Jesuits gave in these educational institutions was not only scientific and literary, but their pupils were also educated in social matters. They cultivated not only the intellectual, but also the moral character of the children, carefully directing their habits and customs, understanding as they did that instruction and education are the basis of customs, that customs make laws, and that laws are the state. They accustomed the children to like work, to austerity in their customs, and to orderly and cleanly habits, even to the point of elegance, and inspired in them love of country and virtue. They did not neglect the physical education and development of their pupils, taking as their basis "*mens sana in corpore sano.*" They took special care to have their pupils speak Spanish correctly, forbidding the use of any other language in their colleges, all of which was diametrically opposed to the system pursued by the friars in their educational institutions.

It is true that religious matters played an important rôle in the plan of education which the Jesuit Fathers have developed in the centers of education which they direct in this country, the Roman Catholic creed being that which they have always sought to inculcate into the minds of their pupils, and in their religious instruction they are absolutely inflexible. They have, nevertheless, endeavored to adapt it to the customs, tradition, and laws in force in this country. This exclusive education in religious matters has, however, not given the Jesuits in the Philippines the results to be expected, as it has been observed that most free thinking men who have defended religious liberty most

[1] These facts have been taken from an extended table which is not given for lack of space.—*Director.*

ardently in this country have been pupils of the Jesuits. Among them figure the immortal Dr. José Rizal, and all those Filipino deputies who, in the Malolos Congress, voted for freedom of worship and complete separation of church and state. The Filipino people have much for which to be grateful to the Jesuit Fathers, as a large portion of their solid instruction and refined culture, acknowledged by all, is due to the excellent plan of education practiced in this archipelago by the wise sons of San Ignacio de Loyola.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY OF SAN JOSÉ.

The report submitted by the Dominican friars at the Exposition of Amsterdam, in speaking of this educational institution, states:

The establishment of the royal college of San José is principally due to the efforts of the Jesuit Father Diego García, the *visitador* of his order in the Philippines, who, availing himself of the powers granted him by the Right Reverend General P. Claudio Aquaviva, ordered Father Pedro Chirino, director of the College of San Ignacio, which the order had established some years before in Manila, "to take the steps necessary for the erection of a seminary under the name of San José, for the education of the children of Spaniards."

Father Chirino secured from the governor of the islands, Don Tello de Guzman, the permission necessary for the erection of the college, after the royal audiencia and the ecclesiastical and secular chapters had expressed an opinion on the subject. Father Luis Gómez was appointed the first director, and on August 25, 1601, the college was formally inaugurated amidst great rejoicing in this city. On this occasion there were admitted 13 youths, among whom figured the nephew of the governor of the archipelago and a son of the senior associate justice of the audiencia in these islands.

In the beginning the expenses connected with the personnel and supplies of the college were defrayed by the parents or guardians of the pupils, but contributions and donations of residents, the legacy of the *adelantado* of Mindanao, Rodriguez de Figueroa, and the gifts of His Majesty the King soon gave great importance to this institution, which increased the number of inmates, extended the building it occupied, and created new chairs.

About 1636, in addition to the natural sciences, philosophy and theology were taught, and even academic degrees were conferred, thus competing with the University of Santo Tomás, with which it had some litigation regarding the right of conferring degrees.

In the year 1722 the Catholic King, Philip V, conferred the title of Royal College upon the institution, and in 1734 it was granted the right to teach canonical and Roman law, the same as the University of Santo Tomás, although, judging from the documents of those times now in existence, no degrees in these branches were conferred.

The institution continued thus brilliantly until 1768, when, the fathers of the society being violently and unjustly expatriated, the college entered upon a period of decadence, from which it has not as yet recovered.

The documents of the college do not show what education suffered after the expulsion of those fathers. It may be inferred, nevertheless, from the books of the University of Santo Tomás, that a few years later, if not immediately, instruction in philosophy and natural sciences was resumed, and that two professors were appointed for the purpose, and that in 1795 the government of these islands recommended the

abolition of such instruction, applying the revenues therefrom to the payment of the fees of the institutes and law courses, which recommendation was not carried out on account of an unfavorable report made by the faculty of the university.

This college continued teaching only grammar and philosophy up to 1866, and pupils were required to pass an examination in the university before two professors appointed for the purpose, in order to legalize their courses. The first four years of secondary instruction were established at this period, and in 1875, by a royal provision, the faculty of medicine and pharmacy was established in the college.

CONCILIAR SEMINARIES.

There were in the Philippines five conciliar seminaries, corresponding to the same number of dioceses, and which in compliance with the provisions of the Council of Trent, the bishops had established for the formation and instruction of Filipino clerics. These conciliar seminaries were those of Manila, Nueva Segovia, Cebú, Jaro, and Nueva Cáceres. It may be said that these institutions did not exist until the arrival of the fathers of the Congregation of St. Vincent de Paul in the Philippines, in the year 1862; prior to that time most of the clerics were educated in the college of San Juan de Letran, of Manila. In all the seminaries excepting that of Manila all branches of secondary instruction were taught in addition to those which constituted the studies for the priesthood, such as logic, psychology, ethics, metaphysics, and dogmatic and moral theology. In order that the branches taught herein, as well as those taught in private schools, should be considered valid and be recognized by the University of Santo Tomás, it was necessary that the pupils pay the enrollment and examination fees prescribed by said university.

The report submitted at the Exposition of Amsterdam in 1883 says of these conciliar seminaries:

> The expense of the personnel and supplies is defrayed by the regular and secular clergy of these islands, who cede 3 per cent of their stipends for this purpose. It is only in Nueva Cáceres that the personnel is paid from the treasury. The administration of the property is under the charge of the vicar-general of the archbishopric of Manila and of the district vicars of the respective rectories, under the supervision of the bishops. The seminary of Segovia has been in charge of the Recoletos since the middle of 1876, when the Augustinian friars left it, and who also had charge since 1882, the Paulist Fathers having the honor of having inaugurated the studies now given. These zealous priests are those at present in charge of the other seminaries.

From statistical tables on file at present in the archives of Manila the following facts concerning two of these conciliar seminaries may be gathered. The enrollment for the Seminary of San Carlos, of Manila, from 1863 to 1883 was 971. The enrollments for the Seminary of Nueva Segovia from 1882 to 1886 were: Dogmatic and moral theology, 171; philosophy, first year, 181, second year, 99, and third year, 93; Latin grammar, first year, 317, second year, 301, and third year, 256; Spanish grammar, 275.

Prior to the supervision by the Paulist Fathers the studies of secondary instruction which were given in the conciliar seminaries were identical with those given by the friars in their other educational institutions, in substance as well as in form, as the purposes were the same—that is, to give education to Filipino clerics, whom they always considered their rivals and political enemies. * * * For this reason the instruction given to the Filipinos who aspired to a sacerdotal career was incomplete, being reduced exclusively to rudiments, if they can be so called, of logic, psychology, ethics, metaphysics, and dogmatic and moral theology. In so far as political and social studies were concerned absolutely nothing was given, and clerics were even forbidden to acquire knowledge of this character. Social education was unknown in these seminaries; no consideration was given to the fact that clerics, on account of their obligations and the constant intercourse they were obliged to have with their parishioners, should be the best educated men, with great knowledge of the ways of the world and of the human heart. The moral education of the Filipino people, especially that of the women, often retrogressed and made absolutely no progress on account of the influence caused by the status of the Filipino clerics in the popular mind.

After the conciliar seminaries passed to the charge of the Paulist Fathers affairs continued in the same manner, because these priests were subject and subordinate to the rigid tutorship of the monastic orders and the universitarian feudalism which the Dominican friars exercised in the Philippine Islands, and it was not possible for them to develop their own initiative nor explain their own opinions. * * *

RELATION BETWEEN MONASTIC ORDERS AND PHILIPPINE CLERGY.

The well-known German professor, F. Blumentritt, in a work on the Philippine Islands, speaking of the religious orders in the Philippines and the Filipino clerics, says:

They won for themselves in early times great gratitude from the natives by protecting them from the government officials, which was increased by admitting them to religious orders. But this happy condition was changed in the present century, for when the orders were abolished in Spain the Philippines offered an asylum to the crowd of European novices, whose numbers soon barred further admission to the natives. Since that time the Philippine friars have been European Spaniards, who are often the only white men in the country districts, and who, being the only representatives of the ruling race, have made use of that position, in fact, if not with right, and constituted themselves the rulers of the land. In the fear that a liberal government might deprive them of their last refuge—the Philippines—by handing the parishes over to the (native) secular clergy, the Spanish friars began to pose as the only reliable support of Spanish rule in the archipelago and to throw the suspicion of independence upon the secular clergy. So great is the ignorance of the Spaniards of the affairs of the archipelago that this suggestion was easily entertained, although all insurrections have been suppressed, not by the friars, but by the government. Their power was further increased by the money they circulated in Spain

and the fear of the Spanish Government that they might place their wealth at the disposal of the Carlists.

These friars have been the enemies of every administrative reform which the colonial ministers have promised or effected from 1868 until the present time, and they have consequently and naturally appeared as the enemies of all progress and improvement in their country, not only to the secular clergy, but also to all the other inhabitants of the islands. * * * What kind of a spirit actuated them is best shown by the fact that they accused the Jesuits, who are highly esteemed, of liberalism, and so brought suspicion and distrust upon the teachers who were educated in the Jesuit teachers' seminary.

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PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Nautical school.—This school was created on January 1, 1820. As a consequence of the abolition of the tribunal of commerce existing in the city of Manila, which had charge of the school, the government undertook the supervision of it, by superior order, which provided that the personnel thereof should be considered as public officials and that the funds on which it depended for its support should be turned into the treasury.

The administrative direction of the school was intrusted to the commander-in-chief of the naval forces in this archipelago and to the immediate director. The theoretical studies given therein, which lasted four years, were as follows:

First year.—Arithmetic, theoretical and practical, and its various applications to commercial navigation, banking, chronology, etc.

Second year.—Theoretical and practical algebra, simplification and generalization of arithmetical calculations, plane and solid geometry and its various applications to altimetry, planimetry, and stereometry, and plane trigonometry treated analytically.

Third year.—Theoretical and practical analytical spherical trigonometry, and nautical astronomy and its applications; also the first year's course of theoretical and practical topography and its application to the preparation of terrestrial and maritime plans, methods of copying and reducing from one scale to another, and a system of drawing with pen and ink.

Fourth year.—Navigation and pilotage, and the essential principles of navigation, physics, hydrography, meteorology, etc.; also, the second year of topography, topographical and hydrographical drawing in colors, and surveying in general.

Practical instruction in navigation was given on board vessels navigating the high seas.

The number of pupils enrolled every year was from 50 to 60. The nautical school was not very well attended by the young Filipinos, the cause for which is not understood in view of the fact that this is a country in which navigation is one of the most powerful mercantile resources, and whose inhabitants have special and exceptional qualifications therefor. The lack of interest shown in studies of this character can be attributed only to the little protection, lack of means and of opportunities afforded upon the conclusion of the course.

School of Commercial Accounting and of the French and English Languages.—This school was located in the same building as the nautical school and was established on October 1, 1839, by the board of commerce of Manila, its creation being approved by the superior government on January 13, 1840.

The following statistical table will show the number of enrollments and graduations in this school from 1866 to 1882, the studies given, and the proportion of enrollments and graduations:

School of Commercial Accounting and of the French and English Languages—enrollments and graduations: 1866 to 1882.[1]

[Reported for Exposition of Amsterdam, 1883.]

YEAR.	ENROLLMENTS AND GRADUATIONS IN—				
	Double entry.		English language.		
	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Discontinued.
1866	24	8	(2)		
1867	12	6	(2)		
1868	27	6	(2)		
1869	28	7	(2)		
1870	20	6	(2)		
1871	19	1	(2)		
1872	10	2	12	4	8
1873	22	3	25	3	22
1874	16	4	12	4	8
1875	15	2	20	3	17
1876	20	5	21	6	15
1877	29	4	15	5	10
1878	51	6	36	9	27
1879	58	8	31	7	24
1880	33	10	25	10	15
1881	62	13	31	6	25
1882	116				
Total	562	91	228	57	171
Per cent graduated	16.19		25.00		

[1] No information regarding French.
[2] No data previous to 1872.

Academy of Drawing and Painting.—This academy, as well as the nautical school and the school of commercial accounting, was supported from local funds, a small part being contributed from the general budget.

In this academy there are no enrollments or academic courses, and hence there are no examinations. The pupils are free to attend any number of years they desire.

The course of study for superior classes includes coloring composition and modeling; ornamentation, landscape, linear, and topographical; natural, ancient, and drapery drawing, and figure drawing.

The following table gives the number of pupils enrolled for the years 1872 to 1883:

Pupils enrolled in the Academy of Drawing and Painting: 1872 to 1883.

YEAR.	Pupils.	YEAR.	Pupils.
1872	419	1879	443
1873	423	1880	454
1874	432	1881	495
1875	432	1882	500
1876	449	1883	509
1877	437		
1878	492	Total	5,485

One of the most notable pupils who left the Academy of Drawing and Painting of Manila was the laureated artist Juan Luna y Novicio. Known and admired in artistic circles, his work was and will continue to be a glorious example of Philippine art. He made his studies in Madrid, in Paris, and in Rome, being everywhere considered as one of the first painters of the present period. His principal paintings, which are kept in the best galleries of the world and which received prizes in various expositions, are the "Expoliarium," the "Death of Cleopatra," the "Battle of Lepanto," "People and Kings," and many others which are now considered real gems of art. He received high decorations from various European governments and monarchs as a reward for his inspiration and extraordinary artistic resources.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school was founded by the municipality of Manila in 1864. In 1868 the studies of the normal school for female teachers were given there. The instruction was in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The expenses connected with this educational institution were defrayed from municipal funds. Girls educated in this school could aspire to the title of schoolmistress, as well as those who made private studies, upon first undergoing an examination in the studies in accordance with the program then in force. A girl desiring to secure the title of teacher was obliged to prove her qualifications before an examining board presided over by the civil governor of Manila, and if she passed said examination she was given a certificate as a schoolmistress by the civil direction, of which she could not make use until she had attained the age of 21 years.

The report on the education of girls presented by the friars at the Exposition of Madrid says the following regarding this college:

While, strictly speaking, there is no other normal school for female teachers than that of Nueva Cáceres, we believe, nevertheless, that this name can be given to the municipal school for girls of this capital, which is the only institution for young ladies supported from public funds—that is, from the funds of the municipality of Manila. It is true that schoolmistresses can, and actually do, graduate from any girls' school of this capital, and even from any private school, as, according to the law in force to secure this title, the passing of the regular examination is sufficient; but we believe that the only institution of this character in Manila which deserves the title of teachers' school is the municipal school, and we therefore include in the same chapter this school and that of Santa Isabel of Nueva Cáceres.

GIRLS' SCHOOL OF SANTA ISABEL OF NUEVA CÁCERES.

This school was founded by the bishop of that diocese, Fray Francisco Gainza, who inaugurated the studies on April 13, 1868, as a primary school for girls. On June 18, 1871, the studies of the normal school for women were taught there, as they were in that of Manila, by a decree of the Government of King Amadeo of Savoy. On May 26, 1873, the Government of the Spanish Republic decreed that each of the towns of that ecclesiastical province should hereafter make allowance for a similar number of young girls desirous of obtaining the title of teacher.

Up to 1887, 177 girls had obtained certificates as teachers from this educational institution. The Sisters of Charity are in charge of the institution and of the education of the girls. This educational institution combined the characteristics of a school of primary instruction, a college for the education of boarding pupils, and a school for teachers, or normal school.

OTHER GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

With regard to the other girls' schools in Manila and the provinces we will transcribe what the Dominican friars state in their report, submitted at the Exposition of Madrid of 1887. Their statement will show that if the intervention of the monastic orders was absolute in boys' colleges, it was much more so in girls' colleges.

There are four colleges for the education of girls without taking into consideration the municipal school of Manila and the College of Santa Isabel, of Nueva Cáceres. These are the College of Santa Isabel, that of Santa Rosa, that of Santa Catalina, and that of La Concordia, also called College of the Immaculate Conception, all located in the capital of the archipelago. Of all these institutions the oldest is the College of Santa Isabel, founded in 1632 for the education of Spanish orphan girls by a pious foundation called the Santa Misericordia. In 1650 the first regulations for the government of the same were issued, which continued in force until 1813, when they were revised. The college is supported from part of the interest derived from the Misericordia legacy, administered by a board, of which the civil governor of Manila is the president. It also enjoys a grant of land in Tagudín, province of Pangasinán, by a royal cedula of March 14, 1680, which produces an income of 600 pesos per annum.

Until the beginning of the present century nearly 13,000 girls had been educated in this institution.

In 1861 the Governor-General of the archipelago added the Royal College of Santa Potenciana to the College of Santa Isabel. The former was composed of the orphan daughters of military men, and was a most ancient and beneficent institution, founded about the end of the sixteenth century by Perez Dasmarinas. It afforded shelter and protection to the orphan daughters of military men who had succumbed to the climatological influences of this country or had died in the defense of their country.

The colleges were under the direction of private ladies and afforded quite sufficient instruction. In 1863 the Sisters of Charity assumed charge of the same, to the great advantage of the college and of the morality of the pupils.

In 1879 the college suffered a considerable reformation under the command of Governor-General Moriones, who gave the college a new set of regulations and opened its doors to day pupils and half boarders, and in 1880 the board of directors established new chairs, which make this establishment one of the most complete for the education of European young ladies.

Girls admitted are given a dowry of 500 pesos, but under the condition that they must first secure the title of teacher, without which requisite, even though they get married, they are given nothing. When they have concluded their studies they engage in work, and the college reserves to them one-half of what they earn, which is added to their dowry.

Retreat and college of Santa Catalina.—The College of Santa Catalina follows next in order of antiquity to the College of Santa Isabel. It was founded in 1696 by the provincial, then belonging to the Dominican order, the Very Reverend Father Juan de Santo Domingo.

There were purchased for the purposes of the college for the account of the province of the Santisimo Rosario some houses adjoining the convent of Santo Domingo, to serve as an asylum to the young ladies who desired to consecrate therein their virginity to the Lord.

The institution was inaugurated on the day of St. Ann, of the year mentioned, after the approval of the rules to be observed, in conformity with the spirit and statutes of the Third Order of St. Dominic, with some modifications for the proper interior régime, based upon the principal laws and ordinations of the province of the Santisimo Rosario. On this day some ladies who had long before adopted the dress of the Third Order took the vows, binding themselves to the strictest observance of the new rule, and taking the three religious vows with all the necessary formalities.

Among the new nuns was the sister of Mother Francisca, who, in order to adopt the Dominican vestments, left the rectorate of Santa Isabel.

The new retreat was given for a patron, the Seraphic Mother Santa Catalina de Sena. It was also ordered that there should be only 15 choir nuns, in honor of the mysteries of the rosary, with some lay sisters to attend to the material service.

The foundation of this retreat was approved by a royal dispatch signed February 17, 1716, which put an end to the various petitions which had been submitted to the court against its installation. In 1732 a new cedula granted the retreat the right to have a church with a bell, and prescribed at the same time that the inmates were not required to observe retirement by a rigid vow, but only for the purposes of good administration.

The practice observed is that the sisters never pass through the inside door of the convent, which is in charge of one of the gravest sisters, but any person can enter it with express permission from the provincial.

Although in the beginning the College of Santa Catalina was nothing but a house to which Spanish ladies desirous of renouncing the vanities of the world and of devoting themselves entirely to the service of God retired, the Dominican Order did not long delay in assigning some of the sisters to instruction in a college. From

that time the retreat took the character of a college, where the pupils, at the same time that they were instructed in reading, writing, Christian doctrine, and other work suitable to their sex, learned to practice virtue.

In 1865 it was deemed proper to increase the number of sisters fixed when the retreat was established, in order to be able to extend instruction further and thus place the college on the same level as the best equipped colleges of the same class in this capital.

The inmates of this institution are not permitted to leave it without good cause.

They may be visited by their parents and other friends and acquaintances in a reception room located near the door of the college.

After the earthquakes of 1880 notable improvements were made in the material part of the building; and at the present time, in the departments necessary for the good service of the college, this establishment has a spacious working-room, large class rooms, well-ventilated dormitories, a beautiful bathroom, and an ample and capacious dining hall.

The retreat is managed by a prioress, elected every three years by the sisters, who acts at the same time as the mother superior of the college; at the head of the latter, nevertheless, there is a directress in charge of the instruction.

The spiritual direction of the retreat and college is in charge of a father of the order, appointed by the corporation for the charge of vicar.

College of Santa Rosa.—This establishment was founded in 1750 by the Paulist Mother of the Holy Trinity, a nun of the Third Order of St. Dominic. She arrived in Manila the preceding year, whither she had resolved to come from the Peninsula, desirous of consecrating herself to the good of others. Being convinced that the greatest service she could render the public was to establish an educational institution, she immediately took steps to carry out her holy work, and in a short time by her ardent zeal she secured sufficient funds for the establishment of a retreat, where she supported on charity a certain number of native young ladies for the purpose of educating them in the fear of God, in Christian doctrine, and in all exercises suitable for a woman. This was done so that whether they left the retreat of their own will and married or remained therein they would develop strong moral principles.

His Majesty has taken this college under his royal protection, and the regent of the audiencia supervises it in his name, with the corresponding powers.

The spiritual direction is, at the present time, intrusted by the archbishop to the Very Reverend Fray José Corujedo, former provincial of the corporation of St. Agustin.

Up to January 26, 1866, the education of the girls was in the charge of elderly ladies of well-known education and virtue, who acted as teachers; but on this date, by superior order, the Sisters of Charity undertook the direction of the institution, which they discharged to the satisfaction of all.

College of La Concordia or of the Immaculate Conception.—In the town of Paco, a suburb of Manila, there is a college which was inaugurated May 3, 1868, ordinarily called the College of the Concordia. The entire grounds and part of the building, which now serves as a college, were piously donated to the Sisters of Charity by a charitable lady named Margarita Roxas, whose picture is exhibited in the reception room. Five-sixths of said college have been built since its foundation.

This college is the exclusive property of the Sisters of Charity, who act at the same time as professors therein. It occupies a very picturesque and open position on a beautiful plain between the towns of Paco and of Santa Ana, and has very capacious and well-ventilated rooms.

It is the central building of the Sisters of Charity of the Philippines, and usually a priest of the congregation of the mission, intrusted with the spiritual direction of the college, lives therein.

The studies and work in this college and the distribution of classes are identical with those of other colleges.

From the date of the foundation of the college up to the present year 62 pupils have been examined for teachers, of which number 35 were classed as excellent, 17 as good, and 10 passed.

Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul.—This institution is situated in Paco, a suburb of Manila, in the barrio of Looban. The building and its grounds belong to Sister Asuncion Ventura, a Sister of Charity, who, being anxious for the welfare of poor girls, donated it to the congregation of the Sisters of Charity, in order that said building should be used as an asylum for the education of about 30 poor girls. The institution was inaugurated on November 26, 1885. Pay pupils are also admitted for the moderate fee of 6 pesos per month.

The Sisters of Charity of this institution number 5.

Boarding pupils	37
Poor pupils	45
Servants	9
Total	91

The pupils are taught Christian doctrine, reading, writing, Spanish grammar, and the four rules of arithmetic. They are also instructed in the work of their sex—sewing, embroidering, the making of artificial flowers, and some in housework, such as cleaning, cooking, washing clothes, etc.

College of San José de Jaro.—On May 1, 1872, the Sisters of Charity opened, with the permission of the vice-royal patron, the College of San José, in Iloílo, for the instruction and education of girls. In doing this they acceded to the wishes expressed by some good Spaniards and some principal citizens, and supplied a want in that capital. This college continued in existence until 1877, when it was closed on account of the lack of funds, as it had no funds but those derived from the fees of the pupils, which were very few in number toward the end.

Fray Mariano Cortero, bishop of Jaro, availed himself of the opportunity to call the sisters to his city, and placed the school in their charge. A house was leased and beside it a frame building was constructed for school purposes, able to accommodate about 200 girls. Up to 1881 no boarding pupils were accepted on account of the lack of room; but later, on the request of some families, some girls were admitted, the number of which gradually increased to 50, which was too large a number for so small a house. This led to the necessity of enlarging the building, which was done by raising the school roof and making an upper story, by which means a large and spacious room was secured as a dormitory for the girls, besides a beautiful chapel.

Instruction is divided into three classes—superior, secondary, and primary. In the lowest class reading and Christian doctrine are taught. In the secondary class Christian doctrine, reading, writing, sacred history, and arithmetic are taught. In the superior class the reading of printed and written matter is taught, as well as the writing of Spanish and English characters, geography, sacred and profane history, and arithmetic, as well as piano for those who wish. They are also instructed in the work of their sex—sewing, embroidering, artificial flowers, etc.

Convent of San Ignacio.—Its foundation dates back to the year 1699, and it was directed by the fathers of the Society of Jesus until they were expelled in the last century, when it passed to the charge of the provisor of this archbishopric. Its original object seems to have been that of educating native girls in the fear of God, and to give them primary instruction and instruction in the work of their sex. This retreat serves as an asylum for devout women.

Since 1883 a school has been established in this retreat, with 3 teachers. They teach reading from the first letters, Christian doctrine, compendium of morals, sacred history, courtesy, arithmetic, Spanish grammar to the analysis of analogy, and in addition they have every week an explanation of the gospel, in charge of a priest of the secular clergy.

Needlework is taught from the first stitches to the finest embroidery.

Oil painting is also done in this institution, and we have a teacher of embroidery who is an expert in this art and whose work is much applauded.

The following table shows the number of teachers of primary instruction who passed the examinations and received their certificates in various girls' colleges between 1864 and 1883, as well as the number of day and boarding pupils attending the same, according to the report submitted at the exposition at Madrid in 1887:

Number of teachers of primary instruction graduated from certain girls' colleges and awards given: 1864 to 1883.

[Reported for the Exposition of Madrid, 1887.]

YEAR.	SANTA CATALINA.		SANTA ROSA.		CONCORDIA.			SANTA ISABEL.[1]			MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.			
	Boarding pupils.	Teachers.	Boarding pupils.	Teachers.	Boarding pupils.	Day pupils.[2]	Teachers.	Free boarding pupils.	Pay boarding pupils.	Day pupils.	Day pupils.	Teachers.	Awards conferred.	Accessit.
Total..	1,617	7	2,959	23	2,103	623	32	475	149	112	5,163	74	332	1,058
1864.....	54							75	6		200		7	35
1865.....	54										204		10	35
1866.....	56		63								201		12	33
1867.....	59		163					75	20		208		18	52
1868.....	64		156		64						210	5	21	48
1869.....	66		166		70	50	3				210	6	19	26
1870.....	76		186		72	45		75	30		249	7	20	58
1871.....	80		178		80	42	4				270		20	55
1872.....	82	2	182	2	94	38					258	6	19	66
1873.....	84		128		100	53	1				224	8	21	63
1874.....	86		154	2	102	36					358	5	19	80
1875.....	88		172		110	87	3	76	19	20	[3]280	9	20	85
1876.....	88		184	5	100	72	5				[4]299		20	77
1877.....	90	2	180		114	54		86	32	40	303	10	21	77
1878.....	92		175		120	36	6				304		21	79
1879.....	96		177	3	192	32					[5]249	6	21	69
1880.....	98	3	169	3	231	48	3				239	8	21	60
1881.....	100		160	6	228	30	4				273			
1882.....	104		186	2	236		3	88	42	52	[6]312	4	22	60
1883.....	100		180		190						312			

[1] No other data from this college than that given.
[2] Poor girls of the town of Santa Ana, who have been receiving primary instruction free of charge since 1869 from the Sisters of Charity.
[3] In this year orders were issued not to admit more girls than the number mentioned, in order to avoid overcrowding.
[4] The preceding order was revoked.
[5] A new order not to admit more than the number given.
[6] The building having been improved, the number of girls to be admitted is fixed at this.

As we have seen from the preceding, the instruction given to girls in the Philippines was always under the immediate direction of the friars, and was consequently purely of a religious character. Some of these colleges were known by the name of retreats (*beaterios*)—that is to say, institutions devoted exclusively to religious practices—but all of them

were colleges, as boarding pupils were admitted and day pupils in some of them, with or without the payment of fees. Primary and secondary instruction was given. In some of these colleges the instruction was very poor, as many of the pupils graduated without knowing how to speak Spanish. It was only in the College of Santa Isabel, in the municipal school, and some private schools that adequate instruction was given. Some of these colleges were houses of recreation or of rest rather than educational institutions, where not only girls, but women, both married and single, went to pass a time for the purpose of change or to renew their clothing. Provincial young ladies especially were in the habit of attending the colleges of Manila for the purpose of learning the customs and social manners of the capital of the archipelago; but they were not always successful, inasmuch as refinement is innate and more a matter of birth and environment than social education. Thus these young ladies sometimes took to their provinces the defective mannerisms of the capital instead of the correct and elegant manners of good society—habits which they could not acquire in those colleges, where they were always engaged in praying or in sewing, embroidering, dressmaking, etc.

The young Filipino girls left these colleges without the habits required in society and which are so necessary to woman. In a word, social education was very much neglected in these colleges. * * * In these educational institutions, as will have been seen, the odious idea of difference between races was cultivated, a distinction being made between Spaniards, Spanish mestizos, mestizos, natives, Filipinos, and Indians. The result of these erroneous principles inculcated in the education of girls has been that Filipino society is divided and disagreeable. Girls leave these colleges with these erroneous ideas and believe themselves superior to others, making themselves ridiculous to educated and polished persons.

* * * * * * *

It is but just to state that if the education and instruction which Sisters of Charity gave in the educational institutions intrusted to them in the Philippines were not as finished as was to be desired, it was due to the fact that their principal ends and their mission were not the education and instruction of girls, but that their duties lay in their convents and in the hospitals, where they exercised charity and discharged religious acts. Hence, notwithstanding their good intentions and general efforts, they were not able to secure entirely what they undoubtedly desired.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

Superior instruction was given principally in the University of Santo Tomás of Manila. It is true that there were five conciliar seminaries in which superior studies were taught, but these, as well as

the institutions of primary and secondary instruction, were overshadowed to a certain extent by the University of Manila.

This institution was the only official university in existence in the Philippine Islands, and it had the privilege of controlling and directing the intellectual movements of the Filipino people. It was under the charge of the Dominican order, and, that this historical report may be as exact as possible, the following account is taken from the writings of one of the members of this order, Fray E. Fernández Arias:

The University of Santo Tomás, of Manila, graced with the titles of royal and pontifical by the Catholic kings and the supreme pontiffs, holds the first place among all the educational institutions of the Philippines on account of its antiquity, its history, and its importance. It was established in 1619 under the name of College of Santo Tomás, having as its basis a holy legacy from His Excellency Fray Miguel de Benavides, of the Order of Preachers, second archbishop of Manila, who is considered as its true founder. By this legacy the sum of 1,600 pesos was turned over to the fathers of his order, of the province of the Santisimo Rosario, who, accepting it in accordance with his purposes and intentions, immediately proceeded to carry the plan into effect. Thus, after various contingencies, on the day of the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin, in the year mentioned, after having been authorized by the general government of these islands and by both the ecclesiastical and the secular chapters, Fray Baltasar Fort, its first rector, proceeded to the inauguration of its studies by giving fellowships to twelve young men belonging to the most distinguished families of Manila. The permission granted by the general government and other authorities of this capital was formally confirmed by His Catholic Majesty Philip IV, in his royal decree of November 29, 1623, in which he said of this institution: "It has afforded and affords great advantages to the young, the preaching of the gospel, and the instruction of the children of the inhabitants."

The chronicles of those times show that the number of young men, mostly children of Spaniards, who attended the schools of the Dominican fathers was not small; but the difficulty of not being able to receive academic degrees was an obstacle to the progress of the studies. For this reason Pope Paul V was asked to authorize the order to confer the customary degrees upon the pupils of this college. This permission was granted for ten years, upon the expiration of which time it was necessary to again apply to the Roman Pontiff, then Urban VIII, for the extension of the concession for a similar term of years. This uncertain condition of affairs was not, as is evident, most conducive to progress in these studies, for which reason Philip IV, desiring to regulate this concession consistently and permanently, requested, through his ambassador, an apostolic brief from the Supreme Pontiff, Innocent X, in 1645, which should confer upon the College of Santo Tomás the title and honors of a university, with all the privileges of those of the same class in the Peninsula, authorizing it to confer academic degrees in the schools of theology and philosophy. Afterwards, in 1734, this concession was extended by Clement XII, also on the petition of the King of Spain, to the schools of canonical and civil law and to others that might in time be established.

The year following the erection of this university by Innocent X and Philip IV, its first rector and chancellor, Fray Martin Real de la Cruz, who so distinguished himself in the conversion of the Cagayanes, framed the laws, which continued in force until 1785. The greater part of these were similar to the laws of the University of Mexico, to which His Catholic Majesty desired to conform them, as appears from his letter written on December 20, 1644, to his ambassador at Rome.

In the beginning the only courses were dogmatic and moral theology, philosophy, and the humanities; Latin and Spanish grammar, rhetoric, and poetry were included in the humanities, and the study of all the branches comprised in the works of Santo Tomás de Aquino formed a part of the courses in theology and philosophy. This was the custom in most of the universities existing at that time, a custom that responded perfectly to the necessities of that century, and more particularly to the special requirements of this country at that period. In the first stage of their civilization, education in the Philippines was based exclusively on religion; and the local necessities and the aspirations of the first Spaniards, echoing faithfully the sentiments expressed many times concerning this subject by the Catholic monarchs, demanded a literary center where the bishops and missionaries might find a solution for the many and varied doubts which arose in the exercise of their ministry; where the governors-general might receive ideas of profound and consistent methods of government for the direction of the towns and for their relations with neighboring nations, and where the *alcaldes* and *encomenderos* might learn the lessons of Christian charity and justice, which they not infrequently failed to observe. In what a satisfactory manner the University of Santo Tomás fulfilled this duty is shown by the illustrious names of Fathers Berart, Marron, Santa Cruz, Pardo, Sanchez, and the celebrated Father Paz, and many others whom it would take too long to mention, whose brilliant and wise writings contain discussions of all kinds regarding the practical life of these people. It is also shown by the royal decree of 1862, in which His Catholic Majesty, admitting this institution under his protection, says that degrees in theology and letters are given with all strictness and display to qualified persons in those islands, this being of notable utility in that it furnishes subjects capable of filling the offices of curates and prebendaries.

The eighteenth century arrived, and with the coming of the Bourbon dynasty to the Spanish throne new germs of civilization took root throughout the monarchy, and were felt as far as these remote shores. Then the faculty of jurisprudence and canonical law was established (the establishment of which the Dominican corporation had endeavored to secure years before), because with the increase of the native and mestizo population, and with the consolidation upon a religious basis of the social life of these peoples, there was not a sufficient number of lawyers for the administration of justice. Lawyers did not come from the Peninsula, and for that reason, if not for other better and more noble reasons, it was necessary to seek them within the bounds of the islands. Hence, faculties of jurisprudence and canonical law were established, with courses in Roman law or institutes and the sacred canons. The pupils could hope for the degree of licentiate in jurisprudence and canonical law after a four years' course in these studies, and four other years called *pasantía* years, which were taken in connection with the law course, and were years of practice in the office of some lawyer. During these so-called *pasantía* years the pupils were required to defend a proposition every week and sum up the opposing arguments, and were permitted to act as substitutes during the absence of any of the professors of the faculty.

The course of institutes and canonical law was the only course in law given in most of the universities of that period, the professors being charged with making the applications necessary to the Spanish laws and those of the Indies, explaining the points in which they differed from the Roman and canonical laws.

The instruction continued thus during the greater part of the eighteenth century, the university conferring degrees in theology, philosophy, and canonical and Roman law. The courses in moral theology and the humanities were pursued without the formalities of enrollment and without a fixed number of terms, until toward the end of that century. With the increase of the commerce and the intercourse of these islands with Europe, and under the influence of the government of Charles III, it

was decided in the university assembly of 1785 to extend the faculty of theology by the establishment of chairs in literature and sacred writings, and that of law by two additional chairs of canonical and Roman law. It was also decided to create the faculty of medicine, together with a chair of mathematics, applied to commerce and navigation in conformity with the necessities of the times. Father Amador, professor of canonical law, having been appointed to form the new laws in accordance with the resolution of the assembly, concluded them during the same year, 1785. These laws, after being approved by the superior government of these islands, are now in force except in the points modified by subsequent laws. These laws provided that all professorships, with the exception of those belonging to the private patronage of the order of St. Dominic, should be conferred by competitive examinations. It also prescribed rules for the conferring of academic degrees by the faculties of theology, canons, law, philosophy, and by the new one of medicine, it being provided that in order to secure the degree of bachelor of theology, canons, civil law, and medicine it was necessary to have passed in four courses, and for philosophy three, and that after having obtained the title of bachelor it was necessary to exercise the *pasantía* for four years in the schools of theology and law, and for three years in the other schools. Rules were also provided for the courses, the enrollments, and the examination fees. These laws were taken to a great extent from those in force in the universities of Salamanca, Mexico, and Lima.

About that time the King of Spain confirmed the privilege of exemption from tribute for all those who had received the degree of bachelor and also for the pupils of the university, in consideration of "the utility and necessity for this branch of the state to encourage these studies, without which no republic can flourish; for, if it should be ordered, contrary to the practice observed up to the present time, that the tribute be paid, the schools would be deserted, to the general injury of these islands."

Because of the indolence of the times and the lack of pupils it became necessary to abolish the school of medicine and the class of mathematics and drawing, which were afterwards incorporated by the *consulado*, and the superior studies continued during the first part of the present century as they existed at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It was not until the year 1836, on the petition of the corporation of St. Dominic, that the chair of Spanish law was created, increasing the faculty of laws.

By a royal order of 1837, continuing the progressive course initiated in the instruction at the university, a commission, presided over by the director of the university, was appointed for the purpose of studying the method of extending the instruction and making a report upon the manner of filling the chairs which should be created, at the same time preparing a plan of studies conforming as far as possible with that in force in the Peninsula. The report of this commission was awaiting the decision of the court of appeals when a new royal order of April 2, 1842, provided for the appointment of a new commission, also presided over by the director of the university, and consisting of one associate justice of the royal court of appeals, a prebendary of the cathedral chapter, a member of the municipal council, and one of the economic association, for the purpose of preparing a new plan of studies in harmony with the necessities of the times. The new commission, having worked with great activity, presented its completed report, submitting a plan of laws for this university which included the college of San José, notwithstanding the opposition of its rector, who, as prebendary, formed part of the commission. According to this plan of studies, instruction in theology, philosophy, and jurisprudence was improved, chairs of medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry were created, and that of physics was extended. Upon the submission of this plan of studies to the supreme government of His Majesty, it was provided by another royal order of April 2, 1846, that funds be

secured for the establishment of said change in the university without injuring the interests of anybody, but respecting those existing in so far as possible.

In fulfillment of this decree, on the 26th of the following August, this superior government appointed another commission, to which was communicated a royal order of April 15, 1847, which appointed as a member of the same the rector and chancellor of the university, and another royal order of July 12, of the same year, which directed said commission not to include in the budget of studies "the property of the college of Santo Tomás, as it is the exclusive property of the Dominican fathers."

Unfortunately this commission was dissolved just before the completion of its work, on account of the absence of some members in the Peninsula, there remaining only one (in addition to the rector of the university), who later resigned his membership on the commission under date of October 28, 1848. But by a royal order of April 19, 1849, the action of this superior government in not accepting said resignation was approved, and in the place of the absent members Señor Montes de Oca was appointed and instructions given that another competent person should associate with them, in order that the work of university reform might continue. But as the commission did not hasten the matter with the speed desired by the Government of His Majesty, another royal order was issued under date of October 19, 1852, urging the commission to conclude the plan and budget of studies in accordance with the wishes and the interest of His Majesty for the welfare and prosperity of this colony. However, the difficulty of reconciling very great extremes, such as the preservation, in a new plan of studies, of everything already in existence that should be in harmony with the studies of the universities of Spain, the formation of a budget without injuring the interests of anyone, and a thousand other necessary considerations, placed under the charge of the commission by more than one royal decree, were more than sufficient causes to prevent the board from finishing its laborious contract and concluding its complicated work in the brief period desired. Hence it was not until February 16, 1856, that its work was done and the long desired plan of studies concluded. This plan was at once sent to the superior government of these islands in order that it might finally be forwarded when it should be deemed convenient. The papers were still in the hands of the secretary of the Government in March, 1859, when a fire occurred in the town of San Miguel, where said secretary resided at the time, and unfortunately the papers, in the compilation of which so much valuable labor had been expended, were burned. So unfortunate an occurrence must naturally have delayed this matter, although by chance there was in the possession of the rector of the university a copy of all these works and the previous writings of the board which were used in the compilation of the desired plan. The rector of the university was requested by the Government of these islands to furnish all the previous writings in his possession on the works and plan of studies which had been destroyed while in the possession of the secretary, and which should serve as a basis for the new papers treating of the same subject.

But before sending the report to His Majesty for his final approval the superior government received some copies of the plan of studies newly established in the universities of the Peninsula, together with a royal order directing that it be adapted in so far as possible to the plan for these islands which was to be presented for the approbation of His Majesty. This circumstance led to the suspension of the proceedings instituted and obliged this superior government to appoint another commission, or, rather, to complete the old one, which had already become disintegrated by the absence of some of its members, to revise the work and the plan of studies formerly proposed, and to harmonize it, if possible, with the plan of studies, a copy of which was sent to the members of the board for the purpose indicated.

Thus on April 5, 1861, General Lemery appointed the lacking members of said commission in which figured, as in the former commissions, the director and chancellor of this university. The commission concluded its work on February 20, 1862. The plan of studies prepared by this last commission was presented on the same day to the superior government of the islands and was finally transmitted with a favorable report to the Government of His Majesty without the sovereign approval for its establishment having as yet been given.

This lack of approval of the superior government did not prevent the consideration of the means of immediately carrying into effect the change in the studies, and soon afterwards, in 1865, secondary instruction was adopted with the degrees of bachelor of arts, commercial expert, and surveyor, and chemical and industrial expert, as in the universities of the Peninsula. The classes were opened the following year, in accordance with a provisional programme taken from that of Cuba. In 1867 this programme was given the supreme approval. Secondary instruction having been happily inaugurated, the approval of the plan of superior instruction submitted by the university to the Government of His Majesty was being awaited, when a decree arrived from the regent of the kingdom, Don Francisco Serrano, countersigned by the colonial minister, Señor Moret, which secularized the official studies and, suppressing the existing colleges and the University of Santo Tomás, converted them into the Philippine Institute and the University of the Philippines, respectively, thus ignoring all the elements which they had accumulated in their teaching during three centuries of existence, and turning over the literary future of the people to the hazardous plan, inspired, notwithstanding the loyal patriotism of the minister, by a doctrine diametrically opposed to that which had served as a solid basis for welfare and progress. The corporations of Manila, the bishops, and the clergy, with a majority of the householders, protested against a measure which, although it fulfilled the hopes of the university in regard to new chairs and schools, deprived them of any value by separating them completely from the religious basis. These protests were heard by the governor of these islands, Señor Izquierdo, who provisionally resolved that the decree be not executed in regard to the secularization, but that it be carried out with regard to the new schools. This resolution was fully approved by the Government of the Peninsula. Thus, in 1871, the schools of medicine and pharmacy were established and the other schools were extended. By a resolution of General Moriones, the governor of these islands, which was confirmed by His Catholic Majesty, it was decided to appoint a director of the College of San José, which was granted in perpetuity to the rector of the university, and of an administrator, on the recommendation of the said director, for the management of revenues.

In 1876 the study of the profession of notary was inaugurated and two professors were appointed to teach these subjects. Finally, in 1879 and 1880, the auxiliary courses of medicine and pharmacy, midwives, assistant surgeons, and practitioners in pharmacy were created. From this date the University of Manila has had a complete course of superior and secondary instruction, better than some universities of the Peninsula.

This is the brief history of the first and most important educational institution of these islands, in which it may be seen that, without the violence of certain schools, with the moderation and firmness demanded by reforms in the branch of public instruction, this university combining perfectly scientific interests with religion and patriotic interests, has been able to rise to the height required by the circumstances of the period and has fulfilled the aspirations of all true lovers of Christian and Spanish civilization.

We give also the courses studied in the schools of jurisprudence, theology and canons, medicine, pharmacy, and the notarial profession,

in accordance with the royal decree of October 29, 1875, and the studies given in the school for practitioners in medicine and practitioners in pharmacy, approved by the general government of these islands on March 4 and December 22, 1879, and afterwards confirmed by the supreme government. A course was also given under the same authority for midwives.

JURISPRUDENCE.

In order to be eligible for admission to this, as well as the other courses, it is necessary to prove by a title of bachelor, or by certificates of the examination, that all studies of secondary instruction have been passed.

Preparatory course.—Cosmology, history of philosophy.

Studies.—First year: Roman law. First course, canonical law. Second year: Roman law. Second course, patronage of the Indies; elements of ecclesiastical and special discipline of Spain. Third year: Civil and commercial law; penal law. Fourth year: Extension of civil law; Spanish codes. Fifth year: Public law; administrative law; colonial legislation. Sixth year: Political economy; statistics; elements of general and Spanish literature. Seventh year: Judicial procedure; legal practice and oratory.

Upon the conclusion of these studies the degree of licentiate in jurisprudence, which is indispensable for the exercise of the profession of law, is conferred.

THEOLOGY AND CANONS.

Preparatory course.—Ontology and theodicy.

Studies.—First year: Elements of religion and theological texts. Second year: Institutions of dogmatic theology; ecclesiastical history (first term). Third year: Institutions of dogmatic theology; ecclesiastical history; sacred hermeneutics (second term). Fourth year: Institutions of dogmatic theology (third term); sacred writings; sacred eloquence; moral theology. Fifth year: Canonical law (first term); Roman law (first term). Sixth year: Canonical law (second term); Roman law (second term). Seventh year: General ecclesiastical discipline; patronage of the Indies; ecclesiastical procedure and trials.

NOTARIAT.

Preparatory course.—Paleography; civil, judicial, ecclesiastic, and economic organization of the Philippines.

Studies.—First year: Elements of civil, commercial, and penal laws of Spain. Second year: Theory and practice of drawing up public instruments. Third year: Theory and practice of judicial proceedings, notarial regulations concerning fees.

After these subjects have been studied the pupils who have passed the examination shall receive the title of notary, after they have shown that they served for two years in the office of a notary public. This service may be simultaneous with or subsequent to the period of the term.

MEDICINE.

The study of the science of medicine shall be made in six years (without including the preparatory course, which is not simultaneous with the other courses of the faculty) and shall comprise the following subjects:

Preparatory course.—Advanced physics and chemistry; advanced natural history.

Studies.—First year: General anatomy and histology (first term); descriptive anatomy (first term); exercises of osteology and dissection (first term). Second year: General anatomy and histology (second course); descriptive anatomy (second course); exercises of dissection (second course); physiology, private and public hygiene, alternating lesson. Third year: General pathology and clinic and pathological histology; therapeutics, materia medica, and art of prescribing; surgical anatomy; operations, external applications, and bandages. Fourth year: Medical pathology, surgical pathology, obstetrics and gynecology, and course in infant diseases; syphilology. Fifth year: Medical clinic (first course); surgical clinic (first course); obstetrics and gynecological clinic; diseases of children; ophthalmology and its clinic. Sixth year: Medical clinic (second course); surgical clinic (second course); legal medicine and toxicology; dermatology and its clinic.

Upon the conclusion of these studies the degree of licentiate in medicine is conferred, which is indispensable for the exercise of the profession.

PHARMACY.

Preparatory course.—Natural history; general chemistry.

Studies.—First year: Pharmacology pertaining to the three kingdoms of nature. Second year: Chemical and organic pharmacy. Third year: Chemical and organic pharmacy. Fourth year: Practical work in the determination and classification of pharmaceutical products and principally of medicinal plants. Fifth year: Practical work in pharmaceutical operations.

When these studies have been concluded satisfactorily and it has been proven that the profession has been practiced in a pharmacy for two years, one of which may be simultaneous with the academic courses, provided that it be subsequent to the second year course, the degree of licentiate in pharmacy is conferred, without which the profession can not be practiced.

PRACTITIONERS IN MEDICINE.

First term: General ideas of anatomy and physiology.

Second term: General ideas of therapeutics and a general knowledge of those remedies which, on account of their easy application, can be used without trouble by assistant surgeons; the use of external medicine in its various forms.

Third term: External applications and bandages and the so-called operations in minor surgery.

Fourth term: Dentistry and chiropody; the extraction of teeth and the removal of corns. General review of all the courses.

Both this term and the preceding one shall be accompanied by practical work in the clinics of the school of medicine.

PRACTITIONERS IN PHARMACY.

First term: General ideas of physics and of pharmaceutical chemistry.

Second term: General ideas of natural pharmacology, or the study, knowledge of, and practical work in determining the different substances in the three kingdoms of nature.

Third term: Studies preliminary to operations. Practical work in determining chemical products and knowledge of the principal pharmaceutical incompatibilities.

Fourth term: Practical work in operations; pharmaceutical tariff and legislation.

To obtain the title both of midwife and practitioner of medicine and pharmacy a final examination must be passed in theory and another in practice. The first lasts half an hour and the second one hour and a half for midwives, and each examination lasts one hour for practitioners in pharmacy and half an hour for practitioners in medicine. Practitioners in pharmacy can not exercise their profession without having proved in due form that they have served during the last three terms in some pharmacy.[1]

With regard to the funds for the support, both of secondary and higher instruction, in the Philippines, the report submitted by the Dominican friars at the Madrid Exposition of 1887 says simply the following:

Both secondary and higher instruction costs nothing to the treasury in the Philippines. The colleges of Santo Tomás and of San Juan de Letran are supported from the funds of the corporation to which they belong. The expenses of the university are defrayed with regard to the studies of medicine and pharmacy by the revenues

[1] In the original manuscript there follow here the rules for examinations for the degrees of bachelor and licentiate to be observed in the University of Santo Tomás of Manila, approved by a decree of the general government, of February 10, 1876, which were so voluminous that they were omitted.—*Director.*

of the College of San José, devoted to that purpose by several royal orders, the balance in the treasury of the college last year, after the deduction of all expenses, having been only $173.94. The other expenses of the university are defrayed by the Order of St. Dominic, which has assigned for this purpose a large personnel serving without charge. Furthermore, the building of the College of Santo Tomás, its library, museum, cabinet, and other equipment are devoted to educational purposes, with all the personnel and supplies necessary for its preservation and improvement.

The only university receipts are those from the payment of matriculations, examination fees, and diplomas. The average receipts, deducting therefrom what corresponds, according to law, to professors, the secretary, etc., amount to $14,000, and the expenditures to $30,000. The latter figure does not include the cost of repairs, the support of the building, cabinet, museum, and library, and other dependencies of Santo Tomás, religious feasts, and other expenses which are not defrayed from the treasury of the university.

The Municipal Atheneum is supported by the municipality of Manila; the normal school for teachers from local funds; the drawing and nautical academies mostly from local funds, only a small amount being contributed from the general budget. The seminaries are supported with 3 per cent of the stipend of parish priests and other contributions of a purely ecclesiastical character.

According to a report submitted at the Exposition of Madrid, in 1887, the University of Santo Tomás conferred degrees upon 957 bachelors, 132 licentiates, and 97 doctors in philosophy, theology, canonical law, and civil law from 1645 to 1820. The graduations from 1820 to 1850 were as follows: Theology, 457; canons, 325; institute, 748; civil law, 203; philosophy, 2,173. From 1850 to 1870 the graduations were: Theology, 822; Roman and canonical law, 1,540; civil law, 658; philosophy, 3,405.[1]

Total matriculations and graduations in the faculties: 1871 to 1885.

YEAR.	PREPARATORY COURSE THEOLOGY AND JURISPRUDENCE.		PREPARATORY COURSE PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.		DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.		MORAL THEOLOGY.		CANONICAL LAW.	
	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.
1871	63	43	13	11	93	35	63	14	8	3
1872	42	22	6	5	101	35	41	12	5	3
1873	82	56	20	19	58	24	28	2	4	4
1874	98	56	10	7	50	29	6	3	3	2
1875	121	70	11	9	58	27	26	8	2	2
1876	62	34	27	23	32	19	17	5	3	3
1877	60	49	27	24	40	25	16	5	3	3
1878	51	39	30	25	32	29	13	6	3	2
1879	62	49	39	31	32	30	10	10	1	1
1880	67	49	31	27	29	24	8	6	1	1
1881	91	53	70	51	32	24			1	1
1882	88	40	189	92	40	21	27	16	6	4
1883	61	46	221	128	47	24	11	3	3	2
1884	99	88	214	129	42	35	18	5	3	3
1885	71	51	150	79	45	27	16	9	3	1
Total	1,118	745	1,056	660	631	406	300	104	49	36
Per cent graduated	66.63		62.40		63.53		34.66		73.46	

[1]Summarized from extended tables given in the original manuscript.—*Director.*

Total matriculations and graduations in the faculties: 1871 to 1885—Continued.

YEAR.	JURISPRUDENCE.		PHARMACY.		MEDICINE.		GENERAL TOTAL.		Differences.	Per cent graduated.
	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.	Enrollments.	Graduations.		
1871	353	190	5	5	14	7	612	308	504	50.32
1872	188	119	5	5	11	10	399	211	188	52.88
1873	162	115	6	6	25	25	385	251	134	65.10
1874	163	125	8	8	33	31	371	261	110	70.35
1875	137	113	13	11	37	30	405	270	135	66.66
1876	129	25	7	7	34	35	311	220	91	70.73
1877	127	110	15	13	51	37	329	266	63	80.85
1878	135	112	22	20	54	47	340	280	60	85.49
1879	134	120	21	19	62	54	361	314	47	86.98
1880	133	109	26	24	72	61	367	301	66	82.01
1881	140	127	31	29	82	71	447	356	97	79.64
1882	221	145	35	28	214	124	820	490	300	59.75
1883	189	149	45	39	231	159	808	551	257	68.20
1884	159	107	77	65	253	164	863	594	269	68.82
1885	201	168	91	77	277	174	854	586	268	68.85
Total	2,571	1,904	407	356	1,449	1,029	7,672	5,259	2,419	
Per cent graduated	74.05		87.46		71.01		68.54			

The following tables show the number of degrees and titles conferred from 1800 to 1886:

Doctors, licentiates, and bachelors in the faculties of theology, canonical law, civil law, and philosophy: 1800 to 1870.

	Doctors.	Licentiates.	Bachelors.
Theology	25	34	81
Canonical law	14	24	176
Civil law	16	30	327
Philosophy	29	51	344

Degrees and titles: 1871 to 1886.

Licentiates:	
Theology and canons	33
Jurisprudence	135
Medicine	62
Bachelors:	
Theology and canons	33
Jurisprudence	99
Philosophy	10
Medicine	2
Pharmacy	6
Titles:	
Notariat	20
Assistant surgeons	27
Practitioners in pharmacy	7
Midwives	29
Surveyors	105
Commercial experts	82
Mechanical experts	3
Professors of the first and second years	69
Professors of the third year	6
Professor of languages	1

It will have been observed from reading the preceding pages and from what was stated by Fray E. Fernandez Arias, in speaking of the University of Santo Tomás of Manila, that the intellectual movement of the Filipino people was for three centuries centralized in the Uni-

versity of Manila, under the absolute direction of the Dominican friars, whose control was completely religious, or, as we said at the beginning of this report, completely theological. The report submitted in 1887 by the Dominican corporation contains, among other things, the following statement concerning the University of Santo Tomás:

> The University of Manila has the titles of royal and pontifical, which reveal its glorious destiny of propagating in this archipelago religion and love for Spain. It is under the most special patronage of the Doctor Angelico, presenting in its name of royal and pontifical University of Santo Tomás the ideals which have prompted its foundation and directed its development for a period of almost three centuries.
>
> Its organization is simple without being rudimentary. Having for a basis religious education, at the same time that it avoids the danger of professors expounding more or less advanced theories, which in practice sooner or later are reduced to moral ruins, both public and private, it contains the pupil within the circle of a severe discipline, in which, if some apparently see oppression and a suppression of spirit, this apparent oppression is softened by the paternal affection which the priests in charge of the instruction know how to bestow upon the natives of this archipelago. A constant encouragement to the young, directed by prudent and affectionate discipline; that is the standard observed by the University of Manila as to its pupils.

Notwithstanding the purely religious character which the friars desired to impress upon instruction in general, and upon that given in the university especially, it was not possible for them to extend this form of education to university studies. As the persons devoting themselves to those studies were already grown men, it was not possible to command them or force them, and when they did attempt to do so they were disobeyed, or at least their intentions were frustrated.

* * * * * * *

Although the Spanish Government officially recognized the diplomas of the young men who had spent long years in study at the university and had graduated with the academic degree or as lawyers, physicians, pharmacists, notaries, etc., nevertheless these graduates did not receive any official aid in their country, where at that time individual initiative was regarded as a symptom of insubordination or the beginning of future conspiracy. For this reason there were but few at that time who were able to pursue their professions in the official position. It appeared that the doors of the public offices were closed to every one who held a university degree. This was the case with those who obtained the title of notary, since for a period of eight years they were not permitted to hold any public office. This was also the case with graduates in law, to whom the promise had been made that they would be permitted to hold half the offices connected with the service of public prosecution; there were, however, very few Filipinos who obtained these positions, and most of them were appointed only temporarily. A similar thing occurred with the Filipino physicians from the University of Manila. It had been ordered that one-half the number

of positions of official physicians should be given to Filipinos, but, nevertheless, most of the places were given to Spanish doctors, either those from the Peninsula or those residing in the archipelago. Naturally when these professional men noticed how laws enacted especially for the purpose of favoring them were eluded, and observed the anxiety to isolate them and to annul their rights without taking into consideration their academic degrees, they felt humiliated by this unjust governmental procedure. Consequently the protest came; then the conspiracy came, and, as is logical, each succeeding conspiracy became stronger on account of the tenacious opposition and the cruel persecution to which those interested were subjected; and finally, in accordance with the natural laws of history shown in the case of many an oppressed people, came the revolution. Sooner or later, if the force of right is not respected, the right of force imposes itself, and when this moment arrives the destinies of a people are in the hands of Providence.

All these conditions tended to make the system pursued in the University of Manila and in the other establishments of instruction under the direction of the friars every day more disagreeable. Favoritism prevailed, and benefits and privileges of all kinds were granted to the favorites. This protection was not based on justice, nor was it a reward for virtue or merit. It was usually bestowed upon Spaniards or the sons of Spaniards, whom they considered superior to the Filipinos, accentuating these differences for the purpose of maintaining a constant state of division and enmity.

But these differences and divisions were more to be noticed, special care being taken to foster them, in the difference of races. It was customary to divide them into European Spaniards, insular Spaniards, Spanish mestizos, Indians, Chinese mestizos, etc., as may be seen in the following statement showing the races of the pupils enrolled for the term of 1886 to 1887. This statement was submitted by the University of Manila in the report for the Exposition of Madrid in 1887.

Pupils enrolled, by race: 1886 to 1887.[1]

	Total.	Spanish Europeans.	Insular Spaniards.	Spanish mestizos.	Natives.	Chinese mestizos.
Total	1,982	123	93	180	1,367	219
Theology	73	3	1	4	49	16
Preparatory course	48			3	35	10
First year	9	1		1	5	2
Second year	5		1		2	2
Third year	3	1			2	
Fourth year	4				3	1
Moral theology	4	1			2	1

[1] The race of the pupils does not appear on the enrollment books for reasons easily understood, and consequently the data given here were secured through private channels.

Pupils enrolled, by race: 1886 to 1887—Continued.

	Total.	Spanish Europeans.	Insular Spaniards.	Spanish mestizos.	Natives.	Chinese mestizos.
Civil and canonical law	196	34	8	28	88	38
Preparatory course	48	8	1	6	26	7
First year	35	6	1	3	18	7
Section of canons	2	1			1	
Second year	41	9	3	9	11	9
Third year	16	3	1	1	8	3
Fourth year	15	3		3	6	3
Fifth year	7	1	1		2	3
Sixth year	21	2	1	5	10	3
Seventh year	11	1		1	6	3
Notariat	26	6	3	1	14	2
First year	13	2	2		8	1
Second year	9	4	1		3	1
Third year	4			1	3	
Medicine	175	26	25	27	69	28
Preparatory course	47	10	4	4	21	8
First year	22	2	5	5	8	2
Second year	28	4	3	6	11	4
Third year	33	5	6	5	13	4
Fourth year	22	3	4	3	8	4
Fifth year	15		2	4	5	4
Sixth year	8	2	1		3	2
Pharmacy	108	8	19	15	31	35
Preparatory course	25	3	2	2	2	16
First year	20	2	5	3	6	4
Second year	22	1	2	5	9	5
Third year	27	2	10	4	5	6
Fourth year	10			1	7	2
Fifth year	4				2	2
Practitioners in medicine	45	1		7	25	12
First term	20	1		4	10	5
Second term	10			2	6	2
Third term	7			1	4	2
Fourth term	8				5	3
Practitioners in pharmacy	13			1	9	3
First term	6			1	4	1
Second term	2				2	
Third term	2				1	1
Fourth term	3				2	1
Midwives	13			2	8	3
First term	7			1	4	2
Second term						
Third term	5			1	3	1
Fourth term	1				1	
Secondary instruction	1,333	45	37	95	1,074	82
First year	264	10	2	9	226	17
Second year	126	6		3	112	5
Third year	210	2		8	188	12
Fourth year	184	1		13	160	10
Fifth year	183	4	2	12	153	12
Studies of application	366	22	33	50	235	26

* * * * * * *

En résumé we transcribe here what Mr. Packard says on public instruction in the Philippines:[1]

In 1863 plans of primary instruction, which had been approved for Cuba, were sent to the governor of the Philippines for his examination. The plans proposed by the minister of the colonies for secularizing the University of Manila met with the most violent opposition from the religious order which had had charge of it, and its opposition was seconded by other persons, so that the plans as contemplated could not be carried out.

It is important, however, to show what changes were intended, and a summary is here given of the preamble and plans of study proposed, which are taken from the *Diccionario de Legislación de Instrucción Pública*, by Eduardo Orbaneja:

The minister of the colonies, under date of October 2, 1870, proposed that instruction should be given at the University of Madrid in Tagálog, and other studies which would give information about the Philippines and the English and Dutch East India possessions and their methods of government, especially for the benefit of those who intended to enter the colonial service. A decree of the same date established the plan proposed. On November 6 a royal decree established a public institute of secondary instruction in Manila with the title of Philippine Institute. The plan of studies embraced—

Spanish and Latin grammar.
Elements of rhetoric and poetry.
Elements of physical geography.
Elements of physical geography in general and of Spain and the Philippines in particular.
Universal history; history of Spain and the Philippine Islands.
Arithmetic and algebra.
Geometry and plane trigonometry.
Elements of physics and chemistry and of natural history.
Psychology, logic, and moral philosophy.
General outline of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.

The same provisions were made here as in Cuba for the verification of degrees from private institutions.

The studies which fit for the industrial professions in the same institution included—

Mercantile arithmetic.
Bookkeeping and accounts.
Political economy and mercantile and industrial legislation.
Geography and commercial statistics.
French, English, Tagálog, and Visayan.
Surveying.
Spherical trigonometry.
Cosmography, pilotage, and maneuvers.
Theoretical and applied mechanics.
Physics and chemistry applied to the arts.
Topographical drawing and hydrography.
Lineal and ornamental drawing—landscape, figures, and painting.

The institute absorbed the College of San José and the Municipal Atheneum, College of San Juan de Letran, nautical academy, and academy of drawing, painting, book-

[1] See Volume 1, Report of the Commissioner of Education, United States, 1897–98.

keeping, and languages. On the same date the decree changed the title of the old University of Santo Tomás at Manila to that of the University of the Philippines. The faculties of law and medicine were reorganized, the latter containing the following studies:

Descriptive and general anatomy; two courses.
Exercises in osteology and dissection; two courses.
Physiology; one course.
Public and private hygiene; one course.
General pathology, with clinics and pathological anatomy; one course.
Therapeutics, materia medica, and writing prescriptions; one course.
Surgical pathology, with operations, bandaging, etc.; one course.
Medical pathology; one course.
Obstetrics and special pathology of women and children, with clinics; one course.
Medical and surgical clinics; two courses.
Legal and toxicological medicine; one course.
The pharmaceutical course was also reorganized.

On December 5, 1870, the minister for the colonies drew up a long exposition of the history, condition, and needs of public instruction in the Philippines, which recites the early activity of the Augustines, Dominicans, and Jesuits in education, especially in founding the colleges of Santo Tomás and of San José, but points out that by the process of absorption by the religious orders education became concentrated in their hands; that while every acknowledgment should be made of their services in earlier times, their narrow, exclusively religious system of education and their imperviousness to modern or external ideas and influences, which every day became more and more evident, rendered secularization of instruction necessary. He cites the attempts in this direction made since 1835, which had been only partly successful, on account, mainly, of want of persistence in following them up and the political changes of the times in Spain. He goes back to 1785, when the first classification of studies was made in the archipelago, and when secondary instruction included a very modest amount of the humanities, consisting for the most part of tedious Latin, taught with great prolixity; some scholastic philosophy, mostly intended to prepare for the study of casuistic theology; and some extremely rudimentary mathematics.

While this part of education remained in the hands of the clerical element, the laity, especially the association called the Sociedad Economica, established the nautical and accountant schools, the school of drawing and painting, and other no less valuable institutions, which were at first maintained by private funds, although subsequently by the state. (These were all united in the institute.) The university instruction was entirely insufficient. There was no faculty of medicine or pharmacy, very little natural science, and less of history, philology, and linguistics. This is now corrected. The minister remarks that it would be entirely Utopian to attempt to give the Government charge of all the education, because of the social condition in the Philippines and the supremacy and power of the monks.

On October 29, 1875, a royal order was issued regulating the courses in the university and prescribing plans of study.

The faculty of law was much enlarged to cover, besides Roman and canonical, civil, mercantile, and criminal law, political economy, and general and Spanish literature.

How many of these reforms were carried out eventually can not be decided from any evidence now available. The minister who succeeded the author of the above sensible proposition had the order revoked as far as secularizing was concerned.

We also transcribe what Fray E. F. Arias says on public instruction in the Philippines, in the report submitted by the Dominican Order at the Exposition of Amsterdam in 1883.

Secondary instruction having been inaugurated, the approval was being awaited of the plan of superior instruction, submitted by the university to the Government of His Majesty, when a decree arrived from the regent of the Kingdom, Don Francisco Serrano, countersigned by the colonial minister, Señor Moret, which secularized the official studies and suppressed the existing colleges and the University of Santo Tomás, combining them in the Philippine Institute, etc.

This decree, countersigned by the eminent colonial minister, Don Segis Mundo Moret, introducing modern advances in Philippine legislation, secularizing instruction and giving it all kind of guarantees and liberties, this long awaited provision, caused a great outburst of enthusiasm throughout the archipelago, as it signified the manumission of the popular conscience from a slavery bound with the chains of fanaticism and inimical irreconcilability. In many provinces and in the city of Manila this never to be forgotten resolution of the Spanish Government was received with signs of evident joy. Later, under various pretexts, all those who had expressed joy were cruelly persecuted and put in jail or deported as insurgents, Masons, filibusters, etc., these measures extending even to those who were merely suspected. This is the history of all theocratic or despotic governments. It is true that some residents and parents of families protested against this provision, together with the corporations, the bishops and the clergy, but these residents and fathers of families did so either through fear or because they were debtors to or members of the family of the friars. Some did so for fear of being discovered, but most of them to carry out ambitions; no one made a protest with sincerity and in good faith. Everything was hypocrisy, as is the case, and must be the case, among all nations oppressed by absolutism.

How these good intentions of the Spanish Government and of the illustrious statesman, Señor Moret y Prendergast, the minister who drafted this wise and civilizing law, were frustrated, is perfectly explained by Mr. Packard in his statement.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances surrounding the ambitious youths of the Philippines, many of them have given proof of their ability and sincerity and have become renowned in the fields of moral and political science, the arts, and, in a word, in all branches of human knowledge, and have been and will continue to be the hope of their nation to the legitimate glory of their country.

II. UNDER THE AMERICANS.

School System Prior to American Occupation—Schools under Military Administration—School System under Philippine Commission—Purposes of the Work Undertaken in the Philippines—Interesting Particulars of the Educational System.

BY PRESCOTT F. JERNEGAN,
Of the Manila Normal School.

As already stated by Mr. del Rosario, when the Spaniards made the first permanent European settlement in the Philippines at Cebú in 1565, several of the native tribes had written alphabets. They wrote upon bamboo stems and banana leaves with a sharp pointed stick. In remote districts this practice still existed at the close of the Spanish rule. Books or literature in the proper sense did not exist among the early Filipinos, and it seems improbable that any considerable portion of the population had even meager educational attainments.

The Spanish schools in the Philippines were in origin and history missionary enterprises, conducted under the direct supervision of the church. The teachers were educated and appointed by the parish priest, from whom they received their scanty pay. Instruction was given chiefly from a religious catechism. The pupils studied aloud, were ungraded, and the sexes were separated, the education of girls being very much neglected until recent times. There was no general plan of instruction for all schools, no effective central bureau of information, few and crude books, and little or no school equipment.

The University of Santo Tomás was established in Manila, and other higher institutions of learning followed, far in advance of the establishment of a general system of primary education. The Spanish tendency was to work from the top downward, while the American plan in the Philippines has been to give the people the higher institutions of learning only as they became fitted for them. The method of education pursued with the Filipino made him content with merely a verbal knowledge. One subject after another was added to his curriculum with indifference on the part of both teacher and pupil to an intelligent and practical mastery of the contents.

By the royal decree of December 20, 1863, to which reference has been made by Mr. del Rosario, a general system of primary schools

was established throughout the island. It was also planned to found secondary schools, normal institutions, and colleges. The primary schools were under municipal control and nominally free. In practice, however, the teachers often devoted most of their time to those whose parents paid a small fee.

The change from church to governmental control after American occupation did not at first prove as beneficial as was anticipated. The personal influence of the priest was no longer as potent, and acted often as an obstructive force. Interest and attendance fell off, and the work in the remoter and smaller villages particularly suffered. The following, from the report of the first Philippine Commission, does not understate the practical results of the municipal schools:

> Ability to read and write a little of the local native language was comparatively common. Instruction in geography was extremely superficial. The only history ever taught was that of Spain, and that under conventional censorship. The history of other nations was a closed book to the average Filipino. Vocal music was not taught, and the institution in practical agriculture was a sorry farce. Girls were not given instruction in geography, history, or agriculture, but in place of these subjects were supposed to receive instruction in employments suitable to their sex.

The insurrection of 1896 and the subsequent revolt of 1899–1901 against the Americans greatly disorganized the work of education. School buildings were often used as barracks or stables, the furniture destroyed, and habits of school attendance broken up.

The strong antifriar sentiment removed the last vestige of intelligent control, and under the lazy and ignorant municipal officials, who were often far from representing the best class of Filipinos in insurrectionary times, the schools of the Philippines fell into a sad state of neglect.

It therefore means little to say that in 1897 there were 2,167 primary schools in the islands. The entire school system, when the Americans began their work, was disorganized; the buildings and equipment missing, defective, or useless, and the barest nucleus of an efficient teaching force present.

SCHOOLS UNDER MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

General Otis urged and furthered the reopening of the schools, himself selecting and ordering the text-books. Many officers, among them chaplains, were detailed as superintendents of schools, and many enlisted men, as teachers.

September 1, 1898, immediately after the American occupation, seven schools were organized in Manila. This first effort at instruction in English was under the direction of Chaplain W. D. McKinnon, U. S. Army. These schools continued the Spanish methods in general, one teacher of English being assigned to each school.

June 1, 1899, Mr. George P. Anderson, a volunteer officer and grad-

uate of Yale, became superintendent of the Manila schools. Thirty-nine schools were opened, with an enrollment of 3,742. By June 30, 1900, there were 24 teachers of English in the Manila schools, but the system and most of the text-books were still essentially Spanish. The daily average attendance was 4,500 at this time.

The primary reason for the rapid introduction, on a large scale, of the American public school system in the Philippines was the conviction of the military leaders that no measure would so quickly promote the pacification of the islands. General MacArthur, in recommending a large appropriation for school purposes, said: "This appropriation is recommended primarily and exclusively as an adjunct to military operations calculated to pacify the people and to procure and expedite the restoration of tranquillity throughout the archipelago."

About 1,000 schools were opened by the military commanders. It was the general opinion of the military officers engaged in the task of reestablishing the schools that English should be made the medium of instruction.

On March 30, 1900, Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth United States Artillery, was placed in temporary charge of the public school instruction of the Philippine Islands. In a report made August 17, 1900, to the military governor he embodied the following recommendations, previously made by him to the Philippine Commission:

(1) That a comprehensive modern school system for the teaching of elementary English be inaugurated at the earliest possible moment, and that attendance be made compulsory wherever practicable.

(2) That industrial schools for manual training be established as soon as fair knowledge of English has been acquired.

(3) That all of the schools under government control be conducted in the English language so far as in any way practicable, and that the use of Spanish or the dialects be only for a period of transition.

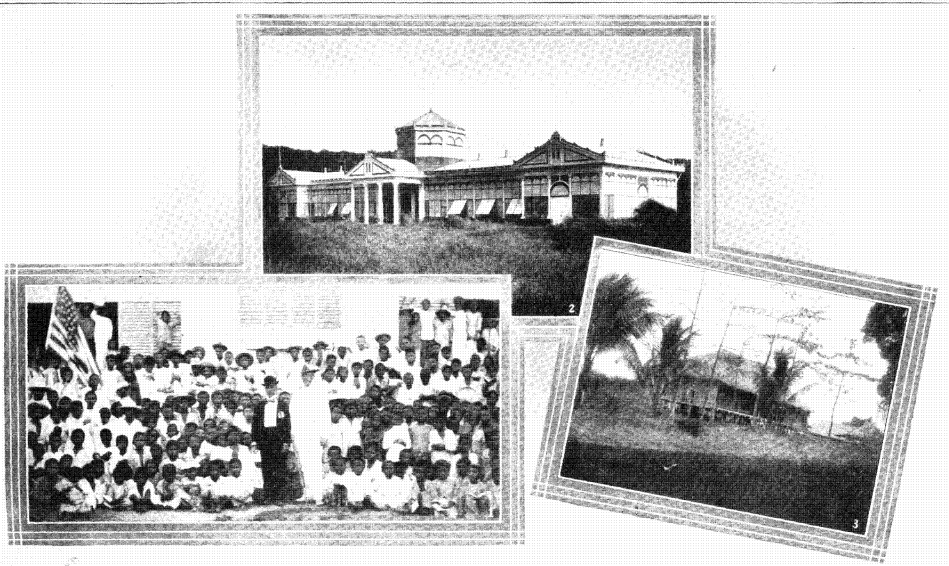
(4) That English teachers, well trained in primary instruction, be brought over from the United States in sufficient numbers to take charge of the schools of the larger towns at least.

(5) That a well-equipped normal school be established for instructing natives to become teachers of English.

(6) That in the larger towns a portion, at least, of the schoolhouses be modern structures, plainly but well and properly equipped.

(7) That the schools supported by the government be absolutely divorced from the church. If the natives desire schools in which religious instruction is to be given, that they furnish the entire support for the same from private sources, but attendance at these latter schools shall not excuse the children from attendance at the public schools where English is taught. In addition, the parochial church schools, if such are maintained, shall be required to be equal in character of general instruction to the public schools.

By September 1, 1900, about $41,000 was expended by General Otis in the purchase of text-books and supplies. Most of the textbooks were in Spanish.



1. PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, DUMAGUETE, NEGROS ORIENTAL. 2. NORMAL SCHOOL, MANILA. 3. MORO SCHOOL, BONGAO.

Many of the military commanders devoted a great deal of wisely directed energy to the educational work, and the success of the school system is in considerable measure due to their wise and earnest efforts. The standards of American civilization were set before the natives at an early date. They were astounded that in the midst of war the American Army displayed such genuine interest in the affairs of education. The schools were everywhere received with interest, the bitterness engendered by war softened, and the foundations laid for the more systematic work which followed under civil rule.[1]

SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The present school system in the Philippines was organized under the direction of Dr. Fred. W. Atkinson, who assumed the position of general superintendent of public instruction September 1, 1900.

He drafted the first act providing for a general system of public instruction in the Philippines, which was passed, with a few modifications, as act 74 of January 21, 1901, amended by acts 477 to 525 of 1902. It constitutes the organic school law of the islands at present.

Originally entitled the department of public instruction, the school system was reorganized as the Bureau of Education, by act 477 of October 8, 1902, being one division of the enlarged department of public instruction, and having as coordinate bureaus the Bureau of Architecture, the Bureau of Public Printing, and the Bureau of Archives.

At first only ten school divisions were arranged, but the difficulties of transportation between the numerous islands of the archipelago, and the rapid growth of the schools, together with the extraordinary amount of time and effort required to accomplish the smallest undertakings in a country destitute of modern business facilities, necessitated a regrouping of the islands into eighteen divisions, as provided in the original act 74, January 21, 1901. Each of these was placed under a superintendent whose duties are defined in the foregoing acts.

Some of these divisions consisted of several provinces, each in some cases separated by impassable mountains, in others comprising distinct islands. These conditions imposed long detours upon the superintendents in making their tours of inspection. An immense mass of office work was, in addition, involved in the receipt and distribution

[1] At this point Mr. Jernegan quotes at considerable length from the reports of Gen. J. H. F. Smith, U. S. V.; Generals Kobbé, Grant, Young, and Bell, U. S. A.; Colonels Rice, Birkhimer, McClernand, Brett, and many other Army officers on the state of education and the schools, but the scope of this work will not justify their publication, interesting and valuable as they are. It is sufficient to say, probably, that the Army took up the subject of public education soon after the occupation of Manila, and although actively engaged against the insurrectionary forces in the field, found time to establish and supervise the public schools, much to the surprise of the Filipinos.—*Director.*

of school supplies and in correspondence connected with the placing of American teachers, with local school boards, and reports to the main office. To make possible the necessary supervision, on September 20, 1901, authority was given to assign to the position of deputy superintendents as many teachers as should be necessary to carry on effectively the work of organization and inspection, the number not to exceed one for each province of a school division. Under this law thirty-two deputies were appointed. Their time was spent chiefly on the road, and a great variety of tasks was intrusted to them. It would have been quite impossible for the educational work to have made the rapid development and reached the state of efficiency which resulted, without the services of these deputies. It was considered best, however, after the preliminary organization of the primary school system had been accomplished, to bring the division superintendents into closer touch with the fieldwork, to restore to the teaching force as many as possible of the deputies, whose services were now needed in the secondary school work, and to fill vacancies caused by resignations. A law was, therefore, passed, October 8, 1902 (act 477), annulling the position of deputy superintendent. Thirty-six school divisions were created (since increased to thirty-seven by the partition of Sámar). These divisions consist of one province each, with five exceptions, where the size and physical configuration of the provinces make it possible to combine two provinces in one division.

EDUCATION OF WILD TRIBES.

In three divisions—Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, and Paragua—the provincial governor acts as superintendent of schools, without additional compensation. This provision is due to the fact that the population of these provinces is composed principally of semisavage non-Christian tribes, where the method of instruction is different from that employed with the civilized Christian races. The school work in these provinces is confined to a few towns inhabited principally by members of Christian races, the Ilocanos in Benguet and Lepanto-Bontoc, and the Visayans in Paragua.

The experiment was made of educating the Igorots of Benguet after the plan in general operation in the islands. About ten teachers were placed at isolated stations in this province, and worked for a year, 1901–2. They organized schools which, considering the scanty and scattered condition of the population, were a credit both to the industry of the teachers and the willingness of the natives to receive instruction. The isolated and backward condition of these people, and the different character of the problems which confront them from those of the civilized tribes, resulted in the determination to confine the work in this and similar provinces to the establishment of an

agricultural and industrial school of an elementary nature, in which some of the most promising youths could be gathered and given a training adapted to the primitive environment in which they live. A school of this sort was therefore established in 1902–3 in Baguió, Benguet, and 60 Igorot boys selected from various parts of the province. They live in the dormitory which they assisted to build, and receive instruction in elementary methods and the use of tools. A similar school is in process of construction at the town of Bontoc, in the province of Lepanto-Bontoc. The following extract from a report of November 28, 1903, to the civil governor by Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, is an example of the work done among the wild tribes of the Moro provinces by the American teachers:

At Santa Cruz, about 25 miles south of Dávao, on the west side of the bay, there is a settlement of some 700 Bagobos, members of the wild tribe of the same name living in the interior. A small settlement of these people was established years ago by a Jesuit priest. This settlement was destroyed by the Moros at the time of the transfer of the government. During the past year they, and several hundred others, have been brought back through the influence of Mr. Wood, an American school teacher from California. A delightful little village has been laid out, with clean streets, clean, well-kept houses and gardens, and the children have been taught to speak English. The work done by this young man has been excellent; he has 70 children in school, and the people have the greatest respect and fondness for him. He has accomplished practical results of the greatest value to the people concerned, which illustrates what can be done by a really intelligent man who is interested in this kind of work. He lives in this native town entirely alone, so far as civilized companions go. I trust we shall be able to help him in many ways, and perhaps find him an assistant who can, after a time, keep things going at Santa Cruz, and thus enable him to get hold of another lot of savage people and start them on the right road.

THE AMERICAN TEACHER.

By September 1, 1901, 765 American teachers had been appointed in accordance with the provisions of act 74, most of whom were in the islands and at their stations on that date. The conditions that governed the appointment of these teachers may be gathered from a statement made by Doctor Atkinson in his report to the United States Bureau of Education for 1900–01, as follows:

Teachers have been appointed both by letter directly and by authority delegated to various heads of normal schools and colleges, together with state officials, upon whom I deemed it wise to confer a limited appointing power, owing to the great distance and impracticability of personal conference with the applicants, and in whose judgment and integrity I had confidence. About half of all the teachers were thus appointed. * * * About 200 of the early appointments and practically all of the late ones have been made directly by letter, and have had for a basis more than 12,000 personal written applications, with testimonials appended—the recommendations of normal school principals, college presidents, and state officials, and the personal certification of the qualifications of applicants by leading educational men in the United States with whom I am personally acquainted, or whose character is well known to me by repute. The character of the teachers' applications from the United States

has been varied and indicative of great interest in Philippine affairs. While men of every profession, and, doubtless, a large number without any profession, have applied for appointment to educational work in these islands, quite a number of capable and enthusiastic teachers holding good positions in the United States, and vouched for in the highest terms, have signified their willingness to accept work here at the same salaries, and in some instances at smaller salaries than they are now receiving at home. The schools and colleges have also manifested a great interest in this work, and their hearty cooperation has been freely given in the securing of teachers. In making appointments care has been taken to secure professional teachers, i. e., men and women who are in sympathy with the work and are making it their vocation in life. The fixed requirements for appointments, as tabulated in circular letter to applicants, were:

1. Applicants must be either normal school or college graduates.
2. They must have had several years' successful experience in school work, and must now be engaged in teaching.
3. Copies of testimonials and a late photograph should accompany each application.
4. They must be physically sound and able to withstand a tropical climate and willing to accept whatever location is assigned to them by the general superintendent of education. A certificate of good health from a reliable physician will be required of all appointees.

The department of education desires to hear from those who can fulfill the above conditions.

In cases of the more important appointees special and thorough investigations have been made. No religious distinction has been made, nor has any race line been drawn, the sole desire being to secure competent, enthusiastic teachers of the highest character. However, it has been deemed wise to require that appointees shall be citizens of the United States.

With the arrival and assignment of these teachers, English became the only medium of instruction. The experiences of the teachers in breaking virgin ground, and devising means and methods for implanting a practical knowledge of the English tongue, and organizing graded schools out of the fragmentary and chaotic material available, were unique in the history of education. Too much can not be said in praise of the energy and resourcefulness with which they overcame the handicap of a strange language, or rather a medley of dialects, and broke down by patience, tact, and example, the prejudices of custom, religion, and race; establishing themselves in the confidence of all classes; and achieving a success far beyond what could have been anticipated.

The difficulties encountered by the American teachers in establishing schools in communities desolated and discouraged by war were numerous. Some of them built their own schoolhouses, made the benches, and then taught the children for months without books, slates, or maps. Others taught under a spreading tree or in their own houses. One superintendent, on opening a schoolhouse, found it inhabited by 45 goats.

The teachers were obliged to conciliate the native priest or Spanish friar, to prod a lethargic municipal presidente (mayor) and town

council into action, and sometimes to go from house to house persuading the parents of the children to send them to school. In some cases that have come under the personal observation of the writer they have paid the salaries of their Filipino teachers when the municipal treasury was empty, and have sent them to the vacation normal institutes, paying their expenses; have drilled and equipped boys' brigades and organized gala processions of children to increase the interest of the community in the schools. They have written plays and staged them, arranged athletic contests, aided unjustly oppressed peasants to secure justice, fought bandits, persuaded the natives to build trails and bridges, exercised a judicious influence in local politics; in short, fulfilled, officially and unofficially, a variety of functions foreign to the position of a school teacher in America, but of the utmost advantage in securing the loyalty of the inhabitants to the sovereignty of the United States and implanting the ideals of western civilization among them.

The work of the teacher can not be understood unless he is thought of as discharging the many-sided functions, other than religious, formerly the prerogative of the Spanish friar. Socially, and in his intellectual influence, he is the successor of the man who for centuries was the controlling influence in these primitive communities of the Philippines. He has been the quiet mediator of modern ideas, and far transcended the role of a mere pedagogue. He has won the affection and respect of the Filipino people as, from the nature of their callings, the soldier and the merchant could not do. If the children of the Philippines had learned nothing from books, the personal influence of the American teacher would still have justified his employment.

A letter recently received from Mr. Juan Pimentel, governor of the province of Ambos Camarines, shows the appreciation of the Filipinos for the kind of work described above:

> As is well known, the people of this province have been peaceful and friendly toward the government, and for the most part have supported the public schools well. There are no stronger *Americanistas* in the province than those school children who in the past two or three years have come within the sphere of the personal influence of the American teachers, and such converts to the American ways and ideas are seldom lost. For the present and future welfare of the people of this province, therefore, I trust that the former complement of American primary teachers may be made up.

The maximum number of American teachers at work in the islands, including superintendents, was 926, in May, 1902. The present number is 723. This gradual reduction of the force is not to be interpreted as an indication of any change in the policy of the government, but is rather the fulfillment of the plan and promise to replace, slowly, the American teachers with native teachers as the latter become competent. The American teachers are gradually being withdrawn from the primary work to fill positions in the secondary schools. They are

acting more and more as local supervisors, giving a part of their time to the organization and inspection of the barrio schools, so that, although fewer in number than a year ago, they are exercising no less extensive an influence over the educational development of the islands.

Dr. E. B. Bryan succeeded Doctor Atkinson, assuming the position of General Superintendent of the Bureau of Education January 1, 1903.

Doctor Bryan, previously principal of the insular normal school at Manila, had placed this institution on a firm basis, organizing its course, and establishing the high standard of work which it has since maintained.

One of the most useful acts of his brief administration was the holding of a convention of division superintendents, March 23–27, 1903. This gathering was the first at which the superintendents had an opportunity to compare views and discuss the policy and methods best adapted to their various fields.

Doctor Bryan was succeeded by Dr. David P. Barrows, the present general superintendent, formerly city superintendent of the Manila schools, who for the two years previous had served as chief of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

PURPOSES OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The object of American educational work in the Philippines, the physical and racial environment of the enterprise, the importance of the barrio field to which allusion has just been made, and the much-discussed question of the use of English or the native tongues in the schools, are luminously treated in the following extract from the report of Dr. David P. Barrows, General Superintendent of the Bureau of Education, to the secretary of public instruction, under date of September 30, 1903:

> In building up here an American system of public schools, we necessarily form our purpose, in view of the failures of the past, and this previous experience compels us to adopt certain ideals, which may be briefly stated at this point.
>
> In the first place American schools must be public and secular. Very grave doubts were at first entertained as to whether it would be possible to maintain here a system of schools which did not give religious instruction, and which did not place dependence upon the assistance of the church. The government in its opening efforts was gravely advised and admonished that the Filipino would support no form of instruction that was not primarily Roman Catholic in character. There has been no case of greater misrepresentation. The experiment of secular public schools in these islands is now nearly three years old, with the result that the Filipino father, while with few exceptions sincerely desirous that his child should be trained in a knowledge of those religious precepts and ceremonies which formed the only higher life of the great mass of this population, is nevertheless equally desirous that his intellectual advance should be unaffected by ecclesiastical control, and that the

instruction of the church shall be separate from that of the school. This choice is becoming more marked with every succeeding month and has practically done away with any effective opposition on the part of church authority.

In the second place the public schools of these islands must be open to all upon a purely democratic basis. This is the point on which perhaps more difficulty has been experienced than on the preceding. The cultivated man among the Filipinos, while fairly bursting with the protestations of his patriotic solicitude for the advancement of his more humble countrymen, is in reality frequently contemptuous of their illiteracy and poverty and actually opposed to any enlightenment which will loosen his hold over them. The greatest danger at present menacing the success of our schools is that, pleased with the capacity and cleverness of the youth of the cultivated class, and desirous of forwarding his success along higher levels of education, we may forget the primary and essential importance of educating the child of the peasant. If we fail here we will fail precisely where our predecessors did. The public welfare and public security demand here, as perhaps nowhere else in the world, primary education for all classes. The race lends itself naturally and without protest to the blind leadership and cruel oppression of the aristocracy. This is what the Spaniard called *caciquismo*, which every measure and plan of government of these islands should aim to destroy.

In the third place, and as a necessary corollary to the above, our public school system should be adequate to the population. It is not so at the present time. We have only begun to reach the population of the barrios. We have succeeded in reestablishing schools, with perhaps four or five times as large an attendance as in the town centers where the Spaniards conducted them. We have gotten these schools on an English basis, but we have not yet sufficiently extended this instruction to the hamlets and little settlements which lie back in the woods and along the esteros, sometimes a dozen miles from the center of the town. It is in these rural spots that the great mass of the population finds its home. These are the centers of ignorance, the resorts and recruiting ground for the ladrones, and they perpetuate the ignorance and poverty of the race, which has remained constant for three hundred years. The greatest need of our schools at the present time is Filipino teachers with enough knowledge of English and school methods and enough missionary spirit to go out and labor in these barrios under the supervision of an American teacher. These comprise, according to the published results of the recent census, nearly seven million souls, or nine-tenths of the entire population of the Philippines. They occupy, however, hardly more than three-sevenths of the total superficial area of the archipelago, albeit this includes nearly all of the fertile coastal plains and river valleys and the greater part of the islands susceptible of much agricultural development and able to support large numbers.

This population has multiplied very rapidly within recent decades. The development of productive agriculture and export trade has created a rapid increase of the population in all parts of the islands affected by this material prosperity. The Christian population is three times what it was a century ago and more than ten times as great as it was when their ancestors were first Christianized by the Spaniards.

As is well known, this Christian population, while of common Malayan origin and possessing a culture in most respects the same, is divided into a considerable number of tribes or nations,

* * * * * * *

The question has been frequently raised whether the Filipino languages were sufficiently related to fuse into one common tongue, and the Bureau of Education has received its most vigorous criticism in the United States because of its alleged attempt to supplant and destroy what might, in the opinion of absentee critics, become a national and characteristic speech. Such criticism could only proceed

from a profound ignorance of the nature of these languages and the people who speak them. All of these dialects belong to one common Malayan stock. Their grammatical structure is the same. The sentence in each one of them is built up in the same way. The striking use of affixes and suffixes, which gives the speech its character, is common to them all. There are, moreover, words and expressions identical to them all. A hundred common words could readily be selected which scarcely vary from one language to another. But the fact still remains that, while similar in grammatical structure, these languages are very different in vocabulary—so different that members of any two different tribes brought together are unable to converse or at first even make themselves understood for the simplest steps of intercourse. The similarity in structure makes it very easy for a Filipino of one tribe to learn the language of another. But it is true that these languages have preserved their distinctions for more than three hundred years of European rule and in the face of a common religion and in spite of considerable migration and mixture between the different tribes. This is true where different populations bordered one another as elsewhere, nor has there arisen any indication that these languages were fusing. The Filipino adheres to his native dialect in its purity, and when he converses with a Filipino of another tribe, ordinarily uses broken Spanish. These languages are not destined to disappear or to fuse, nor are they destined to have a literary development. One has but to examine the literature which has appeared in the last fifty years in each of these tongues to see how unlikely of literary development is any one of these languages. The masterpiece of Tagálog literature is a satirical poem entitled "*Ang Salitan Buhay ni Florante,*" which was composed years ago by a Filipino *filosofo* named Baltazar. It was his professed intention in writing this poem to use the Tagálog language in its purity, and he continually strives to avoid circumlocution and the introduction of words derived from the Spanish. His result is not a success, and the poem, while of great interest, promises nothing for the development of a Tagálog literature. For common intercourse, as well as for education, the Filipino demands a foreign speech. To confine him to his native dialect would be simply to perpetuate that isolation from which he has so long suffered and against which his insurrection was a protest. Opponents of English education find no sympathizers among the Filipino people. The movement seems to be limited for its support to the academic circles and periodical offices of the United States and to the Congressional halls of the nation. The advantage which the possession of the English language will give him is readily understood by the Filipino, and it is fortunate that the acquisition of the Spanish tongue was largely denied him and that it never won his affection. English is the lingua franca of the Far East. It is spoken in the ports from Hakodate to Australia. It is the common language of business and social intercourse between the different nations from America westward to the Levant. It is without rival; the most useful language which a man can know. It will be more used within the next ten years, and to the Filipino the possession of English is the gateway into the busy and fervid life of commerce, of modern science, of diplomacy and politics, in which he aspires to shine.

Knowledge of English is more than this—it is a possession as valuable to the humble peasant for his social protection as it is to the man of wealth for his social distinction. If we can give the Filipino husbandman a knowledge of the English language, and even the most elementary acquaintance with English writings, we shall free him from that degraded dependence upon the man of influence of his own race which made possible not merely insurrection, but that fairly unparalleled epidemic of crime which we have seen in these islands during the past few years.

From my own personal observation and conversation with men of wide experience in the events of recent years, I believe it is safe to say that in the majority of murders committed during the last five years the murderers, ignorant and debased

tools, acted from no other motive than that they were told by those to whom they were economically bound and on whom they were dependent that they must go and kill such and such men. There is no remedy for this state of society or for caciquismo generally except the enlightenment and moral training of this great ignorant mass of the Filipino people.

BUILDINGS.

One of the greatest difficulties the educational work of the Philippines has encountered is the lack of suitable buildings. It is impossible to say how many school buildings were in existence at the time American control began. Only in the largest towns were houses of brick or stone erected in Spanish times. The vast majority of school structures were miserable shacks of nipa and bamboo, generally without a floor, furnished with scanty equipment of bamboo or wooden benches, and unsanitary in their surroundings.

From information gathered through a circular letter to all the teachers, it appeared that in 1902 there were about 1,500 schoolhouses in existence. Many of these were erected during the military rule and others through provincial or municipal appropriations since the inauguration of civil rule. It is probably not too much to say that half of these buildings have been constructed since the American occupation.

During the last year construction has been active, particularly in the case of provincial secondary-school buildings. The insular government has made several appropriations for the latter purpose, and some large, creditable structures are in process of erection. Some of the rice purchased by the government to relieve famine has been given on condition of an equivalent value being returned in work on new schoolhouses.

It is probable that at the close of 1903 there are 1,800 buildings used for schools that are the property of insular, provincial, or municipal governments. Besides these, there is still a considerable number of rented buildings. The former Spanish practice of holding school in the teacher's house or of the teacher living in the public school building has been entirely abolished.

TEXT BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

The problem of text books has presented difficulties. Few books suited for American schools are well adapted for Philippine use. Gradually, as experience teaches the peculiar needs of Philippine schools, text books especially prepared for this field are being introduced. The Spanish books, of which some were at first purchased, have been eliminated from the schools of Manila, and it remains to be seen how much greater progress can be secured through the use of English solely, as a medium of instruction.

In the purchase of text books and supplies the freest competition has been invited from all sources, and purchases have been made at extremely favorable figures, in many cases lower than could be secured in any of the states.

PRIMARY COURSE OF STUDY.

Conditions of work have differed so much in different parts of the archipelago that liberty has been given the division superintendents to arrange the courses as seemed best. In many of the larger towns pupils have entered the primary schools who were from 12 to 20 years of age, with several years' previous training in the public schools or in private institutes. Obviously, the progress of these students would be much more rapid than that of the uninstructed children of country barrios. As these older students pass on to the secondary schools, and the entering classes of the primary schools come to be of the same age and attainments, a greater uniformity of courses will become possible.

The great variety in the character of the material available for native teachers has been a further factor in retarding the establishment of a definite standard of work for the elementary schools. In some sections teachers of relatively good training and experience, graduates of the Jesuit Normal School at Manila, have been available; in others, teachers who could read only with difficulty have had to be trained as children.

Under the newly begun administration of Dr. David P. Barrows, general superintendent, a systematic attempt is being made to define clearly and unify the primary course of study in different parts of the islands. The following statement from Doctor Barrows sets forth what is aimed at in this report:

> The time appears to have come, however, when it is indispensable that school work in the Philippines shall pursue definite lines; and while it is desirable to leave all courses as flexible as possible and to allow room for experiment, there must be certain standards set for admission to certain courses of work, and the requisites for graduation from different schools and courses must be of comparable grade throughout all divisions.
>
> It will be noticed that the primary course is reduced to a very simple plan. It emphasizes, primarily, three things—English language, arithmetic, and geography. History of the Philippines and of the United States and the elements of government in the Philippines are introduced as supplementary reading in the fourth year. Work in science is limited to a brief course in plant life or nature study and an elementary course in human physiology in the fourth year. The course is designed to give the pupil a thorough command of the English language for speaking, reading, and writing; to impart an accurate knowledge of the fundamental operations of arithmetic; and to bestow such notions of general geography as will widen his intelligence and stimulate his imagination. While this course is laid out as a four years' course, it seems probable that the majority of pupils may require five or six years to thoroughly complete it. Throughout the primary course graded work in music and drawing will be conducted. A satisfactory completion of this course will ulti-

mately be required before the pupil can be admitted to any advanced course or to a secondary school.

FILIPINO TEACHERS.

One of the main features of the American educational policy in the Philippines has been and will be the careful training of a body of native teachers engaged in primary work. The ambition of the Filipinos to obtain dignified employment without hard labor stimulates multitudes of them to aspire to the position of teacher. From the beginning, the American teacher has devoted an hour a day to the instruction of the Filipino teacher in English and in methods of teaching.

Many of them have made substantial progress. Gradually the aged members of the force carried over into the new system from Spanish times have dropped out, and their places are being taken by younger and better trained teachers, who have had the advantage of several years' instruction under American teachers. In the city of Manila Filipino teachers are now admitted to the service only on examination.

Most of the three thousand or more Filipino teachers are paid from municipal funds. Their salaries are small, even when compared with those of cooks and servants. The average for the entire force is about $8 gold a month for men and $6 gold for women. There are teachers working for $1 gold a month, while a few receive from $40 to $50 gold a month.

For poverty stricken communities and secondary schools the insular government provides teachers in some cases, and about 200 are now so employed. As a rule they are better trained and higher paid than the municipally employed teachers, and they now enter the force only after a civil service examination.

The following extracts from a report upon the status of the Filipino teachers by Mr. Frank R. White, the assistant to the general superintendent, will indicate what progress these teachers are making:

Batangas.—The native teachers have almost invariably been exceedingly friendly to the American teachers. The one or two exceptions to the rule are to be laid at the door of the American teacher. The native teachers have cheerfully accepted the American teachers as their instructors, and they are coming more and more to realize the value of English to them in their positions. Their conviction that their promotion depends upon their study and progress has made them very eager. They are more influential in the community than formerly. Not only do they come now from better families, but, knowing more English than any other members of the community, they acquire prestige by conversing with American officials and travelers and by interpreting for courts and for the presidente.

Ambos Camarines.—The progress made by the native teachers in English, in methods and manners of teaching, and in the management of their schools and classes is very gratifying. A large majority are earnest, industrious, and faithful. It is plainly apparent that, as a class, they are rapidly rising to meet the growing responsibilities which are placed upon them. Numbers of cases might be cited of surprising aptitude and progress and admirable individual character.

La Unión.—The work done by the Filipino teachers is most gratifying. They have dropped their old methods of teaching and have adopted our methods, with splendid results.

Negros Occidental.—The Filipino teachers were enthusiastic. They showed their appreciation of the school and of the efforts of the American teachers by their cheerful, earnest work. Addresses were given by the provincial governor, Judge Yusat, Señor Luzuriaga, and the division superintendent. The school (normal) was a success in other respects than in numbers. * * * The native teachers seem to have a broader view this year of the educational situation; they are more enthusiastic, and show a real desire to help the pupils. Nearly every normal student upon returning to his pueblo has advocated the present educational system.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

A most efficient agency for the training of Filipino teachers has been the normal institutes for native teachers, held every year for a month or more, usually in the long vacation between the middle of March and the middle of June. Every American teacher is required to teach in these institutes alternate years.

The teachers attend almost without exception, often at a great sacrifice, coming from their homes to the provincial capital, where the institutes are usually held. Besides the teachers, many candidates for teachers' positions study in these institutes. The course of study usually embraces the common branches with additional instruction in school methods.

The following is a report of normal institutes held in the various divisions during 1903, calendar year:

DIVISION.	Location of normal institute.	Inclusive dates.	Enrollment.
Albay and Sorsogón	Sorsogón	May 24–June 29	60
	Guinobatan		87
Ambos Camarines	Nueva Cáceres	May 4–May 29	121
Batangas	Batangas	May 4–June 26	165
	Lipá		136
Bohol	Tagbilaran	July 6–July 31	254
Bulacán	Bulacán	May 4–June 26	300
Cagayán and Isabela	Tuguegarao	June 1–July 24	203
	Calayán		
Cápiz	Cápiz	April 6–May 2	86
Cavite	Cavite	April 13–May 15	110
Cebú	Cebú	April 27–May 22	180
Ilocos Norte	Laoag	May 18–June 19	260
Ilocos Sur and Abra	Vigan	May 18–June 12	407
La Laguna	Santa Cruz	March 9–April 3	234
La Unión	San Fernando	May 25–July 17	230
Masbate	Masbate	March 31–April 30	44
Nueva Ecija	Gapán	January 12–February 12	103
Nueva Vizcaya	Bayombong	March 9–April 10	38
Negros Occidental	Bacólod	April 13–May 8	241
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete	April 27–May 22	145
Pampanga and Bataán	San Fernando	February 16–March 27	308
Pangasinán	Lingayén	June 15–August 21	392
	Dagupan		325
Paragua	Cuyo	May 1–May 31	35
Rizal	Pásig	May 4–May 30	300
Romblón	Romblón	May 11–June 5	140
Surigao	Surigao	April 3–May 11	96
Tárlac	Tárlac	June 8–August 17	315
Tayabas	Lucena	March 31–April 24	131
	Bóac		71
	Atimonan		79
Total			5,596

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The following extract from the report for 1902 of Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, general superintendent of education, in connection with the subjoined statement of the present enrollment and attendance, will give a fair conception of this work:

The first night schools were opened in the city of Manila in September, 1900, and they were so successful that with the establishment of regular day schools in the provinces in the first half of 1901 steps were taken to provide for night schools as well. The salary for this work was fixed at $15 a month for conducting evening schools an hour and a half, three times a week, and is paid by the insular government. Outside of the city of Manila the night school teachers were almost invariably the regular day teachers, but in the city of Manila the services of a considerable number of well-educated civil employees in the various government offices were obtained, together with some regular day school teachers, as instructors and principals.

The growth of these schools has been rapid, and at the end of the last school year in nearly every town where there was an American, there was at least one night school. During the year ending with June, 1902, 484 teachers had taught night schools, leaving approximately 413 individual night schools conducted for a longer or shorter portion of the school year. Of this number, probably 300 had been in operation during the school year.

Some of these schools, notably the Victoria night school, teach higher arithmetic, geography, history, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, and telegraphy. In these advanced classes the Filipinos are being prepared for the civil service examinations, while at the same time carrying on their daily work as before. Already a considerable number have taken civil positions, their qualifications including bookkeeping, typewriting, and even stenography, and many others are working industriously toward the same goal.

In the provinces the instruction of English is the principal subject, and in connection with the learning of the language the common branches are taken up, both as a direct help in the teaching and as additional training. In this work the pupils are constantly drilled in conversation, and in reading, writing, and spelling the language.

The people attending these night schools represent every occupation, from the poorest field laborers to the presidentes, and even the provincial governors in two or three cases, all with a practical object in view in studying the English language. The interest shown in these schools by the older persons, less to be expected than in the case of children, is deep and continued.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

These schools are described in their origin and purpose by the Hon. Bernard Moses in his first annual report as secretary of public instruction, as follows:

An important step in the development of the system of public instruction in the Philippines was the establishment and organization of the provincial schools of secondary instruction. The law authorizing such schools was enacted March 7, 1902. Prior to this date the Bureau of Education had been chiefly concerned with the organization of primary schools. As a consequence, many of the more advanced pupils in these schools, who had been taught English, began to entertain serious doubts respecting the possibility of continuing their studies in English in schools of a higher

grade, and some of them thought it advisable to resume their studies of Spanish in order that they might be prepared to enter the Spanish schools of secondary instruction. This was particularly true in Manila, where there were several secondary schools which were maintained under the authority of the church. These were the only important schools of this grade that existed in the archipelago at the beginning of the American occupation, and only a comparatively small part of the inhabitants of the provinces found themselves in circumstances which permitted them to give their sons the advantages of these schools. It was advisable, therefore, to meet as early as possible the strong demand in the provinces for schools to which children could be admitted on completion of their primary instruction. With the enactment of the law of March 7 the general plan of the system of public instruction began to assume real form. This plan provided that in the course of time the primary schools should exist under municipal authority, the secondary schools under provincial authority, and higher instruction, together with whatever special schools might be established, should be supported directly by the insular government. Schools of secondary instruction were thus to become the peculiar charge of the provincial government. The provincial board was authorized to provide, by construction or purchase or renting, such school building or buildings in the province as, in the opinion of the board, might be necessary to be used for the free secondary instruction of pupils resident in the province.

In view of the rude condition of the provincial population with respect to education and in order to provide an effective and simple organization, it was determined that the secondary schools in the provinces should cover the widest range of subjects that it might be found necessary to teach. It was recognized that these provincial schools would furnish the highest grade of instruction that would be demanded by any considerable number of residents of the provinces; that they would become, in the course of time, the colleges for the people; and that the few who might demand such instruction as is given in a university would seek that instruction either in Manila or in the United States. It was, therefore, provided by law that the secondary instruction given in the provincial schools might include, in addition to academic and commercial subjects, manual training, instruction in agriculture, and normal school instruction. While it is expected that ultimately the expense of equipping and maintaining the provincial schools will be borne by the provinces, it is provided that for the time being the salaries of the teachers in these schools shall be paid from the insular treasury. In their establishment and conduct they are subject to the supervision of the division superintendents and the general superintendent of education. When, however, it shall be determined by law that the condition of finances of a province will justify for the future the payment of the salaries of the teachers and all the expenses of supplies and equipment for secondary schools from the provincial treasury, such salaries and expenses shall be met by the several provinces. It was recognized, in providing for these schools, that certain provinces might not, for a number of years, be prepared to establish schools for secondary instruction, and it was provided that the provincial board of any such province might appropriate provincial funds for the payment of the tuition, in a provincial school in any other province or in the city of Manila, of such pupils as might wish to enter such provincial school.

Prior to September 1, 1902, 23 provincial schools had been established in the principal towns of the archipelago, and the work of organizing such schools in all other towns was in progress. While English will continue to be the language in which the instruction in these schools is given, an opportunity will be offered to such persons as desire it, for business or social reasons, to acquire also a knowledge of Spanish. By reason of the large part which the Spaniards have played in the history of the Philippines, and the fact that the principal sources of our knowledge respecting

these islands are in Spanish, it will be desirable for many years to come that Filipino scholars and men of cultivation shall, in addition to their knowledge of English, have also such common knowledge of Spanish as will make accessible to them the history and information relating to their early institutions. This language and its literature, therefore, will constitute one of the subordinate subjects in the curriculum of the provincial school. By authorizing the broadest possible curriculum and by bringing instruction in all of the subjects mentioned under a single organization, it is expected that those who have these schools in charge will adapt the work in them to the peculiar conditions of the people in the several provinces where they are established. The wide diversity in the soil, the climate, and the character of the inhabitants, make necessary different kinds of instruction for different parts of the islands, and the organization of provincial schools makes it possible for the main work of the school to be adapted to the various needs of the inhabitants. In some instances, moreover, in order to make it possible for the students from all parts of the province to attend the provincial school, it has been found necessary to make provision for furnishing them at reasonable rates with board and lodging.

The work of these schools has been extremely popular. Were the standards of admission lowered, the attendance would be doubled. About 150 American teachers are at present engaged in teaching these schools. They are coeducational and usually have mixed classes. They are generally established in the provincial capital when only one school exists for a province.

The instruction in these high schools, as at present planned, includes the following courses:

1. The course in literature, history, and science. On the completion of this course the student will be recommended for admittance to undergraduate study in either the classical or scientific course of the university.

2. The course for teaching. It is proposed to offer this as a two years' course in the provincial schools, to be completed, when possible, by a further two years' course at the Insular Normal School, Manila. This course is based upon actual practice in teaching a small training class of Filipino children.

3. The course for business or civil service. This course includes bookkeeping and typewriting, with stenography and telegraphy as optional courses, as well as English, history, and geography.

4. The course in agriculture. While the work in English follows the regular literature course each year, a standard work on agronomy will, in addition, be read.

Statistics of enrollment and attendance in the public schools.[1]

DIVISION.	Number of towns.	Number of towns with American teachers.	Number of American teachers.	Number of native teachers.	Total.		NUMBER IN TOWNS UNDER SUPERVISION OF AMERICAN TEACHERS.		NUMBER IN TOWNS NOT UNDER SUPERVISION OF AMERICAN TEACHERS.	
					Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.
Total	934	338	691	2,496	182,202	131,371	122,749	92,715	59,055	38,753
Manila (districts)	14	13	65	151	4,567	4,058	3,982	3,541	585	517
Albay and Sorsogón	42	18	26	45	2,703	2,065	2,423	1,885	280	180
Ambos Camarines	39	11	23	74	7,676	4,638	3,975	2,570	3,701	2,068
Batangas	22	12	34	121	9,136	7,455	7,786	6,255	1,350	1,200
Bohol	35	5	13	62	12,378	7,079	2,666	2,150	9,712	4,929
Bulacán	25	18	26	86	8,878	6,904	6,937	5,426	1,941	1,478
Cagayán and Isabela	41	14	21	51	5,256	3,883	4,174	3,119	1,082	764
Cápiz	35	6	12	14	1,546	1,080	1,307	939	239	141
Cavite	23	14	22	64	4,192	3,438	3,424	2,831	768	607
Cebú	41	10	30	177	5,685	3,688	3,845	2,493	1,840	1,195
Ilocos Norte	15	8	14	65	5,863	4,032	4,769	3,393	1,096	739
Ilocos Sur and Abra	36	15	29	161	15,383	11,041	9,951	6,981	5,432	4,060
Iloilo and Antique	71	20	53	188	10,941	7,629	6,937	4,996	4,004	2,633
La Laguna	23	14	25	63	3,701	2,835	3,080	2,391	621	444
La Unión	14	9	16	74	4,134	3,137	3,259	2,563	875	574
Leyte and Sámar	94	13	24	80	7,878	5,737	3,378	2,706	4,500	3,031
Masbate	12	5	10	15	952	746	952	746		
Misamis	25	5	8	55	658	481	658	481		
Negros Occidental	34	16	25	116	9,371	6,678	7,627	5,556	1,744	1,122
Negros Oriental	24	15	22	119	5,131	3,834	4,447	3,622	284	212
Nueva Ecija	23	7	13	22	2,585	1,843	1,412	1,002	1,173	841
Nueva Vizcaya	6	2	3	32	2,481	2,166	993	906	1,488	1,260
Pampanga and Bataán	35	20	32	99	8,030	5,832	6,942	5,051	1,088	781
Pangasinán	37	14	27	122	8,737	6,668	6,973	5,456	1,764	1,212
Rizal	32	13	23	60	4,745	3,593	3,874	2,919	871	674
Romblón	11	6	8	29	2,696	1,438	1,798	1,013	898	425
Surigao	34	5	10	110	8,895	5,866	1,320	1,041	7,575	4,825
Tárlac	17	8	15	49	3,966	3,088	3,020	2,366	946	722
Tayabas	31	10	16	84	7,034	5,179	5,829	4,365	1,205	814
Zambales	25	7	11	60	5,051	3,743	3,753	2,918	1,298	825
Mindoro	6	2	2	17	1,062	793	617	493	445	300
Paragua	12	3	5	27	297	207	47	27	250	180
Insular Normal School			19	1	352	310	352	310		
Insular Trade School			5	2	130	98	130	98		
Insular Nautical School			4	1	112	108	112	108		

[1] Moro province, Benguet, and Lepanto-Bontoc are not here included. Enrollment, 2,000; attendance, 1,500.

According to the reports of the division superintendents, a notable change has taken place in public sentiment and the attitude of the people toward the schools. Their present condition and the attendance of the pupils are most gratifying. The night schools and Nautical School of Manila are especially prosperous, while throughout the provinces much enthusiasm is reported among the children and a great eagerness to learn English is manifested.

The schools are now regarded by many of the better class as worthy of confidence and entitled to patronage, and this is attributed to the efforts of the teachers, native and American.

It is claimed, in fact, that the influence of the teachers over the people in the towns in which schools are established has tended greatly toward their pacification and has had the effect of moderating their prejudices and creating a more friendly interest in the American Government and a belief in its kindly intentions.

Of course there are differences of opinion between some of the native officials and the department of public instruction as to the best method of procedure, and these views were freely expressed during the census of the schools. Such differences, while radical in character, will no doubt disappear entirely when the benefits of the established system are more fully appreciated. The distribution and number of schools, teachers, and towns, with the latest figures on population, enrollment, attendance, and cost of maintenance will be found in the census tables of education.

List of school divisions.

DIVISION.	Headquarters.	DIVISION.	Headquarters.
1. Manila city	Manila.	19. Misamis	Cagayán.
2. Albay and Sorsogón	Albay.	20. Nueva Ecija	San Isidro.
3. Ambos Camarines	Nueva Cáceres.	21. Nueva Vizcaya	Bayombong.
4. Batangas	Batangas.	22. Negros Occidental	Bacólod.
5. Bohol	Tagbilaran.	23. Negros Oriental	Dumaguete.
6. Bulacán	Baliuag.	24. Pampanga and Bataán	San Fernando.
7. Cagayán and Isabela	Tuguegarao.	25. Pangasinán	Lingayén.
8. Cápiz	Cápiz.	26. Rizal	Pásig.
9. Cavite	Cavite.	27. Romblón	Romblón.
10. Cebú	Cebú.	28. Surigao	Surigao.
11. Ilocos Norte	Laoag.	29. Tárlac	Tárlac.
12. Ilocos Sur and Abra	Vigan.	30. Tayabas	Lucena.
13. Iloílo and Antique	Iloílo.	31. Zambales	Iba.
14. La Laguna	Santa Cruz.	32. Mindoro	Calapán.
15. La Unión	San Fernando.	33. Benguet	Baguió.
16. Leyte	Tacloban.	34. Lepanto-Bontoc	Cervantes.
17. Masbate	Masbate.	35. Paragua	Cuyo.
18. Sámar	Catbalogan.	36. Moro province	Zamboanga.

SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

The present condition of the schools of Manila is clearly presented in the following paper, prepared by G. A. O'Reilly, Superintendent of Schools:

The present condition of the city schools of Manila is generally satisfactory. The people are beginning to realize the necessity of a system of public education and to recognize in the American teacher one possessing none but a friendly interest.

Practical results are in evidence. The English language seems to have passed the probational period. The capacity of the Filipino student for education has been definitely established. His educational needs and the proper methods for supplying them are becoming understood. The work is becoming systematized and assuming definite form. Tangible inducements in the form of courses preparatory to business and the professions are being presented. The merits of the system can now be placed before the public in a reasonably definite manner. All of the details of a complete school system have been established and are in operation. Some of these are of recent introduction, but all have been successful. In this class and established during the present school year are kindergartens, high schools, music, drawing, and drill. The school finances of the city are in sound condition, and the municipal board disposed to extend every assistance and encouragement. The equipment, so far as buildings are concerned, is poor but improving, and with the completion of new buildings in prospect will be satisfactory. The American teaching force is not sufficient in numbers, but is extremely effective. Native teachers are rapidly improving. No definite opposition seems to exist. Numerous church and private schools are in operation, but there seems to be no conflict between their work

and that of the city schools. The presence, however, of these church and private schools in the city makes an extensive teaching force and careful instruction necessary.

The principal inducement to attend the city schools is that the advantages offered are superior to those offered elsewhere. Large classes, practicable in the provinces, are impossible in the city. Each pupil must receive special instruction. He who does, will remain. He who does not, will yield to outside attraction.

The schools are divided into five classes in the following proportion:

Kindergartens	5
Elementary schools	34
High schools	3
Teachers' normal schools	2
Night schools	21

The kindergarten.—Four of the five kindergartens already established are for Filipino and one for American children. Equipment and plans are modern. The Filipino child takes an active interest in the work and develops rapidly. The system is under the supervision of a trained American instructor, is established upon a substantial basis, and has proven satisfactory. Each kindergarten is in charge of an American subdirector, who is a trained kindergartner. Filipino assistants are employed in the Filipino and American assistants in the American kindergarten.

The elementary schools.—The elementary schools of the city, 34 in number, are in a decidedly healthy condition. Interest is active and increasing. Development of pupils along lines of study is rapid and reasonably symmetrical. It has been clearly demonstrated that the Filipino student possesses both the disposition to study and the ability to acquire English. No physical difficulty is encountered. He speaks it without a trace of foreign accent. His reasoning faculty is much stronger than was formerly supposed. The old theory that there is a point in mathematical progress beyond which the intellect of a Filipino student will not carry him is evidently wrong. All recent evidence is to the contrary. With proper instruction and drill, his development is about the same as that of an American child of similar grade. Certain undesirable conditions still exist in the elementary schools, but there are none which can not be improved within a reasonable time. The most serious of these is the lack of proper accommodations. At present every foot of space possessed is crowded to the limit. This makes an increased attendance contingent upon the possession of new buildings.

The chief difficulty is that suitable buildings do not exist in the congested districts. The municipal board is disposed to spare no expense in an effort to secure proper accommodations, but in many cases has failed. Construction will soon be commenced upon three new, modern, elementary school buildings, to be erected in districts where most needed. One will cost $125,000 gold, and the others $50,000 gold. In addition to these the board has in contemplation at least two modern high school buildings large enough to accommodate 500 pupils each.

A complete and definite course of study is now ready, and will be put into operation during the month of January. This course includes seven years' work in the elementary schools. Vocal music and freehand drawing are compulsory in all grades. The kindness of General Allen, chief of constabulary, has made it possible to establish military drill in all boys' schools. Special schools are maintained for the education of Chinese students.

Secondary schools.—Two native secondary schools have been established during the present school year. One contains 227 and the other 185 students. The course of study continues six years, two for preparatory and four for regular high school work. The high school course includes, substantially, the same subjects covered in high schools in the states. Students completing it satisfactorily can with reasonable cer-

tainty pass entrance examinations in state universities in America. The American school is well equipped with teachers, includes the grades and high school work, and furnishes full facilities for the education of American children residing in the city.

Night schools.—The Manila night schools, 21 in number and containing more than 4,000 students, ranging from 14 to 50 years of age, are in splendid condition. Considered in the light of present demands they constitute the most important feature of the work of the city schools. Among the students almost every profession, trade, line of business, and condition of life is represented. A large portion of the native force of the government is in attendance. The native force of the Bureau of Public Printing is forced, by order of Mr. Leech, the Chief of the Bureau, to attend. A weekly report is furnished the bureau, and promotions are made upon a basis of improvement in English.

The entire expense of these schools is borne by the city. The sessions are one and one-half hours in length and continue during five nights of each week. The general course of study includes English, geography, and arithmetic. In certain schools advantages in the way of instruction along business and commercial lines are offered. One hundred and fifty teachers are employed, 23 are regular American day teachers, 47 are regular native day teachers; of the balance, 77 are American and 3 natives not employed as day teachers. These schools are graded and the work definite. Persons wishing to matriculate must be vouched for by employer or other responsible person. The increase in attendance during the present year, beginning with June, 1903, has amounted to over 2,000 students.

Normal schools.—These schools, 2 in number, were established for the purpose of furnishing regular normal training to native teachers employed in the city schools. The work of instruction is performed by the regular American day teachers, working in relays, each teaching for a period of two months. Each normal is in charge of an American principal. A definite course of study covering a period of four years has been prepared and is being closely followed. In order to make this course a possibility it has been found necessary to confine the instruction of elementary pupils to a long session in the morning and to devote the afternoon to the instruction of teachers.

The work of American teachers in the city schools is, in general, very satisfactory. Defects existing are almost entirely due to conditions over which the teachers have no control. Most of the teachers are overworked. The average salary, directors and high school principals excluded, is $90 per month.

So great is the expense of house rent, subsistence, and transportation to schools that simple necessity forces many to teach in night schools, at a sacrifice of the health and effort required in regular day work.

The native teachers of Manila may be divided, according to their ability, into seven classes, with salaries as follows:

	Gold.
Six teachers at	$60.00
Six teachers at	55.00
Six teachers at	50.00
Eight teachers at	45.00
Twenty-nine teachers at	40.00
Sixty-three teachers at	35.00
Thirty-eight teachers at	30.00

The work of the highest grade teachers is very gratifying; that of the lowest is only fair. Teachers of the highest grade are either employed in secondary instruction or are in charge of elementary schools. Two of these, Guillermo Santos and Miss Micala Flores, are in full charge of a mixed school, containing 600 pupils and 21 native teachers. This arrangement is experimental, but thus far has proven successful. There seems to be no doubt that the natives, with proper instruction, will in

time become good teachers. A reasonably large percentage of those at present employed possess tact, energy, and sympathy, and are consistent in their work. They simply need training. Following is a statement of the number of teachers in the city schools as assigned and employed. Attention is directed to the fact that a number of day teachers are also employed in night schools.

Day schools.

	Total.	American.	Native.
Total	244	68	176
Directors, special subjects	3	3	
Assistants, music	2	2	
Assistants, drawing	8	1	7
Assistants, kindergarten	8	4	4
Principals, high school	3	3	
Teachers, high school	28	24	4
Teachers, elementary	192	31	161

Night schools.

	Total.	American.	Native.
Total	188	119	69
Principals	19	19	
Teachers, American	150	100	50
Clerks, American	19		19

Following is a statement of enrollment and attendance in the city schools during the present school year, beginning with June, 1903. For purposes of comparison, the enrollment and attendance during the month of March, 1903, the last month of the past school year, are also given.

Day schools.

	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Per cent of attendance.
March	3,458	3,093	89.4
June	3,046	2,341	76.9
July	3,574	3,276	91.7
August	4,273	3,950	92.4
September	4,567	4,059	88.9
October	4,887	4,199	85.9
November	5,182	4,610	89.0

Night schools.

	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Per cent of attendance.
March	1,933	1,508	78.0
June	2,626	1,907	72.6
July	2,574	2,019	78.4
August	3,314	2,677	80.8
September	3,510	2,840	80.9
October	3,730	2,992	80.2
November	3,964	3,388	85.5

Present total.

	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Per cent of attendance.
Total	9,326	8,173	0.91
Day schools	5,182	4,610	89.0
Night schools	3,964	3,388	85.5
Normal schools	180	175	97.2

Following is a statement of the expenses of the city schools for the year 1903:

Total	$295,370.43
Salaries, office force	8,760.00
Salaries, native teachers	132,302.53
Salaries, night schools	56,542.94
Salaries, American teachers, estimated paid from insular funds	75,000.00
Contingent:	
Salaries of janitors	4,800.00
Books and supplies	15,000.00
Office supplies and labor	2,964.96

INSULAR TRADE SCHOOL.

The following is from a report submitted by Principal R. P. Gleason:

Perhaps a word at this time regarding the beginnings of the school will not be amiss.

During the latter part of September and early part of October, 1901, requisitions were sent in for the establishment of the departments of carpentry, drawing, and plumbing. Soon after, four sets of carpenter tools of very heavy and poor pattern were secured in Manila, and some work in carpentry was done in the spring of 1903. During July, 1902, the instruments and supplies arrived from the United States for the drawing department, and classes were begun, which from the first were very successful and well attended. In early August the tools for the carpenter shop arrived, and some of the plumbing tools; but it was not until June of this year that the order for plumbing tools was completely filled.

The following is a list of the departments in the trade school with the dates of starting:

Telegraphy, February, 1902; drawing, July, 1902. English and mathematics, July, 1902; carpentry, August, 1902; plumbing, January, 1903.

Thus it will be seen that, excepting the class in telegraphy, the trade school has really been in operation but one year.

Telegraphy.—The telegraphy department on November 1, 1902, had about 20 young men who were prepared to enter the telegraphy division of the Philippine constabulary as operators, but, owing to dissatisfaction in regard to their pay, only 5 could be found who would enlist, and many withdrew from the school. Since then, understanding better what would be expected from them, an older and steadier lot of students have presented themselves for work in this department, and what seemed at first a death blow to the telegraphy class has really proved a gain.

Up to the present time 23 have graduated and have enlisted in the telegraphy division of the constabulary. They begin as second-class privates, at 30 pesos a month, with $4.16 clothing allowance monthly. From this they go through the grades of first-class private, at 40 pesos; corporal, at 50, and sergeant, at 60 pesos

a month. Of the 23, 2 are already sergeants, 1 is a corporal, 12 are first-class privates, and 8 are second-class privates. The latter have all enlisted within a month.

One entire line in the province of Zambales, that from Alaminos to Súbic, is operated entirely by graduates of this school.

It may be of interest to note the fact that the Tagálogs do not seem to be interested in this work; also that most of our recruits come from Zambales and the Ilocos provinces.

A requisition for electrical supplies and materials is now being filled, and it is hoped that in a short time the students of this department may be given instruction in electrical work, that they may understand some of the underlying principles of electricity.

Drawing.—The mechanical and agricultural department has been perhaps the most popular of all the departments. All students taking either carpentry or plumbing are expected to take drawing, and the drawing of these students is closely related to the work in the shops.

There are also some special students who are devoting all their time to drafting, excepting that devoted to English and mathematics.

Two men who were students of this department last year are now teachers of drawing in the Manila public schools, one is a draftsman at the biological laboratory on Calle Iris, and two were draftsmen of the Coast Geodetic Survey, but one of these is now assistant instructor of drawing in the trade school.

Carpentry.—The carpentry department has not as yet sent out any students, but the classes are well filled with an older and more earnest body of young men, and in the near future we shall have some good men to take positions.

Plumbing and tinsmithing.—The plumbing and tinsmithing department has been greatly hampered by lack of tools and supplies, and as plumbing is a trade not generally known among the Filipinos the classes have not been large, but an interest is growing and when properly equipped there will no doubt be a good attendance. At present we have eleven pupils, and one man has already been given a position as a worker in the plumbing department of the bureau of architecture. The work of this department has been most practical; for example, the making of drawing models of zinc, the laying of water pipes to the various rooms, so that a supply could be obtained for washing purposes, also making such things as are needed in the school.

Academic branches.—English and mathematics are required with every course and are made as practicable as possible.

It will be seen that though the trade school has been in existence but a year results have been obtained; for, because of work done in the school, twenty-nine young men have secured good positions in various lines of industry.

Besides the department already mentioned, outfits have been ordered for blacksmithing, wood carving, electricity, stenography, and typewriting. Of these, the wood carving tools have arrived, and a Filipino wood carver from Paete, La Laguna, is expected daily. The requisition for tools for blacksmithing and electrical work has only partially been filled, and that for stenography and typewriting is still in the office of the general superintendent, awaiting action.

The trade school needs most urgently new quarters in a more central location, and a larger equipment especially in the way of wood and iron working machinery to be run by either steam or electrical power, preferably the latter.

The following data of the operation of the trade school in December, 1903, are of interest:

Number matriculated in day class since June 15, 1903	251
Number matriculated in night class since June 15, 1903	332
Total	583

Number on roll to-day in day class	122
Number on roll to-day in night class	123
Total	245
Number of students attending both day and night schools	41
Total number on roll at close of year, March, 1903	148
Per cent daily attendance for term ending December, 1903	90.7

	March, 1903.	December, 1903.
Number of students in—		
Carpentry and carving	43	70
Drawing	69	90
English and mathematics	94	118
Iron and tinsmithing	17	22
Telegraphy	33	50
Stenography and typewriting		16

Number who have secured positions because of work done in trade school since November 1, 1902:

From telegraphy class	29
From drawing class	5
From iron and tinsmithing class	1
Total	35

NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The establishment and early history of this school have already been given. Its present condition and statistics are sufficiently indicated in the following extracts from the report for 1903 of the acting superintendent, Mr. W. J. Colbert:

Entrance examinations began on June 15 and continued thereafter for two weeks. Sixteen applicants appeared on the first day. June 29 the work of all classes commenced, and the number of new applicants had increased to 40, 1 of whom was placed in an advanced class. Since that time 28 students have been added to the entering class, 7 left or were dropped, which leaves 60 students enrolled in that class at the present time. At the close of last year there were 28 students in the lowest class. All of them have remained at school. I have dropped 1, as he could not do the work required, and have added 4. This gives the third class an enrollment of 31. Of the 18 who were enrolled in the next higher class last year, 16 have returned, and 1 new pupil has been placed in the class. Of the 2 who have not returned to the school, 1 is in the civil service and the other is in business with his father.

The 6 boys of the next class have returned to take the last year's studies in the school. These figures give us a total of 113, as compared with 60 one year ago. About 20 applications were not accepted. The attendance has been very good—94 per cent. Last year at the same time it was 86 per cent. This improvement is quite gratifying when we take into consideration the heavy rains of the past month and the great distances many of the students have to travel.

The school is well equipped with books; with other essentials not so well. We need a laboratory to supplement the text-books in chemistry and physics. I understand that apparatus for both has been ordered from the United States. I hope that this will be sent to the school as soon as possible after its arrival. Mr. Ingersoll has done very fine work in both chemistry and physics, but lack of apparatus has been a severe handicap. We need about 150 chairs with writing arms attached.

* * * * * * *

The Filipino is said to be deficient in reasoning power, and this is true to a great extent; yet the results obtained in sciences have been very good. In many instances wonderful progress has been shown. From my knowledge of American institutions of learning I am certain that on the completion of their course in the school, 4 of the 6 boys in the highest class could stand in the first third of the entering class in the scientific department of any of the universities or colleges in the United States. Their work in mathematics is superior to that of any American class I ever saw.

* * * * * * *

Last year I placed about three-fourths of the boys in the lower classes on the boats of the different steamship companies in the islands for practice during the vacation months. This has proven to be a valuable adjunct to their study in the school. The steamship companies deserve thanks for their assistance. Sometime in February I recommended that the graduates be placed on the coast-guard service boats. I expected an appropriation to be made at any time, and so kept the boys waiting. I finally decided that no appropriation would be made, and I returned to the old method of getting positions for the boys on the merchant boats. There were 15 students in the graduating class last March. Three of them are now mates, drawing salaries of $110 Mexican per month and food. One has been offered a like inducement, but up to the present time has been unable to secure a mate's certificate by reason of his being under the minimum age of 18 years. One of them receives $70 a month and food, and 9 others are getting only their food and instruction from their captains in return for their services as mates or midshipmen. I have been assured that all will get positions as mates as soon as they have had sufficient experience to obtain certificates.

INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school is thus far the crown of the educational system of the islands. The high character of the work done receives emphatic testimony in the following decision of the civil service board, reached after a thorough investigation of the methods and results of the instruction given—that future graduates of the insular normal school at Manila shall be eligible to appointment to the classified teaching service of the Philippine Islands without examination by the civil service board.

The insular normal school in Manila opened for the new year June 15, 1903, in the buildings on the exposition grounds. According to the report of Principal G. W. Beattie, December, 1902, the faculty consists of 18 teachers.

Three buildings are occupied by the school, the main building containing 10 class rooms, a study room, and the office of the principal; the music hall, used also as a general assembly room; a third building, in which are a laboratory and lecture room for physics, a laboratory for botany and zoology, and an art room. The latter apartment is used at present by one of the preparatory classes, for lack of accommodation elsewhere. A fourth building, the cottage near the music hall, will be used by the training class that is soon to be opened, the critic teacher appointed for this work having arrived on a recent steamer. The graduating class will be given opportunity for practice teaching under competent supervision. The training class is one of the new features of the school introduced this year.

There has been a marked increase in the number of students attending the school. At the end of the last school term, in March, 1903, the attendance was 246. From the opening of the present term, June 15, 1903, to date, 657 students have matricu-

lated and several hundred more applications for admission have been denied. The registration was abnormally large at first, owing to the fact that the municipal school for advanced work in the city of Manila has been displaced by the municipal offices and could not open on schedule time. When this school opened a few weeks later a number of students transferred to their old classes. New secondary schools have also been opened in Manila that attract many students living near them, who have no serious intention of becoming teachers. A careful sifting of the new students was begun, and as fast as they were found unable to do the work of the first year they were excused from the school or sent to the preparatory classes. These classes are maintained solely for the benefit of pupils coming from the provinces with inadequate preparation. No Manila students are admitted to any classes below the first year of the regular course. As a result of the two causes—the opening of new schools and the weeding out of unprepared persons—the enrollment has been reduced to about four hundred.

Students who have been connected with the school long enough to become identified with it persist in attendance. Of the 22 members of the fourth-year class all have attended the school prior to this year. Ninety-four per cent of the students of the third-year class belonged to the school last year, as did 66 per cent of the 71 members of the second-year class, while 26 per cent of the 175 enrolled in the first year, were last term to be found in our preparatory classes. On the other hand, many who attended last year remained for a short time only and have not returned this term.

The absence of recruits to the upper classes indicates how lacking the islands have been in schools that could prepare for advanced work in classes where the English language is the medium of instruction. The provincial secondary schools, organized under the acts of 1902, should contribute many students to the upper classes of the normal school in two years from now. These schools can do excellent work in all branches which do not require expensive equipments, but after a certain time their students will need the laboratories and libraries which, as a rule, can not be supplied from the revenues of the provinces, but which will be found in this school, which is supported wholly and directly from the insular treasury. In this connection I urge the development, as rapidly as possible, of facilities for the relatively higher work in this normal school, so that students desiring to fit themselves for teaching will find a strong inducement to spend one or two years here before beginning their work. We have no desire to compete for students with any provincial or city school, but wish to be prepared to offer superior advantages in enough lines of higher work to really meet the needs of the situation. Our laboratories of botany, zoology, and physics would do credit to any normal school or college in the United States at the present time. I recommend the equipment of a chemical laboratory as early as possible, and the establishment of a library under the care of a competent teacher in which the upper-class students may be taught the uses of such a department in the prosecution of their studies. Our methods are so different from those of former times that special instruction is necessary in practices and customs that we are in the habit of taking for granted. In no respect do we depart more radically from the methods of other days than in the encouragement of independent effort and thinking as opposed to mere memory work, and other facilities for such encouragement should be of the best.

An important new feature of the normal school this year is the dormitory for young women students. It was found necessary to provide for such a home in order that the membership might become truly insular in its range. In this way the objections which many parents properly entertain to having their daughters go away to a strange city have been overcome, and we are able to obtain representatives from most desirable families residing outside of Manila who otherwise would not have

come. The dormitory occupies a beautiful and commodious house a short distance from the other buildings of the school. The house is supplied with electric lights, distilled water for drinking, and city water for other purposes. Through the personal generosity of the commissioner, Mr. Joseph F. Smith, the building has an ample equipment of suitable furniture. Rents, lights, water, and janitors are paid for by the insular government. Each student living in the house pays 20 pesos per month, and in this way the cost of board is defrayed. The dormitory is in charge of one of the teachers in the normal school, who lives with the young women, and to whose efforts the success of the dormitory is due. Few people realize what is involved in the administration of a home of this character where strange customs and characteristics are constantly encountered.

The entrance requirements this year were English, equivalent to Baldwin's Second Reader, and arithmetic, in English, through long division. Many students come to us who have covered more extensive fields in the Spanish language, but whose training in English is limited. It will be practicable to raise the standard of the school at the rate of a half-year per year for some time to come. The second-year class is now almost equal to the fourth-year class in English, and the third-year pupils are fully the equals of the seniors. The third-year class is not four months behind the fourth year in mathematics, and it will soon be possible to finish arithmetic by the end of the second year, leaving the last two years of the course for algebra and geometry. The biology laboratory is equipped for work in botany and zoology. Next year the fourth-year students can take work in zoology or physics, according to the judgment of the teachers in charge. If a chemical laboratory is equipped by that time, the science work can be differentiated from the beginning of the third year. Vocal music and drawing are required of all first-year students. Opportunity for additional instruction in music is offered in the second year, but is optional with the students.

The following statement shows what we are doing at present:

First year.

SUBJECT.	Text books.
English	Fifty Famous Stories; Old Stories of the East; Stories of Animal Life; Fairy Stories and Fables.
Arithmetic	Milne's Standard.
Geography	Oral instruction and Frye's Elements.
Drawing	Oral instruction.
Music	Normal Reader, Second Year.

Second year.

SUBJECT.	Text books.
English	Stepping Stones, No. 4.
Arithmetic	Milne's Standard.
Geography	Dryer's Physical; Natural, Advanced.
Filipino history	Lecture and "Story of the Philippines."
New study	Oral instruction and laboratory practice.

Third year.

SUBJECT.	Text books.
English	Allen's Grammar; Stepping Stones, No. 4.
Arithmetic	Milne's Standard.
Geography	Dryer's Physical; Natural, Advanced.
General history	Barnes's.
Botany	Lectures and laboratory practice.

Fourth year.

SUBJECT.	Text books.
English	Allen's Grammar; Stepping Stones, No. 5.
Algebra	McMasters's (Thomas's to be substituted soon).
Physics	Lectures and laboratory practice; Hoadlye's Brief Course in Physics.
Professional training	Teaching under critic teacher.

In addition to the above, four teachers give instruction in elementary branches to students from outside the city of Manila.

A majority of the students are bright, industrious, and ambitious. Discipline in the school is simple, and the pupils, as a class, have passed the limit beyond which many people have claimed Filipino students can not be educated.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

The following facts are taken from the report of Dr. F. W. Atkinson.

Insular.—The expenses incurred in the interests of education here are met by the insular government, the provinces, and the municipalities.

The salaries of the American supervisors and teachers, the reimbursements for traveling expenses, the office rent of division superintendents, and the cost of transporting these to the various towns—all these are paid by the insular treasury.

The teachers and books for the provincial high schools are furnished by the insular government; the sites, buildings, and equipment by the provinces.

The salaries of native teachers, together with the cost of local school buildings and their equipment, are paid by the municipalities.

Municipal and provincial.—By the requirements of the municipal code, it is made mandatory that "the proceeds of at least one-fourth of 1 per cent of the lands and improvements as assessed shall be devoted exclusively to the support of free public schools and the providing and erection of suitable school buildings." There is no provision which limits expenditure for school purposes to this amount. The low valuation of real estate and the difficulty of collecting the tax in the provinces have caused much trouble in school matters, as will be seen in extracts from letters from division superintendents. It should be remembered that a tax on real estate is a new method of raising revenue in the Philippines and has been inaugurated since American control began.

The provincial revenues are likewise raised by a tax upon land to the amount of three-eighths of 1 per cent of the valuation thereof. This tax is expendable for the construction and repair of roads and for other provincial purposes. Thus far no trouble has been experienced in obtaining from provincial officers the renting of buildings for provincial high schools and the proper equipment of the same in cases where the revenues warranted.

The policy of the insular government is to require the provincial governments to support the secondary schools as soon as their financial status will permit, paying not only for supplies, but also the salaries of American teachers. The same plan will subsequently be followed in the case of municipalities, the support of the primary schools in all particulars being transferred to municipal boards when the time is ripe.

FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

On October 13, 1903, 100 Filipino students sailed from Manila for the United States to pursue their education in America for four years at the expense of the Philippine government. Seventy-five of this number were appointed by the provincial governors upon recommendation of the division superintendents. The remaining 25 were appointees at large, selected by Governor Taft. They were in charge of Mr. W. A. Sutherland, special agent of the Government for the care of these students during their stay in the United States. At the present time they are distributed among the public schools of California. It is intended during 1904 to arrange for their wider distribution among representative institutions in the United States. It is also intended that these students shall remain in the United States four years, or longer if they show special aptitude. It is proposed in 1904 to send an additional 100 students, of whom a certain proportion shall be girls. The conditions governing the selection of these students and their maintenance in the United States are stated in act No. 854 of the Philippine Commission, as follows:

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In each of the school divisions of the archipelago examinations to secure a list of students best qualified to receive and profit by a course of instruction and education in the United States shall be held, under the direction of the division superintendents on or before the 31st of March in each year hereafter. Candidates for examination must be students of the public schools and natives of the Philippine Islands, of good moral character, sound physical condition, and not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-one years of age. Full report of such examinations shall be made by division superintendents to the General Superintendent of Education, who shall certify to the Civil Governor, through the Secretary of Public Instruction, as eligible for appointment as Government students, to be educated in the United States, all candidates receiving a percentage of not less than seventy-five in each subject of examination. The Civil Governor may appoint from the number so certified such a number of students as may be prescribed by resolution of the Commission, designating in the appointment of each the school, college, university, or other educational institution in the United States to which the student will be sent for education at the expense of the Government of the Philippine Islands. With the approval of the Commission, the Civil Governor may designate and appoint for special instruction in the United States twenty-five students at large and not included in said certified list, but such students shall be natives of the Philippine Islands.

In his annual report of October 31, 1904, to the honorable the Secretary of War, Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, states that there are 112 students now attending 31 different universities and colleges in 17 different states and that 28 students were en route from the Philippines.

The American superintendent of the students, Mr. W. A. Sutherland, in his quarterly reports for the quarters ending June 30 and

September 30, gives an interesting account of the arrival, distribution and studies of the students, and of their health, progress and general welfare. That they might have some idea of American home life, arrangements were made to quarter them in pleasant private families in California, where the first distribution of the students was made. Notwithstanding their insufficient knowledge of English, not one of the first hundred students failed of promotion at the close of the first year. This is attributed by their teachers to their diligence, perseverance, and the very serious view they appeared to take of their duties. Apparently they made a very favorable impression on their teachers and the American students in general, and by their courteous and gentle manners removed many prejudices and made many friends.

To those who are familiar with the efforts of the British Government to educate the natives of India by sending them to England, and of the Japanese Government in behalf of its own people, in sending them to notable foreign schools, and the beneficial results which have followed, there will be no question of the wisdom of this movement in behalf of the Filipinos.

III. SCHOOLS.

Schedule—Summary of Statistics—Classification of Schools—School Buildings—Teachers—Pupils—Sources of Revenue—Expenditures.

To ascertain the character of the facilities for education in the Philippines, and the extent to which these facilities were used by the people, a school schedule, a copy of which follows, was prepared, and was filled out by the enumerators:

Census of the Philippine Islands, taken under the direction of the United States Philippine Commission, 1903.

SCHEDULE No. 3—SCHOOLS.

Supervisor's district No _____ Province of _____
Enumeration district No _____ Judicial district _____
Municipality of _____ Ward _____
Compiled by me this _____ day of _____ 1903.
_____, Enumerator.

1. Name of school, college, or institute? _____
2. When established? _____
3. Where located? _____
4. State whether it is a public, private, or religious institution? _____
5. Is the school primary, secondary, or university? _____
6. Are the pupils day or boarding? _____
7. Number of schoolhouses? _____
8. Are they of nipa or of more durable material? _____
9. If the house is rented, what is the rental? _____
10. Number of seats? _____
11. Number, nationality, and religion of the male teachers? _____
12. Number, nationality, and religion of the female teachers? _____

Number of pupils enrolled during the last school year.

RACE OR COLOR.	PAY PUPILS.		FREE PUPILS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

NOTE.—State whether pupils are Filipinos, European, Chinese, Japanese, and if race is unknown state whether white, Indian, black, yellow, or mixed.

SCHEDULE No. 3—SCHOOLS—Continued.

13. How many pupils over ten years of age are there in the school? _____
14. How many can speak or understand English? _____
15. How many can speak or understand Spanish? _____
16. Number of school days in last school year? _____
17. Average attendance during last school year? _____

It will be noted that the data called for in this schedule relate to the school year ending in the early spring of 1903, and the tables derived from a compilation of these schedules of course refer to that period. These schedules, as is seen, relate to all schools—public, private, and religious—and to those of all grades—primary, secondary, and superior.

An examination of the returned schedules showed that it was not in all cases easy to distinguish between the private and religious schools, or to separate with certainty the public schools from those of the other classes. There were undoubtedly schools which were essentially public, being free and supported by the funds of the local governments or private contributions, but which were not under the control of the Bureau of Education. Most of these, if not all, were called public schools in the schedules, and have been so tabulated, as it was impossible to distinguish them. Their inclusion is probably the reason for the magnitude of the figures relating to public schools, as compared with those of the Bureau of Education, given in Mr. Jernegan's sketch of the schools.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

For convenience of reference, the most important statistics for the archipelago are brought together below:

Number of schools	2,962
Public	1,633
Private	1,004
Religious	325
Primary	2,858
Public	1,593
Private	951
Religious	314
Secondary	102
Public	40
Private	52
Religious	10
Superior	2
School buildings	3,461
Public	1,970
Nipa	1,085
Durable	885
Owned	1,652
Rented	318
Private and religious	1,491
Nipa	1,217
Durable	274
Owned	1,396
Rented	95

Number of teachers	5,925
Public schools	3,667
Private schools	1,657
Religious schools	601
Primary schools	5,426
Public schools	3,506
Private schools	1,456
Religious schools	464
Secondary schools	434
Public schools	161
Private schools	191
Religious schools	82
Superior schools	65
Filipinos	4,898
Males	3,120
Females	1,778
Americans	785
Males	551
Females	234
Spaniards	236
Males	133
Females	103
Others	6
Number of enrolled pupils	356,385
Public schools	266,362
Private schools	63,545
Religious schools	26,478
Primary schools	341,938
Public schools	261,615
Private schools	56,405
Religious schools	23,918
Secondary schools	14,011
Public schools	4,747
Private schools	7,022
Religious schools	2,242
Superior schools	436
Male	213,057
Female	143,328
Filipino	355,157
Other nationality	1,228
Pay schools	58,374
Free schools	298,011
Understand English	39,161
Understand Spanish	42,060
Approximate expenditure on account of schools for fiscal year 1902-3 (pesos)	4,000,000

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

The total number of schools in the archipelago was 2,962, an average of 72 for each civil province and 3 for each municipality. Their distribution, shown in the following table, is very irregular, there being apparently little relation between the population and the number of schools. Of these schools, 1,633, or 55 per cent, were public, 1,004 were private, and 325 religious, i. e., under the control of the church.

Number of schools, classified by grade and character, by provinces and comandancias.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Aggregate.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	PRIMARY.				SECONDARY.				Superior.	Day schools.	Boarding schools.
					Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.			
Philippine Islands	2,962	1,633	1,004	325	2,858	1,593	951	314	102	40	52	10	2	2,887	75
Abra	57	22	34	1	56	21	34	1	1	1				56	1
Albay	257	31	127	99	236	30	109	97	21	1	18	2		247	10
Ambos Camarines	142	53	82	7	138	51	82	5	4	2		2		142	
Antique	53	26	19	8	48	22	19	7	5	4		1		53	
Basilan	1	1			1	1								1	
Batañ	17	15		2	16	14		2	1	1				17	
Batangas	126	46	50	30	124	45	49	30	2	1	1			123	3
Benguet	14	13	1		14	13	1							13	1
Bohol	140	68	56	16	139	67	56	16	1	1				140	
Bulacán	99	58	24	17	98	58	23	17	1		1			97	2
Cagayán	61	45	14	2	59	44	13	2	2	1	1			57	4
Cápiz	45	23	21	1	40	22	17	1	4	1	3		[1]1	41	4
Cavite	89	37	38	14	87	35	38	14	2	2				86	3
Cebú	187	141	35	11	184	140	33	11	3	1	2			187	
Cottabato	2	2			2	2								2	
Dapitan	8	5	1	2	8	5	1	2						8	
Dávao	31	29		2	31	29		2						31	
Ilocos Norte	43	32	11		41	30	11		2	2				43	
Ilocos Sur	87	75	9	3	85	74	8	3	2	1	1			87	
Iloílo	264	72	164	28	262	71	164	27	2	1		1		260	4
Isabela	27	20	7		27	20	7							27	
Joló	2	2			2	2								2	
La Laguna	30	22	7	1	28	21	6	1	2	1	1			29	1
La Unión	74	65	8	1	74	65	8	1						74	
Lepanto-Bontoc	1		1		1		1							1	
Leyte	68	62	3	3	68	62	3	3						67	1
Manila city	108	33	47	28	87	27	37	23	20	6	10	4	[2]1	85	23
Marinduque	49	27	22		48	26	22		1	1				49	
Masbate	14	11	3		14	11	3							14	
Mindoro	17	15	2		17	15	2							17	
Misamis	73	63	5	5	72	62	5	5	1	1				73	
Negros Occidental	90	57	33		89	56	33		1	1				83	7
Negros Oriental	42	38	4		40	36	4		2	2				40	2
Nueva Écija	57	29	26	2	56	28	26	2	1	1				56	1
Nueva Vizcaya	19	19			19	19								19	
Pampanga	63	49	13	1	61	48	12	1	2	1	1			62	1
Pangasinán	91	65	26		83	64	19		8	1	7			88	3

Paragua	23	19	1	3	23	19	1	3						23	
Paragua Sur	1	1			1	1								1	
Rizal	52	41	8	3	51	40	8	3	1	1				52	
Romblón	20	19	1		20	19	1							20	
Sámar	26	23		3	26	23		3						26	
Siassi	1	1			1	1								1	
Sorsogón	87	16	52	19	87	16	52	19						87	
Surigao	48	46	2		48	46	2							48	
Tárlac	36	27	7	2	34	26	6	2	2	1	1			35	1
Tawi Tawi	1	1			1	1								1	
Tayabas	59	26	28	5	53	24	24	5	6	2	4			57	2
Zambales	35	22	12	1	33	21	11	1	2	1	1			34	1
Zamboanga	25	20		5	25	20		5						25	

[1] Private. [2] Religious.

As shown by the preceding table, primary schools numbered 2,858, and constituted 96.5 per cent of all schools. Of these, 1,593, or 55.8 per cent, were public schools, the private and religious schools numbering respectively 951 and 314. Secondary schools, including high and normal schools, were comparatively few in number, there being but 102 in the archipelago; 40 of these were public, 52 private, and 10 religious. Thus in secondary education the private school took the lead. There were but two institutions of higher education, viz, the Jesuit University of Santo Tomás, in Manila, and the Instituto Aclan, a private university in Calibo, province of Cápiz.

Of all the schools, 2,887 were day schools and but 75 were boarding schools, 23 of which were in Manila. These were, of course, private or religious schools.

In 38 out of the 50 political subdivisions above given, public schools outnumbered the private and religious schools taken together. In certain provinces nearly all the schools were public. In Nueva Vizcaya there were no private or religious schools. In Romblón there was but 1, in Mindoro and Surigao but 2 each, and in Masbate and Sámar but 3 each. On the other hand, in Abra, Albay, Ambos Camarines, Antique, Batangas, Bohol, Cavite, Iloílo, Manila, Sorsogón, and Tayabas, private and religious schools together outnumbered the public schools. In the rich province of Albay there were not less than 7 private and religious schools to 1 public school.

Of primary schools, the public ones exceeded the private and religious ones in 37 out of the 50 political subdivisions. Secondary public schools were found in 27 provinces and private and religious schools of this grade in 17. The public schools were far more widely distributed than the others. Of the 52 private secondary schools, 18 were in Albay province, 10 in Manila, and 7 in Pangasinán.

The large number of private and parochial schools resulted, it is said, partly from the desire for education which is so general as to be beyond the present capacity of the public schools, and in a very slight measure from a feeling that Spanish and not English should be the language of the schools, and partly from a reactionary feeling on the part of many in regard to the secular character of the schools, in which, under the system established, no religious teaching is allowed during the sessions of the school. On the other hand, the school law provides that "it shall be lawful for the priest or minister of any church established in the pueblo (municipality) where a public school is situated, either in person or by a designated teacher of religion, to teach religion for an hour and a half three times a week in the school buildings to those public school pupils whose parents or guardians desire it and express their desire therefor in writing, filed with the principal teacher of the

school, to be forwarded to the division superintendent, who shall fix the hours and rooms for such teaching."

It is understood that very few, if any, applications to use the public schools for this purpose have been made, and that the feeling of prejudice above mentioned in regard to the public schools is gradually disappearing.

In order to ascertain the attitude of the Filipinos toward the public school system, reports were called for from the governor-supervisors of the census. These reports indicate that, in some provinces, the number of schools is sufficient for present needs, but in the majority there is a demand for more schools and better buildings; in nearly all schools the equipment is inadequate. The attendance is good and is generally increasing, and some of the governor-supervisors advise compulsory attendance when adequate school facilities shall have been secured.

In a number of provinces no preference exists for private over public schools, and in the remainder the preference is about evenly divided; in Cebú and Dapitan mixed schools of boys and girls were not approved.

Parents generally desired to have their children educated, and the children were anxious to attend school, except among the ignorant and lower classes in a few provinces, where but little interest was manifested or the people were too poor to send their children to school.

The study of English meets with general, though not complete, approval, and the children, under American teachers, are acquiring the language with surprising rapidity. In a number of towns adults attend night schools to study English, and its use is increasing.

Progress is reported in all schools, and children are said to like modern methods, and to learn easily. There is a general demand for more American teachers. In some instances there has been opposition, because teachers do not understand the local dialect.

In more than half the provinces it is reported that the people are able to support good schools, and would favor a moderate tax for this purpose where the supply is not adequate. In almost as many provinces, however, the people are either unable to increase taxation or would oppose it. In some provinces towns have erected school buildings, and in others they have been built by public subscription.

Many children are sent to Manila and other large cities to attend higher institutions of learning, and the better classes are always in favor of good education, either in public or private schools.

The great majority of these schools—two-thirds of them—have been organized since American occupation. Several hundred, however, date back to the days of Spanish jurisdiction, and a few are centuries

old. The following table classifies them as to age, showing the number which were established within the designated periods of years:

1900–1903	2,075	1830–1840	12
1890–1900	289	1820–1830	9
1880–1890	150	1810–1820	5
1870–1880	84	1800–1810	5
1860–1870	65	1700–1800	9
1850–1860	23	1600–1700	5
1840–1850	5	Unknown	226

The following table shows by provinces and comandancias the number of municipalities, rancherías, etc., containing public schools. From this it appears that in 83.7 per cent of such communities public schools were then in operation, and that in 8 of the civil provinces there were one or more schools in each municipality.

Distribution of public schools.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Number of municipalities, rancherías, etc.	Number of municipalities, etc., having public schools.	Number of municipalities, etc., not having public schools.
Philippine Islands	1,022	856	166
Abra	12	12	
Albay	27	24	3
Ambos Camarines	39	32	7
Antique	20	20	
Basilan	1	1	
Bataán	12	11	1
Batangas	22	20	2
Benguet	17	9	8
Bohol	35	30	5
Bulacán	25	23	2
Cagayán	30	24	6
Cápiz	34	20	14
Cavite	23	23	
Cebú	57	50	7
Dapitan	4	1	3
Dávao	6	5	1
Ilocos Norte	15	15	
Ilocos Sur	24	24	
Iloílo	51	47	4
Isabela	15	14	1
Joló	1	1	
La Laguna	30	20	10
La Unión	15	15	
Lepanto-Bontoc	15		15
Leyte	51	46	5
Marinduque	5	5	
Masbate	17	9	8
Mindoro	12	11	1
Misamis	25	21	4
Negros Occidental	34	33	1
Negros Oriental	24	23	1
Nueva Ecija	23	17	6
Nueva Vizcaya	6	6	
Pampanga	23	21	2
Pangasinán	37	36	1
Paragua	5	5	
Paragua Sur	1	1	
Rizal	32	26	6
Romblón	11	11	
Sámar	43	21	22
Siassi	1	1	
Sorsogón	15	12	3
Surigao	34	32	2
Tárlac	17	15	2
Tawi Tawi	1	1	
Tayabas	25	21	4
Zambales	25	21	4
Zamboanga	25	20	5

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These schools used a total of 3,461 buildings, as shown in the following table. Of these, 88.1 per cent were owned, and only 11.9 per cent were rented for the purpose. The buildings differed widely in character and fitness for the purposes, but no further classification was made beyond their materials. It appears that 66.5 per cent, or two-thirds of them, were of nipa or similar material, and that 33.5 per cent were of more durable materials—wood, brick, or stone.

Classification of schoolhouses.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Aggregate.	PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSES.					PRIVATE SCHOOLHOUSES.				
		Total.	Nipa.	Durable.	Owned.	Rented.	Total.	Nipa.	Durable.	Owned.	Rented.
Philippine Islands	3,461	1,970	1,085	885	1,652	318	1,491	1,217	274	1,396	95
Abra	66	28	7	21	28		38	35	3	37	1
Albay	289	33	9	24	22	11	256	231	25	251	5
Ambos Camarines	185	71	30	41	58	13	114	100	14	109	5
Antique	60	26	12	14	24	2	34	33	1	34	
Basilan	1	1		1	1						
Bataán	17	15	1	14	12	3	2		2	2	
Batangas	138	49	31	18	27	22	89	81	8	86	3
Benguet	20	19	3	16	19		1	1		1	
Bohol	154	77	44	33	76	1	77	65	12	76	1
Bulacán	104	61	31	30	29	32	43	30	13	41	2
Cagayán	76	60	9	51	48	12	16	3	13	12	4
Cápiz	50	27	9	18	21	6	23	21	2	18	5
Cavite	100	45	28	17	28	17	55	48	7	51	4
Cebú	227	170	114	56	148	22	57	49	8	56	1
Cottabato	2	2	1	1	2						
Dapitan	13	7	7		7		6	6		6	
Dávao	32	30	25	5	30		2	2		2	
Ilocos Norte	48	38	15	23	37	1	10	8	2	9	1
Ilocos Sur	106	93	48	45	86	7	13	11	2	11	2
Iloílo	299	84	47	37	75	9	215	196	19	211	4
Isabela	33	25	15	10	21	4	8	8		8	
Joló	2	2		2	2						
La Laguna	38	28	5	23	18	10	10	8	2	10	
La Unión	76	67	55	12	63	4	9	8	1	8	1
Lepanto-Bontoc	1						1		1	1	
Leyte	103	95	61	34	89	6	8	4	4	7	1
Manila city	114	36	4	32	16	20	78	14	64	48	30
Marinduque	51	29	13	16	18	11	22	18	4	22	
Masbate	16	13	10	3	12	1	3	3		3	
Mindoro	22	19	14	5	16	3	3	2	1	2	1
Misamis	80	70	65	5	68	2	10	10		8	2
Negros Occidental	101	65	36	29	54	11	36	30	6	33	3
Negros Oriental	65	61	28	33	59	2	4	4		3	1
Nueva Écija	56	29	20	9	24	5	27	23	4	27	
Nueva Vizcaya	22	22	12	10	18	4					
Pampanga	66	52	34	18	41	11	14	12	2	11	3
Pangasinán	103	77	44	33	62	15	26	17	9	24	2
Paragua	28	23	16	7	23		5	5		5	
Paragua Sur	1	1		1	1						
Rizal	58	46	21	25	27	19	12	6	6	11	1
Romblón	22	21	5	16	21		1		1		1
Sámar	44	40	35	5	36	4	4	4		4	
Siassi	1	1		1	1						
Sorsogón	107	20	11	9	17	3	87	84	3	85	2
Surigao	83	80	68	12	75	5	3	2	1	1	2
Tárlac	44	34	22	12	33	1	10	6	4	7	3
Tawi Tawi	1	1	1		1						
Tayabas	62	28	5	23	22	6	34	11	23	30	4
Zambales	44	25	8	17	18	7	19	18	1	19	
Zamboanga	30	24	6	18	18	6	6		6	6	

Of these buildings, 1,970 were used by public schools and 1,491 by private and religious schools, or in the proportion of 56.9 and 43.1 per cent. Of the public school buildings, 55.1 per cent were of nipa and 44.9 per cent of durable material. Similar proportions among the private and religious schools, together, were 81.6 and 18.4 per cent. A much larger proportion of the public schools was housed in permanent buildings than of private and religious schools.

Of the buildings used by public schools, 83.9 per cent, or about five-sixths, were owned, 16.1 per cent being rented. Of the buildings of private and religious schools, only 6.4 per cent were rented, the remaining 93.6 per cent being owned. It must be remembered that a large proportion of these schools are small and are carried on in private houses.

TEACHERS.

The two following tables classify the school teachers by character of schools, and by sex and nationality:

Number of teachers, classified by grade and character of schools, by provinces and comandancias.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Aggregate.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	PRIMARY.				SECONDARY.				Superior.
					Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	
Philippine Islands	5,925	3,667	1,657	601	5,426	3,506	1,456	464	434	161	191	82	65
Abra	73	35	37	1	72	34	37	1	1	1			
Albay	360	64	170	126	324	62	138	124	36	2	32	2	
Ambos Camarines	261	118	115	28	235	113	115	7	26	5		21	
Antique	110	71	27	12	105	67	27	11	5	4		1	
Basilan	4	4			4	4							
Bataán	38	33		5	36	31		5	2	2			
Batangas	196	96	62	38	192	93	61	38	4	3	1		
Benguet	18	17	1		18	17	1						
Bohol	221	115	79	27	219	113	79	27	2	2			
Bulacán	159	100	36	23	157	100	34	23	2		2		
Cagayán	116	90	23	3	113	88	22	3	3	2	1		
Cápiz	82	46	35	1	64	45	18	1	8	1	7		[1] 10
Cavite	137	73	45	19	132	68	45	19	5	5			
Cebú	352	264	63	25	330	262	43	25	22	2	20		
Cottabato	8	8			8	8							
Dapitan	16	10	2	4	16	10	2	4					
Dávao	64	60		4	64	60		4					
Ilocos Norte	111	91	20		105	85	20		6	6			
Ilocos Sur	187	172	11	4	181	167	10	4	6	5	1		
Iloilo	433	178	218	37	419	165	218	36	14	13		1	
Isabela	49	40	9		49	40	9						
Joló	2	2			2	2							
La Laguna	84	72	9	3	77	66	8	3	7	6	1		
La Unión	122	111	10	1	122	111	10	1					
Lepanto-Bontoc	2		2		2		2						
Leyte	178	153	15	10	178	153	15	10					
Manila city	711	225	332	154	452	172	238	42	204	53	94	57	55
Marinduque	64	42	22		62	40	22		2	2			
Masbate	30	27	3		30	27	3						
Mindoro	28	24	4		28	24	4						

Misamis	115	102	5	8	112	99	5	8	3	3			
Negros Occidental	184	142	42		180	138	42		4	4			
Negros Oriental	140	135	5		133	128	5		7	7			
Nueva Ecija	83	55	26	2	78	50	26	2	5	5			
Nueva Vizcaya	43	43			43	43							
Pampanga	122	106	15	1	117	103	13	1	5	3	2		
Pangasinán	213	163	44		189	162	27[1]		24	7	17		
Paragua	31	26	1	4	31	26	1	4					
Paragua Sur	2	2			2	2							
Rizal	97	83	11	3	94	80	11	3	3	3			
Romblón	41	40	1		41	40	1						
Sámar	60	55		5	60	55		5					
Siassi	1	1			1	1							
Sorsogón	155	34	91	30	155	34	91	30					
Surigao	103	100	3		103	100	3						
Tárlac	76	67	7	2	69	61	6	2	7	6	1		
Tawi Tawi	1	1			1	1							
Tayabas	119	76	38	5	104	70	29	5	15	6	9		
Zambales	77	56	18	3	71	53	15	3	6	3	3		
Zamboanga	46	33		13	46	33		13					

[1] Private.

Number of teachers, classified by sex and birthplace, by provinces and comandancias.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Aggregate.	FILIPINO.			AMERICAN.			SPANISH.			CHINESE.			ENGLISH.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.
Philippine Islands	5,925	4,898	3,120	1,778	785	551	234	236	133	103	5	4	1	1	1
Abra	73	67	47	20	6	5	1								
Albay	360	341	202	139	19	16	3								
Ambos Camarines	261	217	121	96	31	21	10	13	7	6					
Antique	110	101	59	42	9	8	1								
Basilan	4	2	1	1	2	1	1								
Bataán	38	28	18	10	10	7	3								
Batangas	196	170	121	49	26	21	5								
Benguet	18	4	4		14	12	2								
Bohol	221	212	114	98	9	7	2								
Bulacán	159	133	96	37	26	18	8								
Cagayán	116	87	55	32	22	17	5	7	7						
Cápiz	82	69	53	16	11	8	3	2	1	1					
Cavite	137	111	78	33	23	16	7	3		3					
Cebú	352	306	181	125	33	19	14	13	9	4					
Cottabato	8	6	3	3	2	1	1								
Dapitan	16	16	8	8											
Dávao	64	59	30	29	5	4	1								
Ilocos Norte	111	95	70	25	16	13	3								
Ilocos Sur	187	154	105	49	33	28	5								
Iloílo	433	381	265	116	48	33	15	4		4					
Isabela	49	41	24	17	8	8									
Joló	2				1		1							1	1
La Laguna	84	60	37	23	24	20	4								
La Unión	122	104	83	21	18	15	3								
Lepanto-Bontoc	2	2	1	1											
Leyte	178	159	94	65	19	14	5								
Manila city	711	428	224	204	86	38	48	192	107	85	5	4	1		
Marinduque	64	56	36	20	8	6	2								
Masbate	30	19	11	8	11	9	2								
Mindoro	28	25	17	8	3	2	1								
Misamis	115	96	49	47	19	12	7								
Negros Occidental	184	153	108	45	31	23	8								
Negros Oriental	140	117	74	43	23	18	5								
Nueva Ecija	83	67	61	6	16	11	5								
Nueva Vizcaya	43	43	33	10											
Pampanga	122	96	72	24	26	17	9								
Pangasinán	213	183	120	63	29	19	10	1	1						
Paragua	31	25	19	6	6	5	1								
Paragua Sur	2	1	1		1	1									

Rizal	97	73	51	22	24	14	10									
Romblón	41	31	21	10	10	8	2									
Sámar	60	51	32	19	9	8	1									
Siassi	1	1	1													
Sorsogón	155	144	79	65	11	10	1									
Surigao	103	95	48	47	8	5	3									
Tárlac	76	58	48	10	18	10	8									
Tawi Tawi	1				1	1										
Tayabas	119	105	68	37	13	11	2	1	1							
Zambales	77	66	55	11	11	9	2									
Zamboanga	46	40	22	18	6	2	4									

The total number of teachers was 5,925, being on an average about two for each school. The public schools employed 3,667, or 62 per cent of all, and the proportion of teachers to schools was 2¼. The teachers in private and religious schools numbered, respectively, 1,657 and 601, the proportion per school in each of these classes being less than with public schools. Teachers in primary schools numbered 5,426, or more than nine-tenths of all teachers. Teachers in public primary schools numbered 3,506, in private schools 1,456, and in religious schools 464.

Teachers in secondary schools numbered 434, or more than 4 per school. The three kinds of secondary schools employed, respectively, 161, 191, and 82 teachers. Thus public schools of this class had a little more than 4 teachers per school, private schools a little less, while the church schools had more than 8 teachers to a school. The two colleges employed 65 instructors.

Of the total number of teachers, 4,898, or 82.7 per cent, were Filipinos; 785, or 13.2 per cent, were Americans; 236, or 4 per cent, were Spaniards, of whom 192 were in Manila; 5 were Chinese, and 1 was English. Of the whole number, 3,799, or 64 per cent, were men, and 2,126, or 36 per cent, were women. These proportions differed widely from those prevailing in the United States, where only 27 per cent were men and 73 per cent were women. Analyzing the teachers by sex and birthplace, it appears that 63.7 per cent of the Filipinos were men and 36.3 per cent women. Of the American teachers, 70.2 per cent were men and 29.8 per cent women, and of the Spaniards, 56.4 per cent were men and 43.6 per cent women.

There were American teachers in all the provinces except Nueva Vizcaya and Lepanto-Bontoc, and in all the comandancias with the exceptions of Dapitan and Siassi.

The following table classifies the teachers by nationality, kind of school, and religion:

	NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN—	
	Public schools.	Private or religious schools.
Filipino:		
Catholic	2,880	2,003
Protestant	13	2
American:		
Catholic	60	7
Protestant	708	10
Spanish:		
Catholic		236
Others	6	

From the above it appears that there were a few Protestant Filipino teachers and that a considerable proportion of American teachers were Catholics.

The two following tables classify the pupils by character of schools, by sex, nationality, etc.:

Number of pupils, classified by grade and character of schools, by provinces and comandancias.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	PRIMARY.				SECONDARY.				Superior.
					Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	
Philippine Islands	356,385	266,362	63,545	26,478	341,938	261,615	56,405	23,918	14,011	4,747	7,022	2,242	436
Abra	2,924	1,712	1,172	40	2,849	1,637	1,172	40	75	75			
Albay	14,564	4,052	6,309	4,203	13,468	3,999	5,329	4,140	1,096	53	980	63	
Ambos Camarines	11,594	7,583	3,213	798	10,692	7,333	3,213	146	902	250		652	
Antique	7,176	5,443	1,173	560	6,964	5,255	1,173	536	212	188		24	
Basilan	100	100			100	100							
Bataán	2,556	2,342		214	2,495	2,281		214	61	61			
Batangas	9,131	6,271	1,563	1,297	9,040	6,186	1,557	1,297	91	85	6		
Benguet	388	368	20		388	368	20						
Bohol	29,943	19,953	7,855	2,135	29,875	19,885	7,855	2,135	68	68			
Bulacán	8,162	5,624	1,412	1,126	8,122	5,624	1,372	1,126	40		40		
Cagayán	7,968	7,089	703	176	7,860	6,997	687	176	108	92	16		
Cápiz	4,577	3,391	1,098	88	4,265	3,332	845	88	194	59	135		[1]118
Cavite	6,555	4,567	1,440	548	6,338	4,350	1,440	548	217	217			
Cebú	30,698	23,745	4,013	2,940	29,792	23,639	3,213	2,940	906	106	800		
Cottabato	155	155			155	155							
Dapitan	1,265	474	306	485	1,265	474	306	485					
Dávao	1,474	1,372		102	1,474	1,372		102					
Ilocos Norte	4,946	4,379	567		4,636	4,069	567		310	310			
Ilocos Sur	10,500	9,746	397	357	10,214	9,496	361	357	286	250	36		
Iloílo	21,866	11,203	8,599	2,064	21,499	10,863	8,599	2,037	367	340		27	
Isabela	3,076	2,820	256		3,076	2,820	256						
Joló	152	152			152	152							
La Laguna	4,407	3,540	666	201	4,209	3,393	615	201	198	147	51		
La Unión	10,663	10,279	276	108	10,663	10,279	276	108					
Lepanto-Bontoc	55		55		55		55						
Leyte	21,433	17,613	2,716	1,104	21,433	17,613	2,716	1,104					
Manila city	16,485	5,951	6,719	3,815	9,632	4,773	2,838	2,021	6,585	1,178	3,881	1,476	[2]318
Marinduque	4,812	3,372	1,440		4,753	3,313	1,440		59	59			
Masbate	1,738	1,578	160		1,738	1,578	160						
Mindoro	2,141	1,877	264		2,141	1,877	264						
Misamis	8,069	7,489	210	370	8,015	7,435	210	370	54	54			
Negros Occidental	11,476	9,699	1,777		11,312	9,535	1,777		164	164			

[1] Private.

[2] Religious.

Number of pupils, classified by grade and character of schools, by provinces and comandancias—Continued.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	PRIMARY.				SECONDARY.				Superior.
					Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Religious.	
Négros Oriental	11,768	11,606	162		11,596	11,434	162		172	172			
Nueva Ecija	5,833	5,011	766	56	5,703	4,881	766	56	130	130			
Nueva Vizcaya	2,900	2,900			2,900	2,900							
Pampanga	6,982	6,380	570	32	6,877	6,298	547	32	105	82	23		
Pangasinán	13,516	11,832	1,684		12,648	11,637	1,011		868	195	673		
Paragua	1,790	1,509	7	274	1,790	1,509	7	274					
Paragua Sur	54	54			54	54							
Rizal	5,188	4,370	587	231	5,068	4,250	587	231	120	120			
Romblón	4,293	4,243	50		4,293	4,243	50						
Sámar	6,492	5,823		669	6,492	5,823		669					
Siassi	28	28			28	28							
Sorsogón	6,598	2,161	3,088	1,349	6,598	2,161	3,088	1,349					
Surigao	10,436	10,196	240		10,436	10,196	240						
Tárlac	4,158	3,676	348	134	4,131	3,676	321	134	27		27		
Tawi Tawi	17	17			17	17							
Tayabas	7,914	6,447	1,272	195	7,374	6,210	969	195	540	237	303		
Zambales	5,410	4,906	392	112	5,304	4,851	341	112	106	55	51		
Zamboanga	1,959	1,264		695	1,959	1,264		695					

Number of pupils, classified by sex, birthplace, and other factors, by provinces and comandancias.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Total.	SEX.		BIRTHPLACE.		Pay.	Free.	Understand English.	Understand Spanish.
		Male.	Female.	Philippines.	All other countries.				
Philippine Islands..	356,385	213,057	143,328	355,157	1,228	58,374	298,011	39,161	42,060
Abra	2,924	1,789	1,135	2,924		1,121	1,803	380	162
Albay	14,564	8,714	5,850	14,499	65	6,629	7,935	582	1,951
Ambos Camarines	11,594	6,807	4,787	11,575	19	2,949	8,645	936	1,180
Antique	7,176	3,839	3,337	7,176		1,477	5,699	277	335
Basilan	100	47	53	90	10		100	30	100
Bataán	2,556	1,731	825	2,556		164	2,392	288	210
Batangas	9,131	5,708	3,423	9,120	11	1,838	7,293	1,548	794
Benguet	388	369	19	387	1		388	112	10
Bohol	29,943	15,081	14,862	29,927	16	10,026	19,917	393	324
Bulacán	8,162	5,640	2,522	8,160	2	1,306	6,856	1,286	750
Cagayán	7,968	5,427	2,541	7,961	7	584	7,384	1,011	1,348
Cápiz	4,577	2,860	1,717	4,558	19	1,045	3,532	611	726
Cavite	6,555	4,107	2,448	6,523	32	453	6,102	1,143	1,320
Cebú	30,698	16,887	13,811	30,646	52	3,755	26,943	1,230	1,619
Cottabato	155	95	60	93	62		155	53	35
Dapitan	1,265	708	557	1,265		484	781	4	37
Dávao	1,474	863	611	1,474		102	1,372	112	105
Ilocos Norte	4,946	3,292	1,654	4,798	148	326	4,620	874	597
Ilocos Sur	10,500	6,260	4,240	10,473	27	305	10,195	1,519	631
Iloilo	21,866	12,631	9,235	21,817	49	7,648	14,218	2,125	1,903
Isabela	3,076	1,897	1,179	3,076		167	2,909	264	227
Joló	152	112	40	117	35		152	32	55
La Laguna	4,407	2,620	1,787	4,394	13	102	4,305	1,570	718
La Unión	10,668	7,121	3,542	10,656	7	224	10,439	1,668	632
Lepanto-Bontoc	55	51	4	50	5	55			2
Leyte	21,433	11,688	9,745	21,425	8	256	21,177	855	1,104
Manila city	16,485	11,699	4,786	16,002	483	6,826	9,659	6,816	13,234
Marinduque	4,812	2,966	1,846	4,804	8	1,578	3,234	713	335
Masbate	1,738	1,023	715	1,724	14	47	1,691	313	344
Mindoro	2,141	1,330	811	2,141		252	1,889	238	354
Misamis	8,069	4,456	3,613	8,051	18	25	8,044	134	308
Negros Occidental	11,476	6,805	4,671	11,466	10	1,279	10,197	1,657	1,342
Negros Oriental	11,768	6,822	4,946	11,733	35	249	11,519	566	270
Nueva Ecija	5,833	4,303	1,530	5,822	11	760	5,073	926	325
Nueva Vizcaya	2,900	1,706	1,194	2,900			2,900	197	280
Pampanga	6,982	4,797	2,185	6,979	3	371	6,611	1,516	645
Pangasinán	13,516	8,217	5,299	13,516		1,248	12,268	2,039	2,383
Paragua	1,790	969	821	1,764	26	57	1,733	98	15
Paragua Sur	54	32	22	54			54	10	18
Rizal	5,188	3,415	1,773	5,188		245	4,943	1,340	435
Romblón	4,293	2,425	1,868	4,293		44	4,249	472	268
Sámar	6,492	3,662	2,830	6,490	2	451	6,041	266	284
Siassi	28	28		21	7		28	7	2
Sorsogón	6,598	3,801	2,797	6,598		2,077	4,521	323	740
Surigao	10,436	5,475	4,961	10,436		35	10,401	147	110
Tárlac	4,158	2,775	1,383	4,158		328	3,830	536	495
Tawi Tawi	17	15	2	17			17		
Tayabas	7,914	5,099	2,815	7,904	10	1,118	6,796	989	620
Zambales	5,410	3,824	1,586	5,410		358	5,052	796	455
Zamboanga	1,959	1,069	890	1,946	13	10	1,949	159	1,933

The total number of pupils enrolled in all the schools was 356,385. This was 5.1 per cent of the civilized population, a small proportion when contrasted with the corresponding figure for the United States, 20 per cent, but large when it is recalled that this was practically the growth of two years only. The proportion of enrolled pupils to the civilized population ranged widely, as shown in the following table, the largest proportion being in Bohol, where it was 11.1 per cent. The comandancias and wild tribe provinces are omitted from this table, since in these regions of wild peoples many children attended school but were not represented on the population schedules.

Proportion of pupils to population.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Bohol	11.1	Tayabas	5.3
Surigao	10.5	Zambales	5.3
Marinduque	9.3	Ambos Camarines	5.0
La Unión	8.3	Cavite	4.9
Romblón	8.1	Cebú	4.7
Abra	7.7	Isabela	4.5
Manila city	7.5	Nueva Écija	4.4
Mindoro	6.6	Masbate	4.0
Paragua	6.5	Negros Occidental	3.8
Negros Oriental	6.4	Bulacán	3.6
Albay	6.1	Batangas	3.5
Ilocos Sur	6.0	Rizal	3.5
Misamis	6.0	Pangasinán	3.4
Bataán	5.7	Pampanga	3.1
Cagayán	5.6	Tárlac	3.1
Antique	5.5	La Laguna	3.0
Leyte	5.5	Ilocos Norte	2.8
Sorsogón	5.5	Sámar	2.4
Iloílo	5.4	Cápiz	2.0

The number of children of school age (5 to 17 years) was 2,137,397. Of these, 16.7 per cent, or one-sixth, were enrolled in schools. The proportion in Cuba was slightly less—15.7 per cent—and in Porto Rico only half as great.

The following table shows the proportion of children enrolled to the total number of children of school age by provinces, excluding the military districts and wild tribe provinces. The proportions ranged from Manila, with more than one-third of all children of school age, down to Cápiz, with only one-sixteenth.

Proportion of school enrollment to children of school age.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Manila city	34.9	Antique	17.0
Bohol	34.0	Cavite	17.0
Surigao	31.5	Isabela	16.3
La Unión	27.5	Leyte	16.1
Marinduque	26.8	Ambos Camarines	16.0
Romblón	25.7	Nueva Écija	14.6
Abra	25.2	Cebú	13.7
Ilocos Sur	21.8	Pangasinán	13.1
Paragua	20.6	Negros Occidental	12.9
Mindoro	20.4	Rizal	12.9
Negros Oriental	20.1	Bulacán	12.3
Cagayán	19.8	Masbate	11.5
Albay	19.1	Batangas	11.2
Bataán	19.0	Tárlac	10.9
Tayabas	18.3	Pampanga	10.7
Zambales	17.6	La Laguna	10.4
Misamis	17.6	Ilocos Norte	9.7
Sorsogón	17.6	Sámar	7.6
Iloílo	17.3	Cápiz	6.5

Of the total number enrolled in the schools, 266,362, or 74.8 per cent, were in the public schools, 63,545, or 17.8 per cent, in private schools, and 26,478, or 7.4 per cent, in religious schools.

Of the total number of enrolled pupils not less than 96 per cent were in primary schools. There were 3.9 per cent only in secondary schools, and but 0.1 per cent in institutions for higher education. Of

the primary pupils, 76.5 per cent were in public schools, and 23.5 per cent in private and religious schools. On the other hand, of the secondary pupils, only 33.9 per cent were in public schools, and 66.1 per cent in private and religious schools.

Considering the whole number of enrolled pupils the average school contained 120 pupils, and the average teacher had charge of 60 pupils. The average public school was much larger than the private or religious school, the figures being 163 to 63 and 81 respectively.

The average secondary school was larger than the primary, the average number of pupils in the two grades of schools being respectively 137 and 120.

On an average each teacher in the archipelago had charge of 60 pupils, a number decidedly greater than in the public schools of the United States, where it was but 36. The average in the public schools in the Philippines was 73 pupils to a teacher, while the private and religious schools had much smaller numbers, being respectively 38 and 44 pupils to a teacher. In the primary grades of all classes of schools a teacher had charge of 63 pupils, while in the secondary grades the number was but about half as great, being only 32.

While in the United States the school children were divided almost equally as to sex, in the Philippines the boys predominated greatly, constituting three-fifths and the girls only two-fifths of the total number of pupils. Of the entire number of pupils, only 1,228, or three-tenths of 1 per cent, were other than Filipino. While these children of foreign birth were widely scattered over the archipelago, a large proportion of them was found in Manila. Indeed, in that city and in the province of Ilocos Norte were found about one-half of the whole number. Of the total number of school children, five-sixths attended free schools, one-sixth paying directly for their education. In every province the number attending free schools exceeded that attending pay schools. Of the entire number of scholars, 11 per cent were said to understand English and 11.8 per cent, Spanish. After two years of teaching the English language the result may be regarded as very satisfactory.

The following table shows, by provinces, the proportion of school children who could use English. It exhibits a wide range, from 1 per cent in Surigao up to 41 per cent in the city of Manila. The Tagálog provinces in the neighborhood of Manila had, as a rule, a high percentage, and also, as a rule, the Visayan provinces stood low, Masbate, Bohol, and Cápiz being the only ones above the average of the archipelago. A relation may, of course, be established between these proportions and the number of American teachers assigned to the various provinces, qualified by the length of service in their respective provinces.

It further appears that, taking the city of Manila out of consideration, in the remainder of the archipelago only 9.5 per cent of the people could use English.

Proportion of the school enrollment which used English.

PROVINCE.	Per cent.	PROVINCE.	Per cent.
Manila city	41	Tárlac	13
La Laguna	36	Tayabas	12
Rizal	26	Bataán	11
Pampanga	22	Mindoro	11
Masbate	18	Romblón	11
Cavite	17	Iloílo	10
Ilocos Norte	17	Isabela	9
Batangas	17	Ambos Camarines	8
Bulacán	16	Nueva Vizcaya	7
La Unión	16	Negros Oriental	5
Nueva Ecija	16	Sorsogón	5
Marinduque	15	Albay	4
Pangasinán	15	Antique	4
Zambales	15	Cebú	4
Negros Occidental	14	Leyte	4
Ilocos Sur	14	Sámar	4
Abra	13	Misamis	2
Cagayán	13	Surigao	1
Cápiz	13	Bohol	1

The following table shows, by provinces, the proportion of school children who could use Spanish. At the top of the column is Manila, of whose school children not less than four-fifths could use that language. There is at once a drop to one-fifth in Cavite and Masbate, and thence a gradual reduction to Surigao, where only one in a hundred could use Spanish, the other 99 being confined to the native tongues.

Proportion of school enrollment which used Spanish.

PROVINCE.	Per cent.	PROVINCE.	Per cent.
Manila city	80	Bataán	8
Cavite	20	Rizal	8
Masbate	20	Tayabas	8
Pangasinán	18	Zambales	8
Cagayán	17	Isabela	7
Mindoro	17	Marinduque	7
Cápiz	16	Abra	6
La Laguna	16	Ilocos Sur	6
Albay	13	La Unión	6
Ilocos Norte	12	Nueva Ecija	6
Negros Occidental	12	Romblón	6
Tárlac	12	Antique	5
Sorsogón	11	Cebú	5
Ambos Camarines	10	Leyte	5
Nueva Vizcaya	10	Misamis	4
Batangas	9	Sámar	4
Bulacán	9	Negros Oriental	2
Iloílo	9	Surigao	1
Pampanga	9	Bohol	1

There is little resemblance between this table and the preceding one concerning knowledge of English beyond the fact that Manila is at the top and Surigao and Bohol at the bottom of each. While the proportion of those who could use English and Spanish was very nearly equal in the archipelago, as a whole there were only three provinces—Bohol, Sámar, and Surigao—in which the proportions were equal. There were 5 in which they differed by 1 per cent only, 5 in which they differed by

2 per cent, and 6 in which they differed by 3 per cent. In La Laguna the difference was 20 per cent, more than twice as many using English as Spanish. In Manila it was 39 per cent, nearly twice as many using Spanish as English. The average difference was nearly 6 per cent.

Length of school year and average attendance.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Average length of school (days).	Average attendance per school.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Average length of school (days).	Average attendance per school.
Total	162	75	Leyte	181	
			Manila city	182	125
Abra	135	32	Marinduque	134	60
Albay	187	33	Masbate	150	91
Ambos Camarines	169	50	Mindoro	136	
Antique	203	76	Misamis	182	54
Basilan	170	75	Negros Occidental	158	74
Bataán	173	72	Negros Oriental	157	182
Batangas	146		Nueva Ecija	147	45
Bohol	133	80	Nueva Vizcaya	157	129
Bulacán	156		Pampanga	148	
Cagayán	201	88	Pangasinán	151	
Cápiz	155		Paragua	142	
Cavite	189		Paragua Sur	178	35
Cebú	162	70	Rizal	167	
Cottabato	175		Romblón	176	103
Dapitan	200	133	Sámar	159	
Dávao	113		Siassi	168	16
Ilocos Norte	165	82	Sorsogón	169	58
Ilocos Sur	150	85	Surigao	158	93
Iloílo	146	57	Tárlac	123	77
Isabela	133	55	Tawi Tawi	180	9
Joló	197	39	Tayabas	145	80
La Laguna	165		Zambales	133	108
La Unión	155	125	Zamboanga	203	57

The average length of the school year differed widely in different provinces, with a maximum of 203 days in Antique and Zamboanga, and a minimum of 113 days in Dávao. The average was 162 days.

The average attendance per school was 75. This number compared with the average enrollment per school, shows that the attendance was 62.5 per cent of the enrollment. This may be compared with the percentage of attendance in the United States, which was 70 per cent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The revenue of the public school system is derived from several sources:

(1) Insular funds. From these have been paid the cost of the general administration, salaries of school superintendents, and of all American teachers, and the cost of books and other supplies, including part of the furniture.

(2) Provincial funds.

(3) Municipal school tax.

(4) Amounts derived from other sources, including special donations.

The following is a statement of the insular funds devoted to education in the fiscal year 1903, from reports by the Department of Public Instruction:

	United States currency.
Total	[1] $1,112,460
Administration and division superintendents	67,750
American teachers	[1] 784,710
Books and supplies	165,000
Furniture	95,000

[1] Not including teachers in Benguet, Leyte, Paragua, and Sámar.

Including the amounts paid for teachers in Benguet, Leyte, Paragua, and Sámar, the above table probably would foot up to a total of not far from $1,200,000 in gold, or possibly 3,000,000 pesos, local currency, of insular funds used in the maintenance of the public schools.

The following table shows, by provinces, the amount of funds in local currency raised by provincial and local taxation for the support of schools, in addition to the insular funds above enumerated. These data have been obtained by the special agents of the census.

School funds in local currency exclusive of insular funds: 1902.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Total.	Municipal contribution for schools.	Provincial funds.	From other sources.
Philippine Islands	1,102,976	782,111	214,548	106,317
Abra	4,431	4,431		
Albay	29,301	28,681	370	250
Ambos Camarines	13,237	12,552		685
Antique	7,848	6,937		911
Basilan	480	480		
Bataán	6,490	5,981		509
Batangas	18,631	13,053	5,267	311
Bohol	4,661	1,131	3,530	
Bulacán	44,962	35,751	4,259	4,952
Cagayán	25,447	19,324		6,123
Cápiz	12,858	11,074	1,747	37
Cavite	34,776	17,987	14,958	1,831
Cebú	51,774	45,980	5,319	475
Cottabato	3,090			3,090
Dávao	887	887		
Ilocos Norte	51,539	13,758	24,591	13,190
Ilocos Sur	24,856	24,856		
Iloilo	34,754	27,972	5,758	1,024
Isabela	7,919	6,794	1,125	
La Laguna	30,693	225	21,097	9,371
La Unión	17,158	15,206		1,952
Leyte	33,839	5,919	18,301	9,619
Manila city	221,025	221,025		
Marinduque	9,833	4,631	4,077	1,125
Masbate	6,350	2,803	3,457	90
Mindoro	45			45
Misamis	9,517	9,517		
Negros Occidental	45,965	39,885	3,360	2,720
Negros Oriental	20,630	4,482	15,572	576
Nueva Ecija	15,039	13,902	636	501
Nueva Vizcaya	3,769	3,769		
Pampanga	62,529	41,436	5,761	15,332
Pangasinán	79,715	48,701	7,660	23,354
Paragua Sur	165	165		
Rizal	41,014	33,427	7,352	235
Romblón	4,143	3,220	861	62
Sámar	6,766	320	1,691	4,755
Siassi	358	358		
Sorsogón	25,623	7,533	18,090	
Surigao	4,166	3,866		300
Tárlac	35,478	23,149	11,018	1,311
Tayabas	45,593	15,477	28,600	1,516
Zambales	5,622	5,466	91	65

EXPENDITURES.

Information regarding expenditures has been obtained from the Department of Public Instruction and does not relate to the same period as the school schedule, but to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The expenditures consisted of $1,112,460, United States currency, (not including the salaries of teachers in the provinces of Benguet, Leyte, Paragua, and Sámar), which were itemized as above stated, and 814,074 pesos, local currency, itemized as follows:

	Pesos.
Total	814,074
Salaries of native teachers	613,582
Furniture	18,932
Rent	43,779
Construction and purchase	137,781

The average salary of American teachers was $1,132, United States currency: Males, $1,155 and females, $1,080. The native teachers received an average annual salary of 266 pesos: The males 271 pesos, the females 256 pesos.

In the above statements the provinces of Benguet, Leyte, Paragua, and Sámar are not included because no reports were received.

The following table shows the classification of the expenditures from provincial and local funds by provinces. The figures are given in local currency, and the provinces of Benguet, Leyte, and Sámar are not included:

Expenditures from provincial and local funds.

PROVINCE.	LOCAL CURRENCY.			
	Salaries of native teachers.	Furniture.	Rent.	Construction and purchase.
Philippine Islands	613,582	18,932	43,779	137,781
Abra	3,342	63		400
Albay	10,560	135	1,893	5,364
Ambos Camarines	13,164	1,508	2,338	2,415
Antique	6,636			
Bataán	8,040	692	84	1,920
Batangas	12,972	214	1,800	1,848
Bohol	10,404	874		511
Bulacán	26,400	2,182	360	3,655
Cagayán	11,192			
Cápiz	3,300	1,243	600	1,133
Cavite	11,530	435	2,000	3,742
Cebú	18,738	2,633	5,312	8,574
Ilocos Norte	10,116			
Ilocos Sur	21,874	583	1,388	1,451
Iloílo	28,654			
Isabela	5,636			
La Laguna	11,388	515	240	595
La Unión	14,976	498	94	3,207
Lepanto-Bontoc	240			
Manila city	148,050		14,440	
Masbate	4,550		81	587
Mindanao and Joló except Misamis and Surigao	14,244		381	1,519
Mindoro	9,750	13	299	529
Misamis	7,340		158	931
Negros Occidental	19,410	1,537	3,875	12,787
Negros Oriental	16,044	713	100	5,397
Nueva Ecija	10,266	1,326	808	1,017
Nueva Vizcaya	4,624		42	
Pampanga	25,278	1,443	922	10,105
Pangasinán	35,874		2,340	45,875
Paragua		716		
Rizal	21,782	912	3,456	552
Romblón	4,608	200		5,000
Sorsogón	4,500	27	531	970
Surigao	6,150	467		2,558
Tárlac	12,090		120	15,000
Tayabas	32,588			
Zambales	7,272	3	117	139

FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

Families—Dwellings—Tenure—General Tables.

The number of families and dwellings, with the tenure of the latter, were derived by compilation from the population (No. 1) schedules. The discussion and tables relate to the civilized population only. The principal facts concerning families and dwellings are brought together below for ready reference.

Number of families	1,475,828
Number of dwellings	1,253,015
Nipa	1,177,869
Durable	60,020
Boat or vessel	3,340
Owned:	
House and land	717,507
House only	427,097
Land only	1,067
Rented:	
House and land	52,327
House only	12,543
Land only	230,619
Unoccupied buildings	202,927

FAMILIES.

By family is to be understood, as in the censuses of the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico, a group of persons living under one roof, or in one suite or apartment. Most of the members are usually connected by close ties of blood, but the family includes the servants and boarders, provided they sleep in the house. A hotel, convent, boarding school, or prison each constitutes one family. The distinction between public and private families, as made in the last United States census, is not observed here.

The total number of families in the Philippines was 1,475,828. The average number of persons to a family was 4.7. The average family was small, owing, doubtless, to the recent insurrection and deaths caused by cholera. It was, however, equal in size to that of the United States in 1900 and but slightly less than that of Cuba in 1899 (4.8); but was decidedly less than that of Porto Rico in the same year (5.3) and less than that of Java (5).

The following table derived from Table 1 shows, by provinces and comandancias, the average number of persons to a family:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Persons, average number.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Persons, average number.
Dávao	6.1	Cápiz	4.6
Dapitan	5.9	La Unión	4.6
Manila city	5.9	Rizal	4.6
Surigao	5.8	Zambales	4.6
Bohol	5.7	Bataán	4.5
Cebú	5.6	Bulacán	4.5
Marinduque	5.5	Lepanto-Bontoc	4.5
Leyte	5.4	Mindoro	4.5
Antique	5.3	Paragua	4.5
Cottabato	5.3	Negros Occidental	4.4
Misamis	5.3	Ilolio	4.3
Benguet	5.1	Nueva Ecija	4.3
Joló	5.1	Pangasinán	4.3
Masbate	5.1	Tárlac	4.3
Sorsogón	5.1	Abra	4.2
Cagayán	5.0	Basilan	4.2
Negros Oriental	5.0	Paragua Sur	4.2
Zamboanga	4.9	Batangas	4.0
Ambos Camarines	4.8	Cavite	4.0
Romblón	4.8	Ilocos Norte	4.0
Albay	4.7	La Laguna	4.0
Isabela	4.7	Siassi	4.0
Pampanga	4.7	Ilocos Sur	3.9
Sámar	4.7	Nueva Vizcaya	3.6
Tayabas	4.7	Tawi Tawi	2.3

Omitting at one end Dávao and Dapitan, and at the other end Tawi Tawi, all of which are comandancias with small population, the range in the provinces was from Manila, with 5.9 to a family, down to Nueva Vizcaya, with but 3.6. The large family of Manila was the result of the numerous hotels, boarding houses, convents, and boarding schools contained in the city, and the great prison of Bilibid.

After Manila came in almost unbroken sequence the Visayan provinces, indicating that the Visayan people have large numbers of children. Near the other end of the list were the Ilocano and Tagálog provinces.

The following table shows the average size of the family in each of the eight civilized tribes:

Cagayán	5.0	Pampangan	4.7
Visayan	5.0	Tagálog	4.4
Bicol	4.8	Pangasinán	4.3
Zambalan	4.8	Ilocano	4.2

It seems that the largest families were found in the Cagayán and Visayan tribes and the smallest among the Ilocano. These differences, which have been pointed out in discussing the size of families among the different provinces, may be traced back to the recent epidemic of cholera and disturbances brought about by the insurrection.

The following table derived from Table 2 classifies the number of families according to the number of individuals composing them, giving the number of families in each group and the proportion which such number bore to the total number of families. Accompanying this presentation are similar ones for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the United States.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		CUBA.	PORTO RICO.	UNITED STATES.
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	30,241	2.0	9.3	4.3	5.1
2	213,813	14.5	15.3	11.3	15.0
3	278,050	18.8	15.7	14.9	17.6
4	268,589	18.2	14.4	15.3	16.9
5	224,907	15.2	12.1	14.1	14.2
6	169,922	11.5	9.8	11.8	10.9
7	116,008	7.9	7.5	9.1	7.8
8	73,409	5.0	5.4	6.7	5.2
9	43,439	2.9	3.7	4.7	3.2
10	24,320	1.7	2.5	3.1	1.9
11 and over	33,130	2.3	4.3	4.7	2.2

From the above it appears that the proportion of families consisting of only one member was far less in the Philippine Islands than in any of the other countries; that the families having two members were more numerous than in Porto Rico, but less numerous than in Cuba or the United States; that the families having three, four, and five members were relatively more numerous in the Philippines than in any of these countries; that the families having six and seven members were more numerous than in Cuba and in the United States, and less so than in Porto Rico, but that the families having eight, nine, and ten members were relatively less numerous than in any of these countries.

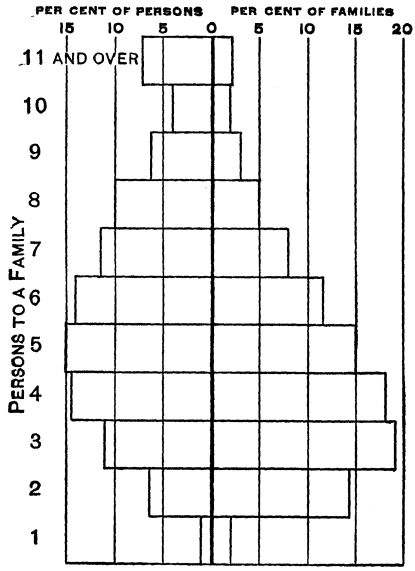
The following table shows the proportion of the population which was contained in each group of families, and in succeeding columns the corresponding proportions of the population of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the United States, for purposes of comparison:

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	Philippine Islands.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	United States.
1	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.1
2	6.1	6.4	4.3	6.4
3	11.9	9.8	8.5	11.2
4	15.4	12.0	11.6	14.4
5	16.1	12.6	13.5	15.1
6	14.6	12.2	13.5	13.9
7	11.6	10.9	12.2	11.6
8	8.4	9.0	10.2	8.9
9	5.6	7.0	8.1	6.2
10	3.5	5.2	5.8	4.0
11 and over	6.4	13.0	11.5	7.2

The families of one person each in the Philippine Islands contained only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire population. This proportion was only half that of Porto Rico, and a still smaller proportion of that of the United States and Cuba. The families containing two persons each comprised 6.1 per cent of the population, a proportion larger than that of Porto Rico, but less than that of Cuba or

the United States. The proportion of the population of families of 3, 4, 5, and 6 persons each was larger in each case in the Philippines than in any of these countries. Those families containing seven persons each contained a proportion of the Philippine population equal to that of the United States, less than that of Porto Rico, and greater than that of Cuba. The families containing 8, 9, 10, and 11 persons and over contained in each case a smaller proportion of the population in the Philippine Islands than in any of these countries.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AND OF FAMILIES IN EACH GROUP OF FAMILIES.



The following table derived from Table 2 shows the proportion which the number of families of various sizes formed of the total number of families. Benguet and Lepanto-Bontoc are omitted in some tables, because of their small population.

Per cent of families of each selected size, by provinces.

PROVINCE.	PER CENT OF FAMILIES HAVING—										
	1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	11 persons and over.
Abra	3.4	18.8	21.6	17.9	15.1	10.3	6.5	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.5
Albay	1.7	15.8	18.5	17.2	14.6	11.5	8.4	5.3	3.3	1.7	2.0
Ambos Camarines	2.1	15.3	18.1	17.6	14.6	11.4	8.0	5.2	3.2	1.9	2.6
Antique	1.5	9.8	15.2	16.8	16.0	13.2	9.7	6.8	4.2	2.7	4.1
Batasán	2.0	12.8	20.0	21.0	16.2	12.1	7.6	3.7	2.3	1.0	1.3
Batangas	2.3	20.2	24.1	19.7	14.4	9.0	5.3	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.6
Bohol	1.3	7.8	12.4	14.2	14.8	13.7	12.0	9.1	6.4	3.7	4.6
Bulacán	2.9	12.7	19.7	20.0	16.7	12.1	7.3	4.2	2.2	1.1	1.1
Cagayán	2.3	12.2	16.2	17.4	15.7	12.6	8.7	6.0	3.4	2.1	3.4
Cápiz	1.7	14.1	19.7	19.4	15.9	11.6	7.6	4.6	2.4	1.4	1.6
Cavite	3.4	18.5	23.8	21.5	14.9	8.9	4.7	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Cebú	1.8	8.8	12.9	14.3	14.7	13.6	11.4	8.6	5.9	3.6	4.4
Ilocos Norte	3.4	18.9	22.5	19.6	15.1	10.2	5.8	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.3
Ilocos Sur	4.4	19.8	22.9	19.6	14.5	9.6	5.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.3
Iloílo	1.5	18.0	22.1	20.1	15.3	10.1	6.1	3.4	1.6	0.8	1.0
Isabela	2.0	14.6	19.1	18.4	15.5	11.5	8.0	4.3	2.7	1.5	2.4
La Laguna	3.4	19.8	23.9	20.1	14.0	8.9	4.9	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.7
La Unión	1.5	14.4	20.1	19.1	16.2	11.7	8.0	4.6	2.2	1.1	1.1
Leyte	1.6	9.3	14.1	15.8	15.6	13.6	10.8	7.5	4.9	3.0	3.8
Manila city	2.6	14.5	16.1	15.4	12.6	9.7	7.4	5.5	3.8	3.0	9.4
Masbate	1.7	13.8	16.8	15.4	13.0	12.3	9.2	6.8	4.7	2.8	3.5
Mindoro	1.5	17.3	21.9	18.0	14.4	11.1	6.7	4.4	2.3	1.1	1.3
Misamis	1.3	11.3	15.6	16.1	14.8	12.9	9.7	7.1	4.7	2.7	3.8
Negros Occidental	1.7	17.0	20.6	19.3	15.3	10.7	6.7	3.9	2.1	1.1	1.6
Negros Oriental	1.8	13.0	16.7	16.6	14.7	12.6	9.3	6.6	4.1	2.3	2.3
Nueva Ecija	2.0	16.2	21.3	20.2	16.0	11.1	6.1	3.6	1.8	0.8	0.9
Nueva Vizcaya	2.7	28.4	25.6	18.6	11.5	7.1	3.4	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
Pampanga	1.6	12.7	18.7	19.5	16.7	12.5	8.0	4.8	2.6	1.3	1.6
Pangasinán	1.8	16.1	21.6	20.9	16.2	11.0	6.2	3.3	1.5	0.7	0.7
Paragua	2.1	16.8	19.5	18.3	14.8	11.3	7.7	4.5	2.8	1.1	1.1
Rizal	2.6	12.7	19.5	19.7	16.6	11.7	7.4	4.3	2.3	1.4	1.8
Romblón	1.2	13.9	18.1	17.8	15.5	12.5	9.1	5.7	3.2	1.5	1.5
Sámar	1.2	14.9	18.1	17.9	16.1	12.4	8.5	4.9	2.8	1.5	1.7
Sorsogón	1.7	13.5	16.1	16.2	14.5	11.9	9.6	6.5	4.1	2.5	3.4
Surigao	0.6	9.2	14.3	14.6	14.6	13.7	10.4	7.9	5.3	3.1	6.3
Tárlac	2.0	15.8	21.5	20.7	16.6	10.7	6.3	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.8
Tayabas	2.6	15.0	19.2	18.3	14.8	11.2	7.5	4.7	2.7	1.7	2.3
Zambales	2.0	13.6	18.9	19.3	16.4	11.8	7.6	4.8	2.6	1.4	1.6

The following table shows the proportion of the population which was found in each group of families. This differs from the preceding table in the fact that while the first table deals with families, the second deals with persons.

Per cent of the total population in families of each selected size.

PROVINCE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN FAMILIES HAVING—										
	1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	11 persons and over.
Abra	0.8	9.0	15.6	17.2	18.1	14.9	11.0	6.8	3.5	1.6	1.5
Albay	0.4	6.7	11.7	14.5	15.4	14.6	12.5	8.9	6.2	3.6	5.5
Ambos Camarines	0.4	6.4	11.4	14.7	15.3	14.3	11.8	8.7	6.0	3.9	7.1
Antique	0.3	3.7	8.6	12.6	15.1	14.9	12.8	10.2	7.1	5.0	9.7
Bataán	0.4	5.7	13.2	18.4	17.8	16.0	11.7	6.5	4.6	2.3	3.4
Batangas	0.6	10.0	17.9	19.5	17.8	13.4	9.2	5.2	2.8	1.3	2.3
Bohol	0.2	2.7	6.5	9.9	12.9	14.4	14.7	12.6	10.0	6.4	9.7
Bulacán	0.6	5.6	13.0	17.7	18.5	16.0	11.3	7.4	4.3	2.5	3.1
Cagayán	0.5	4.8	9.6	13.8	15.5	15.0	12.2	9.5	6.1	4.2	8.8
Cápiz	0.4	6.1	12.8	16.8	17.3	15.1	11.5	7.9	4.7	3.0	4.4
Cavite	0.9	9.3	17.9	21.6	18.8	13.4	8.2	4.6	2.3	1.2	1.8
Cebú	0.3	3.1	6.9	10.1	13.0	14.5	14.1	12.2	9.5	6.4	9.9
Ilocos Norte	0.9	9.4	16.7	19.4	18.6	15.1	10.0	5.4	2.5	1.0	1.0
Ilocos Sur	1.1	10.1	17.5	19.9	18.4	14.6	9.0	5.0	2.3	0.9	1.2
Iloílo	0.3	8.4	15.5	18.8	17.9	14.2	10.0	6.3	3.4	1.9	3.3
Isabela	0.4	6.2	12.2	15.6	16.5	14.7	11.9	7.3	5.1	3.3	6.8
La Laguna	0.8	9.9	18.0	20.1	17.6	13.4	8.6	5.2	2.7	1.3	2.4
La Unión	0.3	6.3	13.3	16.8	17.7	15.4	12.3	8.0	4.4	2.3	3.2
Leyte	0.3	3.4	7.8	11.6	14.4	15.0	13.9	11.1	8.2	5.5	8.8
Manila city	0.4	4.9	8.3	10.5	10.8	10.0	8.8	7.5	5.8	5.2	27.8
Masbate	0.3	5.4	9.8	12.0	12.7	14.3	12.6	10.6	8.2	5.4	8.7
Mindoro	0.3	7.8	14.7	16.1	16.1	15.0	10.5	7.8	4.6	2.3	4.8
Misamis	0.2	4.3	8.8	12.2	14.0	14.6	12.8	10.7	8.1	5.1	9.2
Negros Occidental	0.4	7.7	13.9	17.4	17.1	14.4	10.6	7.0	4.2	2.4	4.9
Negros Oriental	0.3	5.2	10.0	13.3	14.7	15.1	13.0	10.6	7.5	4.6	5.7
Nueva Ecija	0.5	7.5	14.7	18.7	18.4	15.3	9.8	6.7	3.6	1.9	2.9
Nueva Vizcaya	0.8	15.9	21.4	20.7	16.0	11.8	6.7	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.8
Pampanga	0.3	5.4	11.9	16.6	17.8	15.9	11.8	8.1	4.9	2.9	4.4
Pangasinán	0.4	7.5	15.1	19.5	19.0	15.4	10.2	6.1	3.1	1.7	2.0
Paragua	0.4	7.5	12.9	16.3	16.4	15.1	12.0	8.0	5.6	2.3	3.5
Rizal	0.6	5.5	12.6	16.9	17.8	15.1	11.1	7.4	4.5	3.0	5.5
Romblón	0.3	5.8	11.3	14.9	16.2	15.6	13.2	9.6	6.1	3.1	3.9
Sámar	0.2	6.3	11.5	15.1	17.0	15.7	12.6	8.4	5.4	3.3	4.5
Sorsogón	0.3	5.3	9.5	12.7	14.2	14.0	13.1	10.3	7.3	4.8	8.5
Surigao	0.1	3.2	7.5	10.1	12.7	14.2	12.7	10.9	8.3	5.5	14.8
Tárlac	0.5	7.3	15.0	19.2	19.3	15.0	10.3	5.9	3.5	1.6	2.4
Tayabas	0.6	6.4	12.4	15.6	15.9	14.4	11.2	8.1	5.2	3.6	6.6
Zambales	0.4	5.9	12.2	16.6	17.6	15.3	11.4	8.3	5.0	2.9	4.4

The following table shows the average number of persons in families having 11 or more members each. It will be seen that the largest of these was Manila, where the average family of 11 or more contained no less than 17.4 members. This was due to the fact that the city contains numerous convents, hospitals, hotels, and Bilibid prison with its 2,000 occupants.

Average number of persons in families having eleven or more members.

PROVINCE.	Persons, average number.	PROVINCE.	Persons, average number.
Manila city	17.4	Sámar	12.9
Cavite	15.9	Sorsogón	12.9
Mindoro	15.9	Pampanga	12.8
Batangas	14.3	Zambales	12.8
Ilocos Sur	14.1	Albay	12.7
Paragua	14.0	Masbate	12.7
Rizal	14.0	Misamis	12.7
Iloilo	13.9	Pangasinán	12.7
Nueva Écija	13.8	Antique	12.6
Abra	13.5	Cápiz	12.6
La Laguna	13.5	Cebú	12.6
Surigao	13.5	Ilocos Norte	12.6
Ambos Camarines	13.3	Tárlac	12.6
Bulacán	13.3	Leyte	12.5
Tayabas	13.3	Negros Oriental	12.4
Cagayán	13.2	Bataán	12.3
Negros Occidental	13.2	Romblón	12.2
Isabela	13.1	Bohol	12.1
La Unión	12.9	Nueva Vizcaya	11.8

DWELLINGS.

There were in the Philippine Islands 1,253,015 occupied dwellings, giving 5.6 as the average number of persons to a dwelling. This was larger than in the United States, Cuba, or Porto Rico, in each of which countries it was 5.3. In Manila the average number to a dwelling was considerably greater, being 7.7 persons, but this in turn was less than in the city of Habana, Cuba, where it was 8.8 persons to a dwelling.

Comparing the number of occupied dwellings with the number of families, it appears that each dwelling sheltered on an average 1.18 families. This number is larger than in the United States (1.11) and Porto Rico (1.15), but less than in Cuba, where it was 1.25.

Average number of persons to a dwelling, by provinces and comandancias.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Persons, average number.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Persons, average number.
Manila city	7.7	Leyte	5.6
Dapitan	6.6	Bataán	5.4
Dávao	6.4	Lepanto-Bontoc	5.4
Masbate	6.4	Pampanga	5.4
Surigao	6.4	Abra	5.3
Misamis	6.3	Tayabas	5.3
Negros Occidental	6.3	Basilan	5.2
Mindoro	6.2	Batangas	5.2
Iloilo	6.1	Cagayán	5.2
Romblón	6.1	Pangasinán	5.2
Albay	6.0	Zambales	5.2
Antique	6.0	Ilocos Sur	5.1
Marinduque	6.0	Joló	5.1
Negros Oriental	6.0	Isabela	5.0
Bohol	5.9	Nueva Écija	5.0
Paragua	5.9	Tárlac	5.0
Ambos Camarines	5.8	Ilocos Norte	4.9
Benguet	5.8	Nueva Vizcaya	4.9
Cebú	5.8	Bulacán	4.7
La Unión	5.8	Rizal	4.7
Zamboanga	5.8	Cavite	4.6
Cápiz	5.7	La Laguna	4.6
Cottabato	5.7	Paragua Sur	4.6
Sámar	5.7	Siassi	4.0
Sorsogón	5.7	Tawi Tawi	2.4

Proportion of dwellings with one family.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Philippine Islands	85.7	Tárlac	86.4
		Cavite	86.0
Joló	100.0	Bataán	84.9
Siassi	100.0	Zamboanga	84.8
Rizal	98.6	Misamis	84.0
Cebú	98.0	Ambos Camarines	83.3
Bohol	97.6	Lepanto-Bontoc	83.3
Tawi Tawi	97.4	Sámar	83.2
Leyte	97.3	Negros Oriental	83.1
Dávao	96.9	Pangasinán	82.0
Cagayán	96.7	Manila city	81.3
Bulacán	96.4	Ilocos Norte	81.2
Cottabato	95.4	Cápiz	80.9
Isabela	94.8	Basilan	80.0
Surigao	92.1	Masbate	79.3
Dapitan	91.8	Romblón	79.2
Paragua Sur	91.5	Albay	78.8
Marinduque	91.2	La Unión	78.7
Zambales	90.5	Abra	77.8
Sorsogón	90.2	Batangas	76.1
Antique	89.1	Paragua	76.1
Benguet	88.7	Ilocos Sur	75.5
Tayabas	88.7	Mindoro	70.4
La Laguna	87.1	Nueva Vizcaya	70.4
Pampanga	86.8	Negros Occidental	68.1
Nueva Écija	86.7	Iloilo	67.3

Tables 5 and 6 classify dwellings according to the character of their material. The classification is mainly in two large groups—buildings made of nipa or similar material and those of durable materials—wood, brick, and stone.

Nearly all dwellings are raised above the ground from 5 to 10 feet to avoid dampness and insect invasion. The space beneath is commonly devoted to stables, and in the poorer houses the hogs and chickens often find homes there.

Houses of durable materials differ widely in their ground plan, although those built in the smaller towns and in the outskirts of Manila have a family resemblance, especially in the case of those constructed of wood. One enters under the house, where he finds a broad staircase which turns upon itself and lands him in the midst of a broad hall, running the length of the house. One end of this hall is commonly used as a dining room, the other end as a sitting room. Sleeping rooms open into it on both sides. The floors are commonly of the hard woods of the islands and are often polished and beautifully kept, being objects of pride to the owner. The furniture is usually simple and comprises but few articles. The roofs of such houses are commonly tiled, although the use of corrugated iron is increasing, as being safer in case of earthquakes.

Houses of light construction are commonly known as nipa, because that is the material generally employed. Most of these houses are much smaller than those of durable material. The frame is made of bamboo tied together with rattan. The frame and the walls are put up first, and then the roof, which is put together on the ground, is raised to its place and fastened. Nipa, of which the walls and roof are commonly made, is a broad-leaved palm, which grows abundantly in marshy places and is cultivated widely for house building. Another material which is used when nipa can not be easily obtained is cogon, a coarse grass, almost a cane, growing six to eight feet in height on the uplands. When neither of these is to be had, leaves of other palms are used.

The walls may be simply thatched, or the nipa may be woven into a great coarse mat of a width equal to the height of the walls of the house. Such mats are sold by the bale. Openings, in place of windows, are cut in the thatch or mat, and are closed by shutters made of the same material. The roof is commonly thatched. The floor is usually made of strips of bamboo, tied to the floor beams and placed a little distance apart, so that the use of chairs is fraught with peril. Besides its legitimate purpose the floor serves as a bed. Furniture in these houses is of the scantiest.

Such houses will serve for perhaps five years, when the need of repairs to roof and walls becomes so great that it is commonly cheaper to burn the house and rebuild. Moreover, in the course of time the thatch becomes infested with vermin and insect life to such extent as to make a change of residence advisable.

Besides houses, the census took account of all boats or vessels in which people were living, counting them as dwellings, and the number was not inconsiderable.

Out of the 1,253,015 dwellings in the Philippine Islands, no fewer than 1,177,869, or 94 per cent, were of nipa or similar construction;

60,020, or only 4.8 per cent, were classed as durable; 3,340, or 0.3 per cent, consisted of vessels or boats; and the remainder, 11,786, or 0.9 per cent, were unknown.

The following table classifies dwellings in each province and comandancia, showing the proportion of each class of dwellings:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Durable (per cent).	Nipa (per cent).	Boat or vessel (per cent).	Unknown (per cent).
Siassi	48.0	50.7		1.3
Joló	39.4	60.2	0.4	
Basilan	38.0	62.0		
Manila city	37.9	54.7	6.5	0.9
Benguet	35.9	59.1		5.0
Nueva Vizcaya	23.4	76.1		0.5
Lepanto-Bontoc	22.8	73.5		3.7
Cottabato	19.8	74.3		5.9
Tayabas	14.4	84.9	0.1	0.6
Zamboanga	12.4	87.1		0.5
Ilocos Sur	10.5	88.3	0.3	0.9
Mindoro	10.4	87.3	0.8	1.5
Cagayán	9.3	90.1	0.2	0.4
Ilocos Norte	9.1	90.8		0.1
Marinduque	8.4	90.8		0.8
Albay	8.3	90.4		1.3
Romblón	7.0	91.7	0.2	1.1
Bohol	6.8	92.4		0.8
Isabela	6.8	92.5		0.7
Ambos Camarines	6.3	93.4	0.1	0.2
La Laguna	6.2	92.5	0.1	1.2
Bataán	5.4	94.1		0.5
Abra	4.7	94.8		0.5
La Unión	4.4	95.1		0.5
Iloilo	3.8	94.4	0.2	1.6
Cavite	3.5	95.7	0.1	0.7
Pangasinán	3.2	96.0	0.1	0.7
Zambales	3.2	95.6		1.2
Tárlac	3.0	96.0		1.0
Batangas	2.7	96.5	0.1	0.7
Paragua	2.7	95.9	0.1	1.3
Dávao	2.6	95.0		2.4
Bulacán	2.5	96.9		0.6
Cebú	2.4	96.5	0.3	0.8
Sorsogón	2.2	96.9	0.1	0.8
Paragua Sur	2.1	96.2	1.0	0.7
Antique	2.0	96.5		1.5
Cápiz	2.0	96.7	0.1	1.2
Nueva Ecija	2.0	96.7	0.2	1.1
Pampanga	1.7	97.6	0.1	0.6
Negros Occidental	1.5	97.7	0.2	0.6
Masbate	1.4	97.0	0.5	1.1
Rizal	1.4	97.2	0.2	1.2
Leyte	1.3	97.3	0.1	1.3
Surigao	1.3	97.6		1.1
Negros Oriental	1.1	97.3	0.1	1.5
Misamis	0.4	98.5		1.1
Sámar	0.4	97.4	0.3	1.9
Dapitan	0.1	99.1		0.8
Tawi Tawi		97.4		2.6

With the exception of the three comandancias of Siassi, Joló, and Basilan, Manila city had the largest proportion of durable buildings.

The proportion living in boats and vessels was naturally largest in the city of Manila. Most of the vessels engaged in interisland trade hail from that port, and were therefore enumerated there. In addition to these, there were vast numbers of cascoes, belonging in Manila, employed in bringing the produce of the towns on the Pásig river and those about Laguna de Bay. Outside of Manila the number of inhabited boats nowhere exceeded 1 per cent of all dwellings.

Table 6 classifies the houses occupied by only one family according to the character of the materials and the tribe to which the head of the family belonged. The houses containing only one family numbered 1,074,409, or 85.7 per cent of all dwellings. The following table, derived from the one above referred to, shows for the whites, the yellow people, and the eight civilized tribes of brown people, the proportion of nipa and of durable houses, the remainder required to make 100 per cent being composed of boats and of character unknown:

	Durable.	Nipa.
White	59.6	35.7
Yellow	53.5	44.6
Cagayán	8.4	91.1
Ilocano	5.5	93.6
Tagálog	5.2	93.3
Bicol	5.0	94.1
Pangasinán	2.9	96.2
Zambalan	2.4	95.8
Visayan	2.1	96.5
Pampangan	1.8	97.2

The white and yellow people occupied durable houses in far greater proportion than did any of the brown tribes. Thus about three-fifths of the houses inhabited by white people were durable and considerably more than one-half of those occupied by yellow people, while among the brown tribes the highest proportion of durable houses was occupied by the Cagayanes, and amounted to only about one-twelfth of all the houses occupied by that tribe. The smallest proportions were among the Pampangans and the Visayans.

The total number of buildings not occupied as dwellings was 202,927. These were classified as follows: (See Table 11.)

Unoccupied dwellings	93,851	Churches and convents	2,591
Houses under construction	4,268	Business buildings, factories, and the like	98,669
School buildings	2,017	All other	1,531

The totals of the above figures by provinces are given in Table 11.

The total number of buildings other than occupied dwellings was 16.2 per cent of the occupied dwellings, a number much larger than the corresponding number in Cuba (11.8), or in Porto Rico (11.3). The number of unoccupied dwellings was 7.5 per cent of the number of occupied dwellings; that is, about one in fourteen of the dwellings was unoccupied.

The following table shows the proportion in each province which the number of unoccupied dwellings bore to the occupied dwellings:

Proportion of unoccupied to occupied dwellings.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Marinduque	17.1	Abra	6.8
Masbate	15.3	Paragua Sur	6.8
Romblón	13.1	Batangas	6.6
Nueva Vizcaya	12.8	La Unión	6.5
Zambales	12.8	Negros Occidental	6.1
Cottabato	12.0	Pampanga	6.1
Antique	11.7	Iloílo	5.9
Benguet	11.3	Pangasinán	5.9
Paragua	11.3	Cavite	5.8
Ambos Camarines	10.9	Ilocos Sur	5.8
Ilocos Norte	10.1	Cápiz	5.5
Cebú	9.9	Isabela	5.4
Mindoro	9.9	Bataán	5.1
Tayabas	9.7	Sámar	4.9
Bulacán	9.6	Zamboanga	4.8
Dávao	9.3	Sorsogón	4.7
Tárlac	8.5	Albay	4.3
Misamis	8.4	Nueva Écija	4.3
Bohol	7.9	Dapitan	4.0
Surigao	7.9	Basilan	3.9
La Laguna	7.7	Lepanto-Bontoc	3.7
Leyte	7.7	Manila city	3.7
Rizal	7.5	Joló	2.8
Negros Oriental	7.4	Siassi	1.3
Cagayán	7.2	Tawi Tawi	

The number of business buildings was 7.9 per cent of the number of occupied dwellings, and was nearly one-half of all unoccupied buildings.

The number of buildings in construction was only three-tenths of 1 per cent of the number of occupied dwellings; that is, for every 300 occupied dwellings a new building was in the course of construction. Considering the fact that nearly all the houses of the Philippine Islands are short lived, being constructed of nipa, this was an extremely small proportion and indicated very little activity in building.

The fact that the number of school buildings here reported was much less than reported upon the school schedules is explained by the statement that a large proportion of the private schools were carried on in buildings used also for other purposes and mainly for dwelling houses.

The number of church and convent buildings was 2,591, or two-tenths of 1 per cent of the number of dwellings. In Volume IV the number of churches, as derived from Schedule No. 5, is given as 1,608 only. This difference is due to the fact that on the population schedule every building is enumerated, while on Schedule No. 5 the group of buildings constituting the church is enumerated as one.

Proportion of houses in construction to occupied dwellings.

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Dávao	2.5	Negros Occidental	0.3
Mindoro	1.6	Nueva Ecija	0.3
Bohol	1.5	Surigao	0.3
Siassi	1.3	Bulacán	0.2
Tárlac	1.3	Cebú	0.2
Masbate	0.9	Ilocos Sur	0.2
Sorsogón	0.9	Misamis	0.2
Manila city	0.7	Pampanga	0.2
Paragua	0.6	Tayabas	0.2
Isabela	0.5	Albay	0.1
La Unión	0.5	Antique	0.1
Leyte	0.5	Cápiz	0.1
Pangasinán	0.5	Cavite	0.1
Bataán	0.4	Ilocos Norte	0.1
Negros Oriental	0.4	Iloílo	0.1
Zambales	0.4	La Laguna	0.1
Ambos Camarines	0.3	Rizal	0.1
Batangas	0.3	Sámar	0.1

TENURE.

Questions 18 and 19 of the population schedule relate to the tenure of homes. There was great variety in the form of tenure in the Philippine Islands. While more than half of the houses, with the lands on which they stood, were owned by their occupants, in other cases the houses only were owned, the lands being rented; or the lands were owned and the houses rented. In very many cases the people were simply squatters upon the land, which may have been public land, church land, or land held by private parties. There resulted from all this a great complexity in the schedules. This has been resolved by the separate compilation of the returns concerning the houses and the lands, and it is in this form that the statistics are presented in Table 7. A summary of this table follows:

	Number.	Per cent of total.
Houses owned	1,144,604	91.3
Houses rented	64,870	5.2
Houses unknown	43,541	3.5
Lands owned	718,574	57.3
Lands rented	282,946	22.6
Lands unknown	251,495	20.1

It appears from the above that more than nine-tenths of the dwelling houses in the archipelago were owned by their occupants, and that only about 1 in 20 was rented by them, the tenure of the remainder being unknown.

The proportion of the lands owned by their occupants was less than in the case of houses. Less than three-fifths of the lands were owned, while more than one-fifth was rented, the remainder, consisting of about one-fifth of the whole, being unknown.

A full compilation of the relationship between the holdings of lands and houses was made, but the results are not presented by provinces in the extended tables, inasmuch as it would make them more complicated than seems desirable. They are given below, however, for the archipelago.

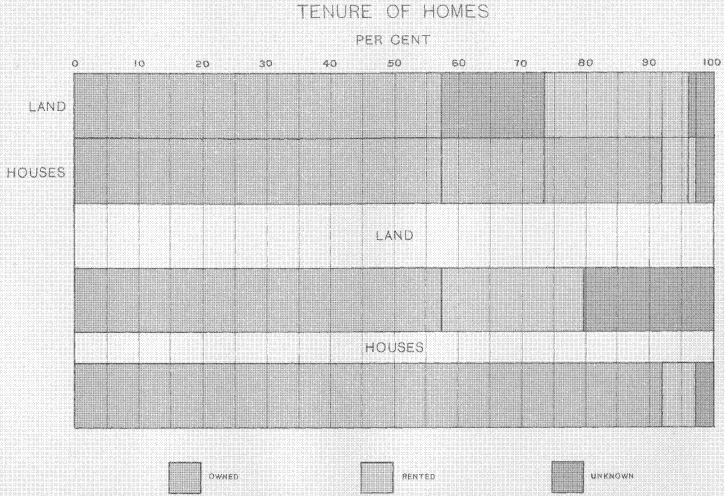
	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total dwellings	1,253,015	100.0
Houses and lands owned	717,507	57.3
Houses owned, lands unknown	198,127	15.8
Lands owned, houses unknown	642	
Houses and lands rented	52,327	4.2
Lands owned, houses rented	425	
Houses rented, lands unknown	12,118	1.0
Houses owned, lands rented	228,970	18.3
Lands rented, houses unknown	1,649	0.1
Both unknown	41,250	3.3

From the above table it would appear that in 57.3 per cent of all the cases, the entire homestead, including both house and land, was owned by the occupant; that in 18.3 per cent of the cases the houses were owned, but were located upon rented lands; and that in 15.8 per cent of the cases the houses were owned, but the ownership of the lands was unknown. In only a small proportion of the cases were both houses and lands rented.

The following table shows, by provinces and comandancias, the proportion of the houses owned by the occupant to all occupied houses:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Ilocos Norte	97.6	Mindoro	92.1
Dapitan	96.4	Sorsogón	91.9
Nueva Vizcaya	96.4	Bataán	91.7
Bulacán	96.2	Paragua	91.7
Nueva Ecija	96.1	Isabela	91.6
Abra	95.7	Leyte	91.0
Bohol	95.5	Iloilo	90.4
La Unión	95.4	Masbate	89.5
Tárlac	95.3	Ambos Camarines	89.4
Ilocos Sur	95.1	Dávao	89.2
Cagayán	94.8	Misamis	88.3
Surigao	94.7	Tayabas	87.6
Pampanga	94.6	Romblón	86.4
Pangasinán	94.5	Cápiz	86.3
Zambales	94.2	Lepanto-Bontoc	84.8
Batangas	94.0	Zamboanga	82.9
Antique	93.8	Negros Occidental	79.9
Rizal	93.8	Tawi Tawi	79.5
Marinduque	93.2	Basilan	74.1
Cavite	92.9	Paragua Sur	73.0
Sámar	92.7	Benguet	61.0
Cebú	92.3	Cottabato	54.0
Albay	92.2	Manila city	52.5
Negros Oriental	92.2	Siassi	49.3
La Laguna	92.1	Joló	36.7

The smallest proportion outside of the comandancias of Siassi and Joló was in Manila, and here more than one-half of the houses were owned by their occupants. In the thickly populated provinces the proportion was very high, ranging from 80 to nearly 100 per cent.


TENURE OF HOMES
PER CENT
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
LAND
HOUSES
LAND
HOUSES
OWNED
RENTED
UNKNOWN

The following table shows, by provinces and comandancias, the proportion which the lands owned bore to all lands forming part of the homes:

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Per cent.
Dapitan	93.2	Tayabas	64.2
Surigao	90.7	Zamboanga	61.4
Nueva Vizcaya	89.8	Ilocos Sur	60.6
Bohol	81.9	Bataán	60.5
Masbate	81.9	Sorsogón	60.2
Cagayán	79.7	La Laguna	58.4
Tawi Tawi	79.5	Albay	56.3
Sámar	78.9	Rizal	56.2
Paragua	77.7	Cebú	55.3
Dávao	75.4	Basilan	54.5
Mindoro	74.0	Pangasinán	52.8
Romblón	73.9	Cápiz	49.3
Misamis	72.3	Batangas	48.7
Ilocos Norte	72.1	Cavite	48.6
Leyte	71.7	Iloílo	44.3
Abra	71.6	Pampanga	44.3
Zambales	71.1	Benguet	40.3
Marinduque	70.1	Bulacán	39.6
Isabela	69.1	Tárlac	39.6
Paragua Sur	68.6	Cottabato	39.1
Negros Oriental	67.5	Nueva Écija	37.8
Antique	66.8	Siassi	37.3
Lepanto-Bontoc	66.8	Negros Occidental	22.2
Ambos Camarines	64.6	Manila city	10.4
La Unión	64.6	Joló	3.6

Here, leaving out the comandancia of Joló, the smallest proportion of lands owned was in the city of Manila, where it appears that nearly nine-tenths of the house lots were rented. The proportion ranged from this up to 90.7 per cent in the province of Surigao, and to 93.2 per cent in the comandancia of Dapitan.

There does not appear, either in the case of land or houses, any special distribution of the form of tenure in different parts of the archipelago.

There were in the Philippine Islands 52,327 houses rented with the land; there were 12,543 houses only which were rented, the land being either owned by the occupant of the house or the status of the land being unknown. There were 230,619 tracts of land rented, and in nearly all of these cases the houses were owned by the occupants.

In Table 9 the character of the rental is presented for each of these classes, and in the following table there is presented the proportion which each kind of rental bore to the total number of rentals:

CHARACTER OF RENTAL.	House and land (per cent).	House (per cent).	Land (per cent).
Money	30.0	63.4	19.0
Labor	52.5	24.2	67.5
Share in crop	2.4	0.2	8.3
Unknown	15.1	12.2	5.2

It is seen from the preceding table that where houses and lands were rented together the rental was paid in labor in more than half the cases, and in money in only three-tenths. Where the house only was rented it was paid for in money in nearly two-thirds of the cases, and in labor in nearly one-fourth of them. Where the land only was rented, the rent took the form of labor in more than two-thirds of the cases. Rental was paid by a share in the crop in but a small proportion of the cases in any of the three classes.

In the following table cash rental only is considered, the cases where the rental was paid in labor being omitted, and the money rental is classified according to its amount as derived from Table 10:

MONTHLY RENTAL (PESOS).	House and land (per cent).	House (per cent).	Land (per cent).
Less than 1	3.3	3.2	67.5
1	5.7	7.1	16.4
2 to 5	16.1	22.5	11.8
5 to 10	16.4	18.7	2.5
10 to 25	24.5	24.8	1.2
25 to 50	16.2	12.5	0.3
50 to 100	9.5	6.4	0.2
100 and over	8.3	4.8	0.1

It is seen that in the case of houses and lands the largest number had a monthly rental ranging between 10 and 25 pesos, and that in nearly three-fourths of all the rentals ranged from 2 to 50 pesos.

In cases where the houses only were rented, the largest number also had a monthly rental ranging between 10 and 25 pesos, and nearly four-fifths of all had rentals ranging between 2 and 50 pesos.

The situation was quite different where lands only were rented. In more than two-thirds of the cases the monthly rental was less than a peso, and in one-sixth of the cases it was only 1 peso. Indeed, a rental of 1 peso or less included not less than 83.9 per cent, or five-sixths, of all money rentals.

TABLE 1.—*Total dwellings and families, and average number of persons to a dwelling and to a family, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	Total population.	Total dwellings.	Total families.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A—	
				Dwelling.	Family.
Philippine Islands	6,987,686	1,253,015	1,475,828	5.6	4.7
Provinces and comandancias.					
Abra	37,823	7,177	9,072	5.3	4.2
Albay	239,434	39,720	50,563	6.0	4.7
Ambos Camarines	233,472	40,410	48,826	5.8	4.8
Antique	131,245	21,842	24,701	6.0	5.3
Basilan[1]	1,331	255	318	5.2	4.2
Bataán	45,166	8,432	9,928	5.4	4.5
Batangas	257,715	49,538	63,831	5.2	4.0
Benguet	917	159	181	5.8	5.1
Bohol	269,223	45,687	46,901	5.9	5.7
Bulacán	223,327	47,212	49,266	4.7	4.5
Cagayán	142,825	27,297	28,328	5.2	5.0
Cápiz	225,092	39,544	48,769	5.7	4.6
Cavite	134,779	29,124	33,853	4.6	4.0
Cebú	653,727	113,481	116,069	5.8	5.6
Cottabato[1]	2,313	409	435	5.7	5.3
Dapitan[1]	17,154	2,615	2,885	6.6	5.9
Dávao[1]	20,224	3,175	3,292	6.4	6.1
Ilocos Norte	176,785	35,811	43,773	4.9	4.0
Ilocos Sur	173,800	34,124	44,180	5.1	3.9
Iloílo	403,932	65,795	94,454	6.1	4.3
Isabela	68,793	13,814	14,627	5.0	4.7
Joló[1]	1,270	251	251	5.1	5.1
La Laguna	148,606	32,308	37,217	4.6	4.0
La Unión	127,789	22,117	28,030	5.8	4.6
Lepanto-Bontoc	2,467	461	552	5.4	4.5
Leyte	388,922	69,526	71,659	5.6	5.4
Manila city	219,928	28,389	37,537	7.7	5.9
Marinduque[2]	51,674	8,550	9,445	6.0	5.5
Masbate	43,675	6,790	8,493	6.4	5.1
Mindoro	32,318	5,236	7,232	6.2	4.5
Misamis	135,473	21,443	25,611	6.3	5.3
Negros Occidental	303,660	48,030	68,327	6.3	4.4
Negros Oriental	184,889	30,889	36,970	6.0	5.0
Nueva Ecija	132,999	26,630	30,664	5.0	4.3
Nueva Vizcaya	16,026	3,269	4,470	4.9	3.6
Pampanga	222,656	40,994	47,257	5.4	4.7
Pangasinán	394,516	75,652	92,080	5.2	4.3
Paragua	27,493	4,635	6,097	5.9	4.5
Paragua Sur[1]	1,359	293	323	4.6	4.2
Rizal	148,502	31,466	31,957	4.7	4.6
Romblón	52,848	8,726	11,046	6.1	4.8
Sámar	265,549	46,128	56,121	5.7	4.7
Siassi[1]	297	75	75	4.0	4.0
Sorsogón	120,454	21,205	23,582	5.7	5.1
Surigao	99,298	15,620	17,265	6.4	5.8
Tárlac	133,513	26,820	31,029	5.0	4.3
Tawi Tawi[1]	93	39	40	2.4	2.3
Tayabas[3]	150,262	28,302	32,231	5.3	4.7
Zambales	101,381	19,675	21,810	5.2	4.6
Zamboanga[1]	20,692	3,575	4,205	5.8	4.9
Principal islands.					
Bohol	243,148	41,320	42,438	5.9	5.7
Cebú	592,247	103,491	105,484	5.7	5.6
Leyte	357,641	64,096	65,949	5.6	5.4
Luzón	3,575,001	675,790	798,480	5.3	4.5
Marinduque	50,601	8,383	9,272	6.0	5.5
Masbate	29,451	4,431	5,583	6.6	5.3
Mindanao	246,694	39,505	45,735	6.2	5.4
Mindoro	21,097	3,509	4,824	6.0	4.4
Negros	439,559	70,771	95,952	6.2	4.6
Panay	728,713	122,145	161,069	6.0	4.5
Sámar	222,002	39,060	46,928	5.7	4.7
All other islands	481,532	80,514	94,114	6.0	5.1

[1] Comandancia. [2] Subprovince of Tayabas. [3] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

TABLE 2.—*Number of families of each selected size, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	Total number of families.	FAMILIES HAVING—										
		1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	11 persons and over.
Philippine Islands	1,475,828	30,241	213,813	278,050	268,589	224,907	169,922	116,008	73,409	43,439	24,320	33,130
Provinces and comandancias.												
Abra	9,072	308	1,703	1,962	1,624	1,369	939	592	323	149	61	42
Albay	50,563	839	7,989	9,353	8,684	7,388	5,812	4,264	2,678	1,655	861	1,040
Ambos Camarines	48,826	1,035	7,469	8,854	8,593	7,119	5,576	3,929	2,529	1,561	909	1,252
Antique	24,701	381	2,433	3,746	4,142	3,963	3,254	2,406	1,680	1,034	654	1,008
Basilan [1]	318	19	70	61	43	46	30	22	11	5	4	7
Bataán	9,928	196	1,274	1,981	2,082	1,608	1,204	754	369	231	104	125
Batangas	63,831	1,439	12,907	15,355	12,590	9,163	5,735	3,402	1,686	803	336	415
Benguet	181	28	33	32	20	21	10	11	9	6	1	10
Bohol	46,901	593	3,655	5,842	6,680	6,927	6,442	5,643	4,257	2,991	1,718	2,153
Bulacán	49,266	1,423	6,262	9,694	9,882	8,243	5,947	3,606	2,049	1,076	558	526
Cagayán	28,328	649	3,443	4,591	4,939	4,439	3,580	2,478	1,699	962	594	954
Cápiz	48,769	826	6,859	9,596	9,486	7,775	5,653	3,703	2,236	1,177	669	789
Cavite	33,853	1,163	6,261	8,065	7,273	5,056	3,013	1,587	776	345	163	151
Cebú	116,069	2,153	10,250	14,933	16,591	17,028	15,802	13,182	9,972	6,895	4,137	5,126
Cottabato [1]	425	32	84	64	70	35	38	19	23	18	15	37
Dapitan [1]	2,885	14	235	367	442	376	399	321	254	175	101	201
Dávao [1]	3,292	26	316	481	467	467	386	305	232	157	114	341
Ilocos Norte	43,773	1,512	8,265	9,845	8,574	6,593	4,456	2,522	1,191	493	180	142
Ilocos Sur	44,180	1,949	8,767	10,120	8,655	6,384	4,238	2,230	1,080	447	158	152
Iloílo	94,454	1,432	16,984	20,901	18,965	14,427	9,561	5,758	3,166	1,547	758	955
Isabela	14,627	285	2,136	2,792	2,690	2,271	1,685	1,169	624	394	225	356
Joló [1]	251	12	49	34	43	23	24	17	10	13	8	18
La Laguna	37,217	1,249	7,360	8,900	7,468	5,220	3,310	1,835	974	447	193	261
La Unión	28,030	427	4,027	5,652	5,349	4,533	3,283	2,243	1,276	628	295	317
Lepanto-Bontoc	552	18	100	104	105	79	51	42	25	14	4	10
Leyte	71,659	1,184	6,651	10,105	11,307	11,155	9,715	7,733	5,409	3,531	2,129	2,740
Manila city	37,537	975	5,430	6,064	5,773	4,737	3,651	2,764	2,052	1,420	1,141	3,530
Marinduque [2]	9,445	112	834	1,316	1,525	1,436	1,265	1,062	792	495	271	337
Masbate	8,493	141	1,172	1,425	1,306	1,109	1,042	784	578	399	238	299
Mindoro	7,232	111	1,253	1,581	1,303	1,039	806	484	316	166	76	97
Misamis	25,611	329	2,891	3,986	4,133	3,794	3,307	2,478	1,811	1,220	684	978
Negros Occidental	68,327	1,167	11,638	14,074	13,215	10,416	7,318	4,583	2,652	1,407	742	1,115
Negros Oriental	36,970	663	4,804	6,166	6,140	5,423	4,647	3,438	2,451	1,539	850	849
Nueva Ecija	30,664	601	4,982	6,533	6,203	4,902	3,398	1,868	1,115	538	247	277
Nueva Vizcaya	4,470	119	1,271	1,144	831	514	315	154	72	25	14	11
Pampanga	47,257	737	6,010	8,840	9,231	7,898	5,899	3,758	2,256	1,220	638	770
Pangasinán	92,080	1,692	14,831	19,846	19,208	14,946	10,150	5,748	2,992	1,369	675	623

Paragua	6,097	125	1,025	1,187	1,118	901	691	471	276	171	64	68
Paragua Sur[1]	323	53	68	72	40	26	19	14	5	5	6	15
Rizal	31,957	828	4,070	6,246	6,281	5,296	3,734	2,351	1,379	747	448	577
Romblón	11,046	136	1,540	1,994	1,966	1,714	1,375	1,000	633	357	162	169
Sámar	56,121	650	8,340	10,154	10,039	9,048	6,960	4,765	2,780	1,581	868	936
Siassi[1]	75	13	8	13	13	9	7	8	3		1	
Sorsogón	23,582	400	3,188	3,796	3,816	3,412	2,801	2,262	1,546	981	583	797
Surigao	17,265	113	1,588	2,468	2,516	2,515	2,359	1,801	1,358	916	543	1,088
Tárlac	31,029	618	4,899	6,685	6,414	5,138	3,330	1,967	986	521	217	254
Tawi Tawi[1]	40	18	7	7	3	2	3					
Tayabas[3]	32,231	853	4,837	6,201	5,888	4,774	3,596	2,411	1,517	873	533	748
Zambales	21,810	441	2,971	4,129	4,211	3,568	2,578	1,655	1,052	565	293	347
Zamboanga[1]	4,205	154	574	693	652	582	528	409	249	170	77	117
Principal islands.												
Bohol	42,438	529	3,291	5,291	6,098	6,282	5,873	5,105	3,865	2,653	1,534	1,917
Cebú	105,484	2,048	9,371	13,623	15,077	15,507	14,354	11,960	9,037	6,225	3,717	4,565
Leyte	65,949	1,137	6,108	9,255	10,460	10,253	8,912	7,107	5,022	3,227	1,968	2,500
Luzón	798,480	19,393	128,038	163,936	153,666	122,411	86,396	54,112	31,211	16,843	9,124	13,350
Marinduque	9,272	109	826	1,299	1,497	1,415	1,239	1,038	777	484	265	323
Masbate	5,583	81	739	897	864	711	692	524	390	289	154	242
Mindanao	45,735	546	5,071	7,074	7,239	6,662	5,951	4,466	3,235	2,148	1,216	2,127
Mindoro	4,824	95	883	1,114	861	667	532	290	172	97	47	66
Negros	95,952	1,722	15,326	18,731	17,940	14,550	10,799	7,057	4,355	2,452	1,311	1,709
Panay	161,069	2,512	25,072	32,915	31,393	25,161	17,717	11,345	6,745	3,586	1,974	2,649
Sámar	46,928	531	6,980	8,494	8,462	7,574	5,818	3,942	2,310	1,303	720	794
All other islands	94,114	1,538	12,108	15,421	15,032	13,714	11,639	9,062	6,290	4,132	2,290	2,888

[1] Comandancia.

[2] Subprovince of Tayabas.

[3] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

TABLE 3.—*Number of dwellings containing specified number of occupants, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	Total number of dwellings.	DWELLINGS HAVING—										
		1 occupant.	2 occupants.	3 occupants.	4 occupants.	5 occupants.	6 occupants.	7 occupants.	8 occupants.	9 occupants.	10 occupants.	11 occupants and over.
Philippine Islands	1,253,015	21,727	114,661	178,423	201,614	192,505	163,549	124,401	88,586	58,938	37,931	70,680
Provinces and comandancias.												
Abra	7,177	173	678	1,100	1,172	1,150	952	714	499	316	162	261
Albay	39,720	614	3,620	4,987	5,496	5,470	4,881	4,182	3,138	2,334	1,523	3,475
Ambos Camarines	40,410	861	4,044	5,359	5,903	5,599	5,031	3,985	2,987	2,156	1,441	3,044
Antique	21,842	283	1,478	2,564	3,212	3,276	3,024	2,401	1,853	1,196	861	1,694
Basilan[1]	255	19	38	34	31	33	25	20	17	12	7	19
Bataán	8,432	149	649	1,261	1,499	1,401	1,188	852	527	360	207	339
Batangas	49,538	596	4,741	8,241	9,002	8,165	6,438	4,653	2,993	1,834	1,121	1,754
Benguet	159	27	28	20	14	17	9	11	11	5	1	16
Bohol	45,687	564	3,199	5,344	6,322	6,708	6,319	5,608	4,295	3,052	1,813	2,463
Bulacán	47,212	1,330	5,464	8,804	9,224	7,880	5,866	3,650	2,201	1,203	662	928
Cagayán	27,297	614	2,987	4,160	4,588	4,286	3,518	2,518	1,775	1,056	666	1,129
Cápiz	39,544	536	3,158	5,350	6,326	6,273	5,318	4,006	2,884	1,883	1,342	2,468
Cavite	29,124	700	3,682	5,698	6,048	4,848	3,291	2,028	1,248	673	360	548
Cebú	113,481	2,042	9,450	13,974	15,780	16,497	15,537	13,052	10,028	6,996	4,287	5,838
Cottabato[1]	409	32	70	52	61	35	34	23	24	21	17	40
Dapitan[1]	2,615	13	181	270	363	314	362	286	236	177	103	310
Dávao[1]	3,175	25	270	423	432	452	388	301	240	159	119	366
Ilocos Norte	35,811	1,119	3,663	5,880	6,519	6,000	4,754	3,290	1,985	1,127	599	875
Ilocos Sur	34,124	786	3,277	5,375	6,239	5,806	4,643	3,141	2,005	1,182	647	1,023
Iloílo	65,795	767	4,584	7,958	9,791	9,898	8,663	6,905	5,158	3,604	2,495	5,972
Isabela	13,814	262	1,685	2,394	2,461	2,208	1,705	1,221	705	446	273	454
Joló[1]	251	12	49	34	43	23	24	17	10	13	8	18
La Laguna	32,308	916	4,594	6,455	6,211	4,940	3,592	2,214	1,384	808	475	719
La Unión	22,117	277	1,511	2,825	3,471	3,575	3,055	2,486	1,753	1,114	713	1,337
Lepanto-Bontoc	461	12	57	72	69	68	46	47	30	24	11	25
Leyte	69,526	1,139	5,870	9,228	10,645	10,734	9,501	7,732	5,497	3,675	2,253	3,252
Manila city	28,389	512	2,271	2,976	3,552	3,359	2,944	2,516	2,028	1,491	1,302	5,438
Marinduque[1]	8,550	107	576	972	1,220	1,182	1,150	1,041	824	544	337	597
Masbate	6,790	121	560	752	800	819	841	703	603	465	370	756
Mindoro	5,236	71	400	670	714	726	679	536	445	294	224	477
Misamis	21,443	226	1,367	2,264	2,877	2,974	2,925	2,474	1,900	1,488	969	1,979
Negros Occidental	48,030	560	3,428	5,276	6,646	6,938	6,258	5,179	3,891	2,830	2,146	4,878
Negros Oriental	30,889	484	2,236	3,578	4,270	4,393	4,237	3,487	2,782	2,007	1,337	2,078
Nueva Écija	26,630	447	2,825	4,575	4,992	4,487	3,540	2,205	1,479	893	459	728
Nueva Vizcaya	3,269	86	461	552	597	453	388	270	175	91	79	117
Pampanga	40,994	489	3,238	5,850	7,215	6,893	5,847	4,148	2,841	1,691	1,070	1,712

Pangasinán	75,652	1,155	7,611	11,884	13,559	12,438	9,916	6,912	4,557	2,852	1,851	2,917
Paragua	4,635	60	404	579	726	652	614	498	350	231	157	364
Paragua Sur[1]	293	51	48	57	36	25	20	16	10	6	6	18
Rizal	31,466	802	3,836	6,012	6,141	5,234	3,741	2,385	1,412	786	467	650
Romblón	8,726	106	645	1,060	1,279	1,278	1,168	976	692	499	308	715
Sámar	46,428	415	4,027	6,150	7,173	7,359	6,500	4,852	3,405	2,258	1,514	2,775
Siassi[1]	75	13	8	13	13	9	7	8	3		1	
Sorsogón	21,205	356	2,102	2,782	3,121	3,071	2,691	2,228	1,681	1,132	752	1,289
Surigao	15,620	98	1,089	1,866	2,049	2,148	2,134	1,728	1,378	979	609	1,542
Tárlac	26,820	476	2,817	4,520	5,092	4,659	3,443	2,274	1,380	907	505	747
Tawi Tawi[1]	39	18	7	6	3	1	3		1			
Tayabas[3]	28,302	718	3,332	4,619	4,649	4,049	3,299	2,422	1,713	1,151	748	1,602
Zambales	19,675	367	2,012	3,083	3,497	3,248	2,579	1,799	1,295	715	430	650
Zamboanga[1]	3,575	121	334	465	471	454	461	401	258	202	124	284
Principal islands.												
Bohol	41,320	502	2,874	4.831	5,773	6,079	5,764	5,064	3,896	2,713	1,620	2,204
Cebú	103,491	1,946	8,734	12,869	14,455	15,113	14,159	11,874	9,101	6,298	3,864	5,078
Leyte	64,096	1,092	5,419	8,511	9,888	9,902	8,732	7,097	5,080	3,348	2,076	2,951
Luzón	675,790	13,495	69,652	107,502	118,207	107,373	85,582	60,673	40,673	25,546	16,085	31,002
Marinduque	8,383	104	568	957	1.194	1,162	1,126	1,019	809	534	331	579
Masbate	4,431	69	337	459	514	511	560	464	396	332	236	553
Mindanao	39,505	419	2,879	4,586	5,361	5,371	5,342	4,377	3,347	2,505	1,603	3,715
Mindoro	3,509	60	311	508	498	480	445	316	276	166	138	311
Negros	70,771	947	5,069	7,924	9,860	10,219	9,382	7,701	5,863	4,253	3,101	6,452
Panay	122,145	1,508	8,774	15,269	18,687	18,763	16,397	12,777	9,472	6,402	4,462	9,634
Sámar	39,060	329	3,406	5,214	6,115	6,218	5,488	4,070	2,859	1,855	1,264	2,242
All other islands	80,514	1,256	6,638	9,793	11,062	11,314	10,572	8,969	6,814	4,986	3,151	5,959

[1] Comandancia.

[2] Subprovince of Tayabas.

[3] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

TABLE 4.—*Total families, and average number of persons to a family, classified by race or tribe of head, for Philippine Islands.*

RACE OR TRIBE OF HEAD.	Number of families.	Population represented.	Average number to a family.
Philippine Islands	1,475,828	6,987,686	4.7
Brown	1,456,878	6,876,592	4.7
Bícol	116,533	562,093	4.8
Cagayán	27,380	136,424	5.0
Ilocano	202,966	861,466	4.2
Pampangan	58,972	275,298	4.7
Pangasinán	72,460	311,110	4.3
Tagálog	326,912	1,453,511	4.4
Visayan	635,514	3,200,793	5.0
Zambalan	10,093	48,261	4.8
Others	6,048	27,636	4.6
Mixed	1,562	11,267	7.2
Yellow	11,358	57,828	5.1
White	5,614	40,408	7.2
Black	416	1,591	3.8
Negrito	113	493	4.4
Foreign born	303	1,098	3.6

TABLE 5.—*Dwellings classified by number of families and by character of construction, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION.			
	Total.	With 1 family.	With 2 families or more.	Nipa.	Durable.	Boat or vessel.	Unknown.
Philippine Islands	1,253,015	1,074,409	178,606	1,177,869	60,020	3,340	11,786
Provinces and comandancias.							
Abra	7,177	5,584	1,593	6,802	337		38
Albay	39,720	31,315	8,405	35,914	3,300	4	502
Ambos Camarines	40,410	33,671	6,739	37,740	2,568	33	69
Antique	21,842	19,467	2,375	21,072	432	8	330
Basilan[1]	255	204	51	158	97		
Bataán	8,432	7,160	1,272	7,930	457		45
Batangas	49,538	37,721	11,817	47,829	1,320	42	347
Benguet	159	141	18	94	57		8
Bohol	45,687	44,611	1,076	42,220	3,100	2	365
Bulacán	47,212	45,520	1,692	45,759	1,155	4	294
Cagayán	27,297	26,402	895	24,596	2,529	57	115
Cápiz	39,544	31,980	7,564	38,253	787	26	478
Cavite	29,124	25,055	4,069	27,871	1,016	28	209
Cebú	113,481	111,196	2,285	109,512	2,741	296	932
Cottábato[1]	409	390	19	304	81		24
Dapitan[1]	2,615	2,401	214	2,593	2		20
Dávao[1]	3,175	3,078	97	3,018	82		75
Ilocos Norte	35,811	29,078	6,733	32,504	3,248		59
Ilocos Sur	34,124	25,779	8,345	30,130	3,575	101	318
Iloílo	65,795	44,258	21,537	62,092	2,474	159	1,070
Isabela	13,814	13,098	716	12,776	939	7	92
Jolo[1]	251	251		151	99	1	
La Laguna	32,308	28,152	4,156	29,892	1,997	16	403
La Unión	22,117	17,410	4,707	21,044	962	5	106
Lepanto-Bontoc	461	384	77	339	105		17
Leyte	69,526	67,620	1,906	67,671	887	98	870
Manila city	28,389	23,067	5,322	15,545	10,749	1,841	254
Marinduque[2]	8,550	7,801	749	7,767	717		66
Masbate	6,790	5,385	1,405	6,587	91	35	77
Mindoro	5,236	3,687	1,549	4,569	547	42	78
Misamis	21,443	18,017	3,426	21,113	83	6	241
Negros Occidental	48,030	32,724	15,306	46,946	738	75	271
Negros Oriental	30,889	25,677	5,212	30,054	324	40	471
Nueva Ecija	26,630	23,096	3,534	25,754	530	42	304
Nueva Vizcaya	3,269	2,300	969	2,488	764		17
Pampanga	40,994	35,597	5,397	40,005	713	18	258

[1] Comandancia. [2] Subprovince of Tayabas.

TABLE 5.—*Dwellings classified by number of families and by character of construction, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION.			
	Total.	With 1 family.	With 2 families or more.	Nipa.	Durable.	Boat or vessel.	Unknown.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.							
Pangasinán	75,652	62,044	13,608	72,659	2,407	61	525
Paragua	4,635	3,526	1,109	4,446	125	5	59
Paragua Sur[1]	293	268	25	282	6	3	2
Rizal	31,466	31,029	437	30,584	448	73	361
Romblón	8,726	6,909	1,817	8,005	609	13	99
Sámar	46,428	38,618	7,810	45,223	205	124	876
Siassi[1]	75	75		38	36		1
Sorsogón	21,205	19,129	2,076	20,555	462	18	170
Surigao	15,620	14,380	1,240	15,239	200	9	172
Tárlac	26,820	23,172	3,648	25,755	788		277
Tawi Tawi[1]	39	38	1	38			1
Tayabas[2]	28,302	25,098	3,204	24,027	4,063	37	175
Zambales	19,675	17,815	1,860	18,813	625	9	228
Zamboanga[1]	3,575	3,031	544	3,113	443	2	17
Principal islands.							
Bohol	41,320	40,334	986	38,131	2,851	2	336
Cebú	103,491	101,694	1,797	99,822	2,563	280	826
Leyte	64,096	62,437	1,659	62,355	885	86	770
Luzón	675,790	576,271	99,519	624,788	43,560	2,394	5,048
Marinduque	8,383	7,639	744	7,610	710		63
Masbate	4,431	3,495	936	4,296	59	26	50
Mindanao	39,505	34,455	5,050	38,202	820	17	466
Mindoro	3,509	2,522	987	3,332	104	30	43
Negros	70,771	51,293	19,478	69,016	964	107	684
Panay	122,145	92,069	30,076	116,484	3,650	191	1,820
Sámar	39,060	32,643	6,417	37,950	181	110	819

[1] Comandancia.

[2] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

TABLE 6.—*Dwellings occupied by 1 family only, classified by character of construction, and by race or tribe of head, for Philippine Islands.*

RACE OR TRIBE OF HEAD.	Number of dwellings with 1 family.	CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION.			
		Nipa.	Durable.	Boat or vessel.	Unknown.
Philippine Islands	1,074,409	1,013,585	46,795	3,330	10,699
Brown	1,059,828	1,007,305	38,890	3,159	10,474
Bicol	79,535	74,836	3,979	53	667
Cagayán	25,096	22,851	2,099	26	120
Ilocano	139,544	130,661	7,606	287	990
Pampangan	42,997	41,785	770	136	306
Pangasinán	46,308	44,568	1,365	8	367
Tagálog	246,880	230,361	12,776	1,572	2,171
Visayan	466,395	450,091	9,596	1,038	5,670
Zambalan	8,742	8,371	206	36	129
Others	4,331	3,781	493	3	54
Mixed	1,040	529	495	9	7
Yellow	9,052	4,036	4,840	24	152
White	4,230	1,512	2,521	137	60
Black	259	203	49	1	6
Negrito	81	79	1		1
Foreign born	178	124	48	1	5

TABLE 7.—*Dwellings and lands, classified as owned and rented, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND.	Aggregate.	DWELLINGS.			LANDS.		
		Owned.	Rented.	Unknown.	Owned.	Rented.	Unknown.
Philippine Islands	1,253,015	1,144,604	64,870	43,541	718,574	282,946	251,495
Provinces and comandancias.							
Abra	7,177	6,865	57	255	5,142	297	1,738
Albay	39,720	36,640	2,470	610	22,358	8,052	9,310
Ambos Camarines	40,410	36,144	4,091	175	26,105	13,742	563
Antique	21,842	20,481	383	978	14,581	1,527	5,734
Basilan[1]	255	189	59	7	139	30	86
Bataán	8,432	7,729	543	160	5,103	1,128	2,201
Batangas	49,538	46,547	886	2,105	24,141	4,585	20,812
Benguet	159	97	38	24	64	40	55
Bohol	45,687	43,610	400	1,677	37,417	865	7,405
Bulacán	47,212	45,410	1,502	300	18,706	28,034	472
Cagayán	27,297	25,891	656	750	21,757	3,852	1,688
Cápiz	39,544	34,146	4,674	724	19,511	18,546	1,487
Cavite	29,124	27,044	1,417	663	14,159	10,510	4,455
Cebú	113,481	104,782	3,486	5,213	62,790	15,723	34,968
Cottabato[1]	409	221	112	76	160	10	239
Dapitan[1]	2,615	2,521	56	38	2,436	93	86
Dávao[1]	3,175	2,833	55	287	2,393	52	730
Ilocos Norte	35,811	34,964	681	166	25,831	9,078	902
Ilocos Sur	34,124	32,459	279	1,386	20,692	750	12,682
Iloílo	65,795	59,459	2,202	4,134	29,131	5,799	30,865
Isabela	13,814	12,655	951	208	9,539	3,383	892
Joló[1]	251	92	146	13	9	3	239
La Laguna	32,308	29,765	1,393	1,150	18,858	7,762	5,688
La Unión	22,117	21,092	356	669	14,277	1,990	5,850
Lepanto-Bontoc	461	391	12	58	308	21	132
Leyte	69,526	63,292	3,633	2,601	49,877	9,509	10,140
Manila city	28,389	14,909	11,292	2,188	2,960	20,642	4,787
Marinduque[2]	8,550	7,966	418	166	5,994	1,722	834
Masbate	6,790	6,076	130	584	5,561	124	1,105
Mindoro	5,236	4,823	159	254	3,877	237	1,122
Misamis	21,443	18,930	745	1,768	15,498	887	5,058
Negros Occidental	48,030	38,377	6,529	3,124	10,651	27,306	10,073
Negros Oriental	30,889	28,484	647	1,758	20,865	1,974	8,050
Nueva Écija	26,630	25,586	265	779	10,062	2,507	14,061
Nueva Vizcaya	3,269	3,151	102	16	2,935	265	69
Pampanga	40,994	38,776	1,617	601	18,167	19,924	2,903
Pangasinán	75,652	71,485	2,038	2,129	39,944	24,293	11,415
Paragua	4,635	4,248	48	339	3,601	40	994
Paragua Sur[1]	293	214	46	33	201	6	86
Rizal	31,466	29,503	1,309	654	17,692	10,956	2,818
Romblón	8,726	7,538	687	501	6,450	758	1,518
Sámar	46,428	43,030	1,278	2,120	36,642	3,399	6,387
Siassi[1]	75	37	32	6	28	5	42
Sorsogón	21,205	19,482	1,429	294	12,769	1,799	6,637
Surigao	15,620	14,790	520	310	14,166	847	607
Tárlac	26,820	25,567	743	510	10,634	11,501	4,685
Tawi Tawi[1]	39	31	2	6	31		8
Tayabas[3]	28,302	24,783	3,132	387	18,184	4,602	5,516
Zambales	19,675	18,534	609	532	13,982	3,483	2,210
Zamboanga[1]	3,575	2,965	555	55	2,196	288	1,091
Principal islands.							
Bohol	41,320	39,456	368	1,496	33,940	774	6,606
Cebú	103,491	95,478	3,134	4,879	56,095	14,499	32,897
Leyte	64,096	58,289	3,390	2,417	45,395	9,041	9,660
Luzón	675,790	622,138	37,084	16,568	362,760	191,789	121,241
Marinduque	8,383	7,805	415	163	5,845	1,711	827
Masbate	4,431	3,861	109	461	3,518	102	811
Mindanao	39,505	35,470	1,883	2,152	31,674	1,908	5,923
Mindoro	3,509	3,187	136	186	2,346	180	983
Negros	70,771	59,151	7,006	4,614	25,165	28,493	17,113
Panay	122,145	109,722	6,940	5,483	61,564	24,833	35,748
Sámar	39,060	36,276	870	1,914	30,838	2,663	5,559

[1] Comandancia. [2] Subprovince of Tayabas. [3] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

TABLE 8.—*Dwellings and lands occupied by 1 family only, classified as owned and rented and by race or tribe of head, for Philippine Islands.*

RACE OR TRIBE OF HEAD.	Number of dwellings with 1 family.	DWELLINGS.			LANDS.		
		Owned.	Rented.	Unknown.	Owned.	Rented.	Unknown.
Philippine Islands	1,074,409	982,005	54,221	38,183	616,494	242,100	215,815
Brown	1,059,828	978,198	44,259	37,371	614,208	234,415	211,205
Bícol	79,535	73,090	5,436	1,009	47,948	17,771	13,816
Cagayán	25,096	24,108	501	487	21,241	2,656	1,199
Ilocano	139,544	133,525	2,453	3,566	80,954	29,480	29,110
Pampangan	42,997	40,168	1,993	836	16,925	22,048	4,024
Pangasinán	46,308	43,798	1,185	1,325	26,813	13,120	6,375
Tagálog	246,880	226,363	13,282	7,235	120,809	77,758	48,313
Visayan	466,395	424,994	19,006	22,395	289,967	69,884	106,544
Zambalan	8,742	8,163	295	284	6,102	1,551	1,089
Others	4,331	3,989	108	234	3,449	147	735
Mixed	1,040	609	380	51	446	416	178
Yellow	9,052	2,228	6,525	299	1,271	4,907	2,874
White	4,230	838	2,945	447	526	2,236	1,468
Black	259	132	112	15	43	126	90
Negrito	81	74	3	4	30	30	21
Foreign born	178	58	109	11	13	96	69

TABLE 9.—*Rented dwellings and lands, classified by the character of rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED.	Aggregate.	Money.	Labor.	Part of crop.	Unknown.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.					
Dwelling and land	52,327	15,670	27,490	1,268	7,899
Dwelling only	12,543	7,951	3,030	29	1,533
Land only	230,619	43,904	155,638	19,093	11,984
Provinces and comandancias.					
ABRA.					
Dwelling and land	47	21	14		12
Dwelling only	10	8	2		
Land only	250	73	134		43
ALBAY.					
Dwelling and land	2,182	523	899		760
Dwelling only	288	205	77		6
Land only	5,870	573	5,181	5	111
AMBOS CAMARINES.					
Dwelling and land	3,787	507	3,268		12
Dwelling only	304	135	166		3
Land only	9,955	616	9,302	22	15
ANTIQUE.					
Dwelling and land	244	20	181	2	41
Dwelling only	139	37	68		34
Land only	1,283	24	1,034	16	209
BASILAN.[1]					
Dwelling and land	12	1		1	10
Dwelling only	47	47			
Land only	18	2			16
BATAÁN.					
Dwelling and land	418	40	14		364
Dwelling only	125	54	15		56
Land only	710	618	36	20	36

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 9.—*Rented dwellings and lands, classified by the character of rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED.	Aggregate.	Money.	Labor.	Part of crop.	Unknown.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.					
BATANGAS.					
Dwelling and land	461	151	144	8	158
Dwelling only	425	299	29		97
Land only	4,124	1,475	1,126	98	1,425
BENGUET.					
Dwelling and land	32	1	31		
Dwelling only	6	6			
Land only	8		8		
BOHOL.					
Dwelling and land	330	57	86	6	181
Dwelling only	70	47	3	1	19
Land only	535	53	157	162	163
BULACÁN.					
Dwelling and land	1,383	203	1,139	13	28
Dwelling only	119	25	94		
Land only	26,651	4,499	21,307	756	89
CAGAYÁN.					
Dwelling and land	450	262	184		4
Dwelling only	206	177	27		2
Land only	3,402	443	2,901	1	57
CÁPIZ.					
Dwelling and land	4,516	260	3,671	413	172
Dwelling only	158	37	94	4	23
Land only	14,030	417	12,266	1,216	131
CAVITE.					
Dwelling and land	1,311	651	521	10	129
Dwelling only	106	70	18		18
Land only	9,199	2,796	5,396	131	876
CEBÚ.					
Dwelling and land	3,039	741	804	395	1,099
Dwelling only	447	162	243	7	35
Land only	12,684	610	3,620	7,535	919
COTTABATO.[1]					
Dwelling and land	8	6	1		1
Dwelling only	104	83			21
Land only	2	2			
DAPITAN.[1]					
Dwelling and land	51	5	1		45
Dwelling only	5	5			
Land only	42	3			39
DÁVAO.[1]					
Dwelling and land	34	1	9		24
Dwelling only	21	12			9
Land only	18	2			16
ILOCOS NORTE.					
Dwelling and land	612	70	386	118	38
Dwelling only	69	9	45	3	12
Land only	8,466	234	3,718	4,423	91
ILOCOS SUR.					
Dwelling and land	102	37	48	7	10
Dwelling only	177	159	1		17
Land only	648	421	111	85	31
ILOÍLO.					
Dwelling and land	1,184	194	469	20	501
Dwelling only	1,018	684	69		265
Land only	4,615	2,737	1,122	70	686

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 9.—*Rented dwellings and lands, classified by the character of rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED.	Aggregate.	Money.	Labor.	Part of crop.	Unknown.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.					
ISABELA.					
Dwelling and land	764	216	455	4	89
Dwelling only	187	34	57		96
Land only	2,619	215	2,091	65	248
JOLÓ.[1]					
Dwelling and land					
Dwelling only	146	144			2
Land only	3	2	1		
LA LAGUNA.					
Dwelling and land	1,023	316	484	13	210
Dwelling only	370	205	137	6	22
Land only	6,739	1,059	3,852	274	1,554
LA UNIÓN.					
Dwelling and land	278	93	117	53	15
Dwelling only	78	45	30		3
Land only	1,712	218	666	810	18
LEPANTO-BONTOC.					
Dwelling and land	8	6	2		
Dwelling only	4	2			2
Land only	13				13
LEYTE.					
Dwelling and land	2,244	491	1,473	37	243
Dwelling only	1,389	989	346	3	51
Land only	7,265	1,627	4,677	501	460
MANILA CITY.					
Dwelling and land	9,158	8,058	775		325
Dwelling only	2,134	1,958	127		49
Land only	11,484	10,353	604	4	523
MARINDUQUE.[2]					
Dwelling and land	345	38	270		37
Dwelling only	73	10	59		4
Land only	1,377	22	1,068	15	272
MASBATE.					
Dwelling and land	80	31	45		4
Dwelling only	50	33	4		13
Land only	44	12	16	7	9
MINDORO.					
Dwelling and land	110	29	2		79
Dwelling only	49	31			18
Land only	127	3	31	18	75
MISAMIS.					
Dwelling and land	411	72	238	1	100
Dwelling only	334	186	103		45
Land only	476	25	294	11	146
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.					
Dwelling and land	6,255	382	5,679	45	149
Dwelling only	274	142	125		7
Land only	21,051	963	19,399	298	391
NEGROS ORIENTAL.					
Dwelling and land	498	89	250	4	155
Dwelling only	149	122	15		12
Land only	1,476	139	502	19	816

[1] Comandancia.

[2] Subprovince of Tayabas.

TABLE 9.—*Rented dwellings and lands, classified by the character of rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED.	Aggregate.	Money.	Labor.	Part of crop.	Unknown.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.					
NUEVA ÉCIJA.					
Dwelling and land	145	68	7		70
Dwelling only	120	99	3	1	17
Land only	2,362	1,613	282	22	445
NUEVA VIZCAYA.					
Dwelling and land	57	35	1		21
Dwelling only	45	45			
Land only	208	162			46
PAMPANGA.					
Dwelling and land	1,452	324	1,097	12	19
Dwelling only	165	70	92	1	2
Land only	18,472	2,277	15,641	481	73
PANGASINÁN.					
Dwelling and land	1,664	305	1,233	43	83
Dwelling only	374	243	126		5
Land only	22,629	2,000	18,590	1,675	364
PARAGUA.					
Dwelling and land	26	3	10		13
Dwelling only	22	18			4
Land only	14	4	3		7
PARAGUA SUR.[1]					
Dwelling and land	6	4			2
Dwelling only	40	20	19		1
Land only					
RIZAL.					
Dwelling and land	1,011	361	546	16	88
Dwelling only	298	169	97		32
Land only	9,945	4,940	4,478	96	431
ROMBLÓN					
Dwelling and land	320	43	241	11	25
Dwelling only	367	69	289		9
Land only	438	39	368	31	
SÁMAR.					
Dwelling and land	740	108	577	19	36
Dwelling only	538	394	99	3	42
Land only	2,659	301	2,058	109	191
SIASSI.[1]					
Dwelling and land	5	5			
Dwelling only	27	27			
Land only					
SORSOGÓN.					
Dwelling and land	1,351	285	36	1	1,029
Dwelling only	78	65	1		12
Land only	448	264	113	6	65
SURIGAO.					
Dwelling and land	222	63	148		11
Dwelling only	298	161	93		44
Land only	625	43	518	3	61
TÁRLAC.					
Dwelling and land	689	170	486		33
Dwelling only	54	41	13		
Land only	10,812	1,613	8,652	20	527
TAWI TAWI.[1]					
Dwelling and land					
Dwelling only	2	2			
Land only					

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 9.—*Rented dwellings and lands, classified by the character of rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED.	Aggregate.	Money.	Labor.	Part of crop.	Unknown.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.					
TAYABAS.[1]					
Dwelling and land	2,692	277	1,040	12	1,363
Dwelling only	440	71	165		204
Land only	1,910	90	1,649	12	159
ZAMBALES.					
Dwelling and land	473	29	398	4	42
Dwelling only	136	51	79		6
Land only	3,010	140	2,665	76	129
ZAMBOANGA.[2]					
Dwelling and land	97	18	10		69
Dwelling only	458	244			214
Land only	191	182	1		8
Principal islands.					
BOHOL.					
Dwelling and land	301	57	66	6	172
Dwelling only	67	46	3	1	17
Land only	473	46	124	159	144
CEBÚ.					
Dwelling and land	2,759	699	668	345	1,047
Dwelling only	375	154	184	7	30
Land only	11,740	517	2,934	7,420	869
LEYTE.					
Dwelling and land	4,076	435	1,373	37	231
Dwelling only	1,314	940	324	3	47
Land only	6,965	1,606	4,522	501	336
LUZÓN.					
Dwelling and land	30,858	12,893	12,843	314	4,808
Dwelling only	6,226	4,207	1,354	11	654
Land only	160,931	36,687	107,956	9,082	7,206
MARINDUQUE.					
Dwelling and land	343	38	268		37
Dwelling only	72	10	58		4
Land only	1,368	22	1,059	15	272
MASBATE.					
Dwelling and land	72	29	42		1
Dwelling only	37	25	2		10
Land only	30	9	5	7	9
MINDANAO.					
Dwelling and land	724	144	346	1	233
Dwelling only	1,159	658	174		327
Land only	1,184	255	646	14	269
MINDORO.					
Dwelling and land	90	20	1		69
Dwelling only	46	31			15
Land only	90	2		18	70
NEGROS.					
Dwelling and land	6,599	441	5,861	49	248
Dwelling only	407	250	140		17
Land only	21,894	1,008	19,593	316	977
PANAY.					
Dwelling and land	5,689	437	4,191	414	647
Dwelling only	1,251	702	227	4	318
Land only	19,144	3,058	13,899	1,240	947
SÁMAR.					
Dwelling and land	550	74	465	7	4
Dwelling only	320	279	24	3	14
Land only	2,113	228	1,700	26	159

[1] Exclusive of the subprovince of Marinduque.

[2] Comandancia.

TABLE 10.—*Dwellings and lands rented for money, classified by the amount of monthly rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands.*

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED FOR MONEY.	Aggregate.	Less than 1 peso.	1 peso.	2 but under 5 pesos.	5 but under 10 pesos.	10 but under 25 pesos.	25 but under 50 pesos.	50 but under 100 pesos.	100 pesos and over.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.									
Dwelling and land	15,670	520	888	2,515	2,573	3,839	2,535	1,496	1,304
Dwelling only	7,951	251	565	1,786	1,488	1,975	993	511	382
Land only	43,904	29,656	7,191	5,195	1,100	514	125	89	34
Provinces and comandancias.									
ABRA.									
Dwelling and land	21	4	2	4	5	5	1		
Dwelling only	8		2	3	2	1			
Land only	73	67	4		1	1			
ALBAY.									
Dwelling and land	523	7	26	90	91	169	99	35	6
Dwelling only	205	1	15	46	54	51	17	15	6
Land only	573	251	211	76	27	6		1	1
AMBOS CAMARINES.									
Dwelling and land	507	43	53	141	85	115	39	16	15
Dwelling only	135	7	7	37	17	27	22	9	9
Land only	616	287	230	75	12	8	1	3	
ANTIQUE.									
Dwelling and land	20		3	5	5	3	4		
Dwelling only	37	1	12	10	6	5	2	1	
Land only	24	15	2	6	1				
BASILAN.[1]									
Dwelling and land	1				1				
Dwelling only	47		14	17	11	5			
Land only	2			1	1				
BATAÁN.									
Dwelling and land	40	9	8	11	1	9	2		
Dwelling only	54	1	5	21	17	8	2		
Land only	618	544	56	16	2				
BATANGAS.									
Dwelling and land	151	11	21	35	36	39	5	4	
Dwelling only	299	8	9	73	59	99	42	6	3
Land only	1,475	1,412	46	15	1				1
BENGUET.									
Dwelling and land	1					1			
Dwelling only	6			2			4		
Land only									
BOHOL.									
Dwelling and land	57	8	16	24	5	4			
Dwelling only	47	3	3	12	11	11	6	1	
Land only	53	31	15	6			1		
BULACÁN.									
Dwelling and land	203	17	14	42	62	57	9	2	
Dwelling only	25	3	1	7	2	4	2	2	4
Land only	4,499	4,311	93	66	20	6	1	2	
CAGAYÁN.									
Dwelling and land	262	9	15	39	42	110	33	10	4
Dwelling only	177	19	10	30	27	54	26	9	2
Land only	443	255	89	73	4	14	6	2	

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 10.—*Dwellings and lands rented for money, classified by the amount of monthly rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED FOR MONEY.	Aggregate.	Less than 1 peso.	1 peso.	2 but under 5 pesos.	5 but under 10 pesos.	10 but under 25 pesos.	25 but under 50 pesos.	50 but under 100 pesos.	100 pesos and over.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.									
CÁPIZ.									
Dwelling and land	260	76	39	53	21	43	24	4	
Dwelling only	37	6	7	3	8	9	3	1	
Land only	417	373	23	17	1	3			
CAVITE.									
Dwelling and land	651	19	23	128	167	195	81	27	11
Dwelling only	70	3	13	20	13	18	3		
Land only	2,796	2,516	180	70	18	8	2	2	
CEBÚ.									
Dwelling and land	741	55	96	204	138	115	46	47	40
Dwelling only	162	20	15	35	31	31	18	6	6
Land only	610	413	146	42	3	3	3		
COTTABATO.[1]									
Dwelling and land	6			1	2	1	2		
Dwelling only	83		7	11	26	29	6	4	
Land only	2			1				1	
DAPITAN.[1]									
Dwelling and land	5		1		3	1			
Dwelling only	5			2		3			
Land only	3	1	1		1				
DÁVAO.[1]									
Dwelling and land	1					1			
Dwelling only	12			4	4	3	1		
Land only	2					1		1	
ILOCOS NORTE.									
Dwelling and land	70	4	3	18	14	23	6	1	1
Dwelling only	9		2	5	1	1			
Land only	234	207	4	1	5	16	1		
ILOCOS SUR.									
Dwelling and land	37	1	1	12	9	5	6	3	
Dwelling only	159	5	5	33	34	53	18	11	
Land only	421	384	26	8	1	2			
ILOÍLO.									
Dwelling and land	194	18	21	42	61	34	13	2	3
Dwelling only	684	29	51	111	129	155	100	72	37
Land only	2,737	2,172	338	156	26	30	11	3	1
ISABELA.									
Dwelling and land	216	6	16	33	55	92	10	4	
Dwelling only	34			8	12	11	2	1	
Land only	215	32	62	80	12	8	18	3	
JOLÓ.[1]									
Dwelling and land									
Dwelling only	144		1	20	37	74	10	2	
Land only	2			2					
LA LAGUNA.									
Dwelling and land	316	14	22	67	90	107	15	1	
Dwelling only	205	6	15	50	35	82	10	5	2
Land only	1,059	915	71	52	16	4	1		

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 10.—*Dwellings and lands rented for money, classified by the amount of monthly rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED FOR MONEY.	Aggregate.	Less than 1 peso.	1 peso.	2 but under 5 pesos.	5 but under 10 pesos.	10 but under 25 pesos.	25 but under 50 pesos.	50 but under 100 pesos.	100 pesos and over.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.									
LA UNIÓN.									
Dwelling and land	93	1		15	17	45	8	6	1
Dwelling only	45	1	6	15	10	11	2		
Land only	218	178	24	13	3				
LEPANTO-BONTOC.									
Dwelling and land	6	2	3	1					
Dwelling only	2				1	1			
Land only									
LEYTE.									
Dwelling and land	491	25	60	160	97	95	47	3	4
Dwelling only	989	47	97	302	219	203	76	37	8
Land only	1,627	439	713	443	23	6	1	1	1
MANILA CITY.									
Dwelling and land	8,058	22	132	693	999	1,908	1,864	1,242	1,198
Dwelling only	1,958	4	28	251	267	456	384	278	290
Land only	10,353	2,584	3,355	3,280	759	271	42	35	27
MARINDUQUE.[1]									
Dwelling and land	38			12	10	14	1	1	
Dwelling only	10			1	3	6			
Land only	22	12	4	6					
MASBATE.									
Dwelling and land	31	2	1	3	5	15	2	2	1
Dwelling only	33	1	12	8	8	2	1	1	
Land only	12	1	5	3	2	1			
MINDORO.									
Dwelling and land	29	3	8	6	8	3	1		
Dwelling only	31		4	7	5	13	2		
Land only	3		1		1	1			
MISAMIS.									
Dwelling and land	72		9	17	15	19	8	4	
Dwelling only	186	7	12	51	21	43	42	8	2
Land only	25	15	3	1		1		5	
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.									
Dwelling and land	382	35	46	79	63	96	34	20	9
Dwelling only	142	16	18	39	21	37	11		
Land only	963	816	90	15	6	17	10	8	1
NEGROS ORIENTAL.									
Dwelling and land	89	4	33	18	18	12	3		1
Dwelling only	122	6	17	50	18	21	6	2	2
Land only	139	91	30	14		3	1		
NUEVA ÉCIJA.									
Dwelling and land	68	3	5	18	23	14	5		
Dwelling only	99	2	5	14	29	34	15		
Land only	1,613	1,447	37	69	31	28	1		
NUEVA VIZCAYA.									
Dwelling and land	35		19	8	3	3	2		
Dwelling only	45	1	27	5	8	4			
Land only	162	19	132	11					

[1] Subprovince of Tayabas.

TABLE 10.—*Dwellings and lands rented for money, classified by the amount of monthly rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED FOR MONEY.	Aggregate.	Less than 1 peso.	1 peso.	2 but under 5 pesos.	5 but under 10 pesos.	10 but under 25 pesos.	25 but under 50 pesos.	50 but under 100 pesos.	100 pesos and over.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.									
PAMPANGA.									
Dwelling and land	324	25	36	97	81	62	19	4	
Dwelling only	70	6	4	22	19	14	5		
Land only	2,277	2,088	114	42	8	8	9	8	
PANGASINÁN.									
Dwelling and land	305	24	28	55	55	84	48	11	
Dwelling only	243	12	14	54	48	65	42	6	2
Land only	2,000	1,465	401	89	25	10	2	6	2
PARAGUA.									
Dwelling and land	3		3						
Dwelling only	18	1	2	4	4	5		2	
Land only	4	3	1						
PARAGUA SUR.[1]									
Dwelling and land	4			1	2			1	
Dwelling only	20			10	7	3			
Land only									
RIZAL.									
Dwelling and land	361	36	59	123	85	46	7	4	1
Dwelling only	169	17	15	57	26	43	9	2	
Land only	4,940	4,267	338	238	52	33	8	4	
ROMBLÓN.									
Dwelling and land	43		3	10	4	9	16	1	
Dwelling only	69	2	6	29	11	18	2	1	
Land only	39	12	8	13	4	1	1		
SÁMAR.									
Dwelling and land	108	1	5	27	24	32	16	2	1
Dwelling only	394	2	20	99	86	110	56	18	3
Land only	301	32	119	128	16	5	1		
SIASSI.[1]									
Dwelling and land	5					5			
Dwelling only	27			9	13	4	1		
Land only									
SORSOGÓN.									
Dwelling and land	285	15	8	53	56	92	26	28	7
Dwelling only	65	2	5	13	14	27	2	2	
Land only	264	222	23	10	6	3			
SURIGAO.									
Dwelling and land	63	1	6	18	13	16	6	3	
Dwelling only	161	2	47	61	30	14	6	1	
Land only	43	2	39	2					
TÁRLAC.									
Dwelling and land	170	10	10	60	40	46	4		
Dwelling only	41	1	4	17	10	9			
Land only	1,613	1,484	84	25	8	5	4	3	
TAWI TAWI.[1]									
Dwelling and land									
Dwelling only	2			1		1			
Land only									

[1] Comandancia.

TABLE 10.—*Dwellings and lands rented for money, classified by the amount of monthly rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED FOR MONEY.	Aggregate.	Less than 1 peso.	1 peso.	2 but under 5 pesos.	5 but under 10 pesos.	10 but under 25 pesos.	25 but under 50 pesos.	50 but under 100 pesos.	100 pesos and over.
Provinces and comandancias—Continued.									
TAYABAS.[1]									
Dwelling and land	277	6	26	77	52	84	23	8	1
Dwelling only	71	1	8	25	16	19	2		
Land only	90	32	33	12	3	9		1	
ZAMBALES.									
Dwelling and land	29	3	5	8	6	7			
Dwelling only	51		6	20	9	14	2		
Land only	140	121	11	8					
ZAMBOANGA.[2]									
Dwelling and land	18	1	3	7	4	3			
Dwelling only	244	8	14	62	49	64	33	8	6
Land only	182	140	29	10	1	2			
Principal islands.									
BOHOL.									
Dwelling and land	57	8	16	24	5	4			
Dwelling only	46	3	3	12	10	11	6	1	
Land only	46	27	15	4					
CEBÚ.									
Dwelling and land	699	53	75	189	134	115	46	47	40
Dwelling only	154	17	15	33	30	29	18	6	6
Land only	517	383	87	38	3	3	3		
LEYTE.									
Dwelling and land	435	25	57	134	82	83	47	3	4
Dwelling only	940	47	96	285	210	189	69	36	8
Land only	1,606	426	709	442	21	6	1		1
LUZÓN.									
Dwelling and land	12,893	288	521	1,787	2,047	3,292	2,308	1,405	1 245
Dwelling only	4,207	100	201	809	718	1,104	611	346	318
Land only	36,687	25,086	5,623	4,328	1,013	440	96	70	31
MARINDUQUE.									
Dwelling and land	38			12	10	14	1	1	
Dwelling only	10			1	3	6			
Land only	22	12	4	6					
MASBATE.									
Dwelling and land	29		1	3	5	15	2	2	1
Dwelling only	25	1	10	7	4	1	1	1	
Land only	9	1	5	3					
MINDANAO.									
Dwelling and land	144	2	16	37	30	37	15	7	
Dwelling only	658	16	75	172	129	152	86	21	7
Land only	255	158	70	14	2	4		7	
MINDORO.									
Dwelling and land	20	3	2	3	8	3	1		
Dwelling only	31		4	7	5	13	2		
Land only	2		1		1				

[1] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

[2] Comandancia.

TABLE 10.—*Dwellings and lands rented for money, classified by the amount of monthly rental, by provinces, comandancias, and principal islands*—Continued.

PROVINCE, COMANDANCIA, OR ISLAND, AND PROPERTY RENTED FOR MONEY.	Aggregate.	Less than 1 peso.	1 peso.	2 but under 5 pesos.	5 but under 10 pesos.	10 but under 25 pesos.	25 but under 50 pesos.	50 but under 100 pesos.	100 pesos and over.
Principal islands—Con.									
NEGROS.									
Dwelling and land	441	38	53	95	80	108	37	20	10
Dwelling only	250	22	28	83	38	58	17	2	2
Land only	1,008	846	95	23	6	19	10	8	1
PANAY.									
Dwelling and land	437	93	60	93	74	74	34	6	3
Dwelling only	702	33	69	108	125	152	104	74	37
Land only	3,058	2,470	351	174	23	25	11	3	1
SÁMAR.									
Dwelling and land	74	1	4	11	14	26	15	2	1
Dwelling only	279	2	18	35	56	98	49	18	3
Land only	228	30	82	98	13	5			

TABLE 11.—*Number of buildings other than occupied dwellings, by provinces and comandancias.*

PROVINCE OR COMANDANCIA.	Total unoccupied buildings.	Unoccupied houses.	Houses in construction.	Schools.	Churches and convents.	Business buildings.	All other buildings.
Philippine Islands	202,927	93,851	4,268	2,017	2,591	98,669	1,531
Abra	661	490		30	10	131	
Albay	2,309	1,720	37	45	140	335	32
Ambos Camarines	5,848	4,416	125	50	160	1,053	44
Antique	2,829	2,552	19	45	48	165	
Basilan[1]	18	10		1	2	5	
Bataán	966	429	31	13	14	471	8
Batangas	5,047	3,247	136	57	34	1,541	32
Benguet	31	18		4		8	1
Bohol	5,722	3,602	663	153	323	920	61
Bulacán	8,640	4,522	103	39	212	3,672	92
Cagayán	5,524	1,956	4	56	43	3,461	4
Cápiz	2,529	2,156	32	17	30	286	8
Cavite	3,385	1,675	16	36	28	1,582	48
Cebú	15,511	11,259	257	185	214	3,481	115
Cottabato[1]	88	49		3	3	29	4
Dapitan[1]	128	104		9	4	11	
Dávao[1]	477	295	78	12	44	41	7
Ilocos Norte	4,525	3,604	42	47	10	818	4
Ilocos Sur	13,805	1,977	73	90	21	11,599	45
Iloílo	5,518	3,853	51	164	58	1,335	57
Isabela	3,605	747	66	23	23	2,737	9
Joló[1]	20	7			2	10	1
La Laguna	4,123	2,497	42	33	56	1,466	29
La Unión	10,585	1,437	119	56	20	8,939	14
Lepanto-Bontoc	34	17		7	4	6	
Leyte	6,529	5,366	356	111	122	553	21
Manila city	2,032	1,049	193	12	46	635	97
Marinduque[2]	1,722	1,466	2	30	9	209	6
Masbate	1,183	1,042	63	14	12	51	1
Mindoro	691	516	86	12	17	58	2
Misamis	2,215	1,794	42	66	55	247	11
Negros Occidental	5,212	2,913	149	64	41	1,932	113
Negros Oriental	2,888	2,283	134	59	31	362	19
Nueva Écija	2,201	1,136	76	25	71	879	14
Nueva Vizcaya	509	420		21	11	56	1
Pampanga	5,453	2,487	82	40	190	2,379	275
Pangasinán	38,459	4,483	390	79	48	33,334	125
Paragua	797	524	27	22	38	182	4
Paragua Sur[1]	35	20			3	11	1
Rizal	3,770	2,355	31	28	55	1,224	77
Romblón	1,219	1,145		17	17	37	3
Sámar	2,761	2,268	43	48	114	282	6
Siassi[1]	4	1	1	1		1	
Sorsogón	1,571	987	192	32	61	291	8
Surigao	1,388	1,230	46	45	35	30	2
Tárlac	9,018	2,286	340	45	53	6,210	84
Tawi Tawi[1]							
Tayabas[3]	3,273	2,752	47	28	25	396	25
Zambales	7,771	2,518	74	16	28	5,125	10
Zamboanga[1]	298	171		27	6	83	11

[1] Comandancia. [2] Subprovince of Tayabas. [3] Exclusive of subprovince of Marinduque.

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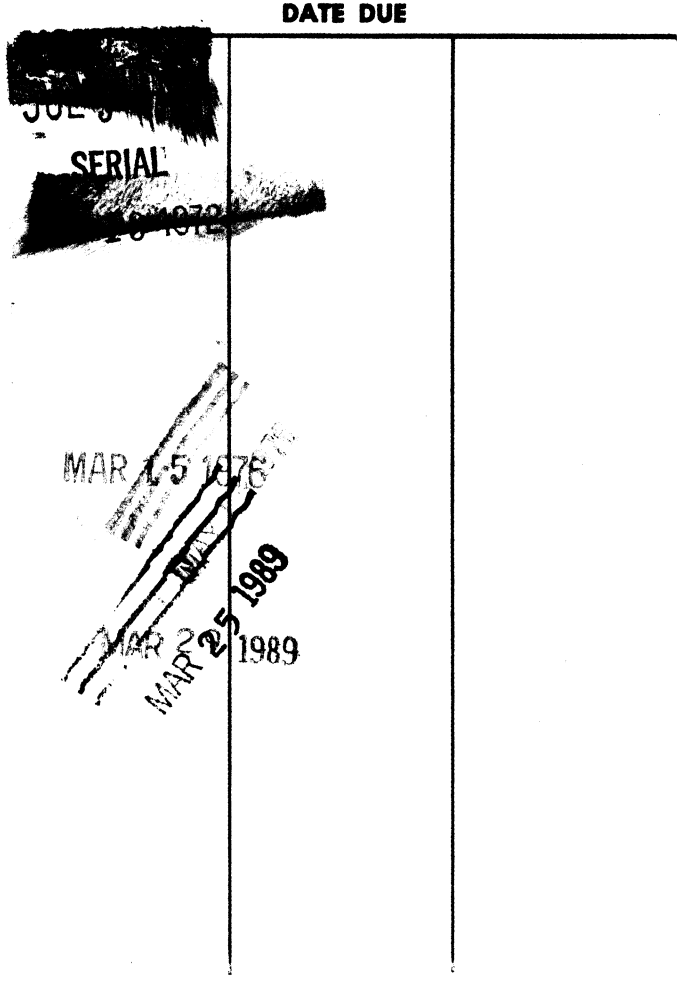
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